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The Blacksmiths Journal

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

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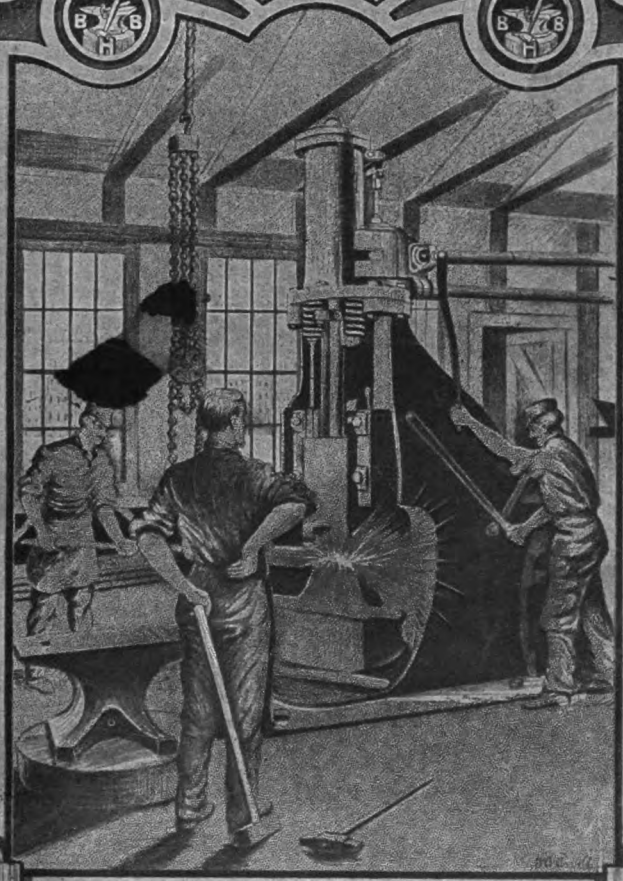
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VOL. VIII 1907 JANUARY No. 1

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THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

1907



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY, 1907. No. 1

Poverty—Commercial Cannibalism.

By WALTER COPSEY.

Written for the December Journal.

In dealing with this theme, Poverty will be considered in its corporeal sense only—which, according to the definition given in the Standard Dictionary is: "The state or condition of being poor or without property, lack of means of support, etc. * * * "

The same authority defines a Cannibal as follows: "A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eating savage; also an animal that devours his own species; used also figuratively * * *" The definition of Cannibalism is: "The act or practice of eating human flesh by human beings; hence, inhuman cruelty, barbarity, etc." (Consequently the figurative devouring of their own kind in any manner). Holmes used the term Cannibal figuratively when he said, "We are literary Cannibals, and our writers live on each other's products to a fearful extent." Therefore, I assume the right to use the term Cannibal when speaking of those of the commercial elements who live upon the ill-gotten gains of labor by exploitation.

In the construction of the universe it was contemplated that all its inhabitants should have an inherent right to live, move, and have their being, and diligent search should be rewarded by adequate food and shelter; therefore, when conditions obtain that any portion of the people of any country sinks into a state of inability to procure, by legitimate means, the necessary sustenance for their bodies, and the requisite rainment with which to clothe themselves for decent public appearance, the laws have ceased to perform their regular ordinate functions and should be amended so as to permit such inherent rights to be again restored to the people. Poverty, therefore, is not a result of natural law, but is the consequence of the disregard of the laws of moral force. The state of poverty may, therefore, be occasioned by several causes, but primarily it is the want of the necessary token of value with which to procure the necessities of life.

What are the conditions from which poverty may arise? There are those who declare that poverty is the dejected child of intemperance—yet it is extremely doubtful if drunkenness is responsible for one-fifth of the poverty which now exists throughout the land. There are those who declare that poverty is the legitimate offspring of indolence—yet the fact remains that for every man who is idle from natural laziness and carelessness, there are five clean, good, decent, industrious men who would be glad to have the opportunity to earn an honest living for themselves and families; therefore, it is evident that there is another cause for poverty which is far greater than either drunkenness or indolence or both combined; that such a cause does now exist is true, and that truth is recognized by the most noted reformers today, and it may rightly be termed "Commercial Cannibalism"; because those who live upon the exploitation of the wealth producer, and revel in the luxury of the wealth produced by innocent children in this advanced age, are worse than the aboriginees of the South Sea Islands, for they know no better than to eat each other—it was the custom of their people;—but the Commercial Cannibal of the present age is not ignorant and does know better, and his cannibalism is the direct result of study, meditation and criminal cunning,—he is incomparably worse than the deluded creatures of early history, and is more to be despised than was Nero, for he virtually transubstantiates the vitality of the innocent, industrially, helpless, emaciated child into Bacchanalian revelry, and unbecoming

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ostentatious display of his ill-gotten filthy lucre.

This all-devouring mania "Greed" is, therefore, not only responsible for poverty, but it is also the parent of ignorance, and the forerunner of drunkenness and crime, it is also the source from which is filled our penal institutions. To prove this assertion we will treat with the subject matter somewhat in detail.

One of the common moral laws is that the Father of the Family should be the head of the household and at all times be in position to provide for and protect his home, and the commercial system which will permit those who have purchased tools of production to unrestrictedly (without laws of limitation) indulge in the pernicious habit of exploitation, and dislodges the head of the family and substitute therefor the woman and the child is consequently responsible for the existence of poverty.

When the head of the family may no longer maintain his family and the child must perforce work in order to avoid starvation, that child is deprived of its inherent right as an American, because under such conditions it must necessarily be bereft of educational enlightenment and grow up in ignorance. The vitality is sapped from its youthful body by long hours of hard work and its only teacher and guide is experience. The school in which it gains its education is the environment with which it is surrounded, and necessary enlightening influences being denied it in its infancy, it naturally grows up with disregard for law and order and is consequently unable to discriminate between right and wrong. When the child reaches man's estate, its knowledge is limited to its immediate surroundings, and illiterate associates; the "apeish" tendency of the ignorant human being asserts itself, and in imitation of the more prosperous citizens it follows them into the gilded palaces of vice and crime; it tastes those vile alcoholic concoctions, feels their stimulating effect, and then craves more. The mind of the ordinary human being brought up under the lash of industrial slavery must by reason of that lack of education, be almost a blank as to the ethics of municipal and moral law; he has no realization of the enormity of even the most serious crimes, and in a fit of anger his brutal passions may be aroused and without thought of punishment or the future, his brute impulse leads him to perpetrate one of the most hideous offenses in the criminal calendar; thus Commercial Cannibalism which robs the child of the opportunity to acquire the education necessary to properly fit it for its position in a democratic community is responsible for the course of that child's life, if its dark soul has never received the light of moral training the exploiter of that child is to blame and not the child, and should, therefore, be held, morally, accountable for the crime which that child may subsequently commit.

DRUNKENNESS: The illiteracy resultant from the lack of educational opportunities is to a large extent responsible for the drunkenness of the lower classes, and as the drunkenness of the upper classes does not cause poverty in their homes—we deal specifically with drunkenness which directly causes poverty—it stands to reason that such lack of moral training is consequently responsible child of ignorance and ignorance is the offspring of exploitation, by which the child is deprived of the opportunity to go to school, and is compelled to supplant its father in the industrial field, by denying a fair wage for the support of the house and home—the much vaunted "Castle" of the American Sovereign.

There are today almost ten millions of people on the verge of poverty,—and by this is meant, ten millions of people who are denied the right of a fair wage for their labor and who are compelled to work for barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, and it is safe to assert that out of these ten millions that the reprehensible tactics employed by the commercial elements are responsible for eight-tenths of the poverty which exists throughout the land.

When a system operates to degrade and throw out of employment the man who by right of his citizenship should have the opportunity to work and provide for his family, it becomes pernicious and should be corrected. And the only efficacious remedy that may be applied is for the producer of the wealth to demand that the owner of the machinery be compelled to deal fairly and squarely, and be required by law to pay to men (not women or children) a commensurate wage for the services rendered, and not be permitted to retain five-sixths of the product of such laborer as his share of the transaction. He should be compelled to give his employe sufficient remuneration to properly feed and clothe himself and family and permit them to enjoy the blessings of a comfortable home,—and no being with any spark of manhood or regard for his family will be content to remain inactive until that has been accomplished.

Trades Unionism was launched for the express purpose of obtaining through the co-operation of the toilers, those inherent rights which have been usurped by others. The slogan of the Trades Unionist is fair wages; decent hours; good homes, and ed-

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ucation of the children. A wholesome tenet. Through the Unions it is being demonstrated that such co-operation is effective. Better conditions obtain today than heretofore,—and as organization is responsible for this improvement, it becomes our duty to spread the protecting wings of our Brotherhood over those poor unfortunate children who are crying from the depths of their souls for relief from the system which makes them the victims of Commercial Cannibals.

Conceding that the improved conditions which surround us have been the results of our organization in the industrial field, we must perforce recognize the fact that our duties along economic lines are equally important and demand that we assume an active part in the guidance of the economic destiny of the Nation if we would enjoy the blessings which are ours by virtue of our industrial position. It is, therefore, our duty to watch our legislative bodies, weed out legislators who prove themselves to be antagonistic to workingmen in general and organized labor in particular, and when the proper time arrives relegate them to a fitting political oblivion; choose men from our own ranks,—men who are cognizant of our needs and who are honest enough to demand our rights and carry such men to victory. This duty devolves upon every member of organized labor, and he who disregards it and refuses to acknowledge

So much depended at that time upon the action of our brothers at St. Louis and as the obligation is unworthy to affiliate with such a cause. We must assume control of the channels of production and distribution, either by legislation or acquisition, and not until we are in position to dictate the price that shall be paid for our labor can we exterminate such pernicious, reprehensible Commercial Cannibalism, which is the parent of the gaunt wolf of Poverty.

THE BOYS THAT BURN THE WIND.

By G. M. Strachan.

Be ye kind, one to another.
Be that text your daily creed,
Help sustain a weaker brother,
Ever ready, good at need.

Pity oft begetteth pleasure.
Kindness to the weak and dumb,
And charity no stinted measure
Flaying with a general hum.

On this world for all there's plenty
If curs'd greed were overthrown.
Humane morsels sweet and dainty.
Banishing each sigh and groan.

Arrogance, deceit and lying.
On this earth should be unknown.
Every one their best be trying
To destroy contention's bone.

A MINISTER'S THEME.

The Church Question and The Labor Union.

What do you say, Brother Working Man? Don't you stand for the principle of the closed shop? Why should it not apply to a church as well as a factory or a mine? Why should not the benefits of the church be confined to those of the class which it represents, to those who subscribe to its creed and pay its dues? The privilege of worship is, indeed, a great boon, and one does not like to think of shutting out anyone who craves it; but the privilege of work is a great boon, too—one does not wish to see it limited.

Is not the man who denounces the exclusive church rather pledged to carry his crusade into the industrial world, and make war upon the closed shop? And if a man advocates the exclusion of all but those of his own elect company from the workshop or the mine where he earns his daily bread, what fault has he to find with the churches which are practically exclusive clubs, run for the benefit of their own members?

Rule Already Applied.

It may be answered that many of the most fashionable churches are of this character; that the principle of the closed shop has been applied widely to church organizations. Of course, it is not true that any of them by rule exclude those who do not belong to their class; but the exclusion is none the less effective. This is a fact of which working men are well aware, and we often hear from them bitter complaints about it.

With the spirit of those complaints I entirely sympathize; and I have been doing what I can to get the principle of the closed shop abandoned in the religious world. It is the one thing that I hate and fear. I want to abolish it utterly; I want to see every Christian church the home, not merely of people of one class, but of people of all classes, the rich and the poor meeting together and owning the Lord Who is the Maker of them all.

I do believe most heartily in labor unions; if I were a working man I should be a member of one, and should do my best to get all my workmates to join it. If all the workmen in every trade were members of the union, there would be no question of a closed shop; until they are, I doubt the expediency as well as the justice of punishing them for not joining.

The Inside Facts.

But in what sense is it true that the working people are excluded from the

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churches? From a large number, probably from a large majority of the Christian churches of this country, they are not excluded at all. The Roman Catholic churches, as a rule, make them welcome, and they find so many people of their own class in these churches that they cannot complain of being out of their element.

There are also a large number of Protestant churches whose membership is drawn from the humblest classes, and in which working men would certainly feel at home. I do not refer to mission chapels, maintained by charity for the benefit of the poor—self respecting working men might not care to accept such a dole—I refer to independent, self supporting churches, worshiping in plain buildings, and conducted in inexpensive ways. Such churches of various creeds generally are found in working class districts; and there is nothing in the dress or style of the congregations, or in the social life of the people, that would cause the average mechanic or day laborer any embarrassment, if he accepted their invitation and entered into their fellowship.

There are in this country, and especially in the neighborhoods inhabited by working men, thousands of such churches which cannot, by any stretch of criticism, be accused of adopting the principle of the closed shop; from which no self respecting working man can imagine himself to be excluded.

There are, however, a large number of churches, and these the most prominent and influential churches, of which nothing like this could be said. They are churches in which the average working man and his wife and children would not feel at home; in which, though no formal barriers are erected against him, the conditions are such that if he sought to become a habitual worshiper in them he would be utterly out of his element.

This does not mean that a working man in plain clothes would be snubbed or ill treated if he presented himself at the doors of these churches on Sunday morning. Such things may have occurred, but I think that they are very infrequent. Most of these churches receive most hospitably and treat most cordially any man, rich or poor, coming to their doors.

The most competent witness on this subject is Walter A. Wyckoff, who, after months of experience as a working man, during which time he went to church every Sunday in his working clothes, testified that he never once failed of a friendly greeting. "I was sure," he says, "in the first venture or two, that the circumstances were exceptional, and that I had chanced upon churches which, although most evidently of the rich, were yet watchful for every opportunity of welcoming the poor. It was not till I had made the rounds of many churches of many denominations that I realized how general and how sincere among them is the spirit of hospitality to the working poor."

THE TURKEY'S DAY.

Oh, talk about the dove of peace,
Or eagle of the free,
Or bird of wisdom rapt in thought
Within his hollow tree;
When dull November strips the wood,
And skies are chill and murky,
They abdicate their places high
In favor of the turkey.

The purple clusters of the grape
No more can justly claim
A share of autumn's hazy crown
As favorites of fame;
The apple, too, discarded lies,
Though juicy, red and mellow.
To-day the turkey mounts his throne,
A mammoth pumpkin yellow.

In every home throughout the land
A warm, delicious smell
Of sage and spice is wafted far
O'er frosty field and fell;
And garnished with a wreath of thyme,
Appears in all his glory
The tempting hero, plump and proud,
Of each Thanksgiving story.

So as we gather round the board
At which he occupies
The central place of honor, flanked
By golden pumpkin pies,
Oh, let us, as we render thanks
For each and every blessing,
Place first of all upon the list,
The turkey and his dressing!

—Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.

MURPHY'S NEW JOB.

An Irish woman, meeting a neighbor in Fleet street, was glad to see her friend wearing a happier face than usual.

"What do you think, Mrs. Grady? My husband has got a job."

"I am delighted to hear you say so, and what is he doing?"

"Faith, he tells me he is feeding the press in a printing office."

"Feeding the press? Go on, now; why, Murphy's not been able to feed himself for the last two months. Feeding the press, indeed. I'd teach him to bring the food home to his poor wife!"—Scottish Typographical Circular.

The Methodist Ministerial Alliance of Denver, Col., passed a resolution condemning the employment of men more than eight hours a day and sent a delegate to the trades and labor assembly.

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

PRESIDENT KLINE'S REPORT.

Our recent trip East was for the purpose of looking over some of the ground to see where Organizers were needed most. I find that they are needed most everywhere, and will do my best to divide the territory among three or four persons if possible. I went as far as Philadelphia where the strike is on against a reduction of wages in the Railway Steel Spring Co.'s plant. This Company also operates other shops at Oswego, N. Y., Pittsburg, Pa., East St. Louis, Ill., Detroit, Mich. This Company controls the spring making industry with the exception of one or two independent plants.

Hammond, Ind., is an independent plant, and there is one being built in Pittsburg. The above mentioned shops of the trust are opposing labor unions, and it is well to note this. I stopped in Carbondale, Pa., on the D. & H. and was given a reception at the hall by the brothers at night. At the shops I met the foreman, Mike Lynady, who showed me all the courtesies of which he was capable.

I visited Oneonta, N. Y., and find that they need a little fixing. They have a good set of men, but are a little careless. The same can be said of Green Island, N. Y.

I will say in this connection, that Jimmy Manning, late of the Union Pacific, is superintendent of motive power on this road and is inclined to think that the bluff tactics is the best, for it is evident that the name "Union" nettles him. His policy is a disrupting one.

I met with Tubal-Cain No. 135, of Schenectady, and was agreeably surprised to find so many of the brothers out on such short notice.

Brother Henry, who was a delegate to the St. Paul Convention, wields the gavel like Uncle Joe Cannon, and is staunch, true and tried. Secretary O'Connor met me at the hotel and showed me the sights. He took me to a high point and pointed out all the kingdoms of the early Mohawks, and at night they gave a smoker, and Brother Palmer was the orator of the evening. Brother Palmer cuts close and when it gets too close, O'Connor jumps onto him and the stalwart Henry calls time.

My trip was cut short on account of a rush of business at the office and the coming convention of the A. F. of L. If the brothers will note the agreements being signed you will see business is going on.

We will have to refer our readers to reports of the convention, A. F. of L. later. Brother P. H. Cummins, 1st V. P., J. J. Henry, 3rd V. P., and myself attended.

My time is pretty well taken up this month with the Christmas souvenir issue of the Journal. There is a great amount of work connected with it and I hope it will be something of which the craft will be proud.

One thing we must say: It is costing us far more than the regular issue and the cuts cost us more than the locals sent us. The stock is better and it is 16 pages larger and we are getting out two thousand extras.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE PRESIDENT P. C. CUMMINS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22, 1906.

To J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.—

My last report was sent in from Philadelphia, Pa., where the members of No. 491 went on strike about the middle of last August to resist a reduction in their wages, as I have previously reported, to the number of one hundred and twenty-eight men. This strike had been on several weeks before I got there, with very little preparation, if any, on our part, further than that permission to strike had been granted by the General Executive Board.

When I arrived at Philadelphia I was told that the Company had notified the men some weeks prior to the strike that they proposed to transfer the making of a certain class of springs from the light to the heavy department, which transfer constituted the basis of the reduction in wages, because of the fact that the price paid per thousand in the light department was about double that paid in the heavy department and this class of springs being the heaviest made in the light department it will readily be seen that this proposed transfer would materially lessen the gross weight of the product of the light department and thus lessen the price to that extent, while this class of work would be produced in the

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other department for about one-half the former price, and if this princple of transfer were permitted it might continue to be repeated until all light springs would be produced in the heavy department at half the present price.

The Local, acting under instructions as they claimed, worked under protest until such time as the Company should attempt to enforce the transfer which time was about six weeks, thus giving the Company six weeks in which to prepare for strike. Had those six weeks been also utilized by us in preparation at the other shops of the Steel Spring Trust to the end that if the Company should force the strike, we could also strike their other shops in conjunction with the Philadelphia shop.

It is my opinion that if such preparation had been made by us the strike would have been of very short duration, or better still, that we would have been able to obtain a satisfactory adjustment without a strike at all.

But as I have said, the strike had been on for some weeks before I took charge of it and even then we could have terminated it in a satisfactory manner and in a very few days if our Brothers of No. 493 at East St. Louis (who work in a plant of the Steel Spring Trust) had obeyed the order of the General President instead of acting in an insubordinate manner by refusing to come out when ordered to do so. And as these brothers at East St. Louis probably do not fully understand the great detriment they have worked not only to their brothers at Philadelphia, but to the entire Brotherhood, a few words of explanation may not be out of place at this point, especially as by their refusing to obey orders, to come to the rescue of their Philadelphia brothers they have compelled the boys of No. 491 to not only remain out for the past three months but also to fight this battle alone, and this battle is also the battle of the East St. Louis men as they will discover later.

Let me say that as soon as I arrived at Philadelphia and looked over the situation and condition I found that the Railway Steel Spring Trust was conducting five plants at as many different places—at Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Oswego, N. Y.; East St. Louis, Ill.; and at Detroit, Mich.—in four of which they produce both Spiral and Elliptic Springs and one, viz. Detroit, where Spirals alone are produced, their main shops outside of Philadelphia at present being Pittsburg and East St. Louis. Therefore, in view of the fact that the officers of the Company had been for the past six weeks arranging to do the work of the Philadelphia shop at the other shops to starve the Philadelphia boys out, as they openly boasted they would do, I came to the conclusion that it was not yet too late to balk them in that scheme, provided that the men at the other plants, especially East St. Louis and Pittsburg, would remain loyal and come out in defence of the Philadelphia men then on strike and I am confident that if this plan was carried out we would have had a settlement within a week. And having full confidence in the East St. Louis men who were members of our Brotherhood, I laid my plans before General President Kline, requesting that he issue the order and send Sixth V. P. Mockler there to serve the same and to wire me as soon as they were out. The Pittsburg men being organized into an independent local not affiliated with our Brotherhood, we could, therefore, not issue an order to them, but we had received their promise that if the St. Louis men would come out they would immediately follow. There being some delay about the St. Louis men coming out, I again wired General President Kline to go there in person which he did, and wired me that they would come out on the following Tuesday. This being on Sunday evening, I immediately started for Pittsburg, taking Bro. Ben Wilse with me. We met Bro. Farmer, President of the Independent Local of Pittsburg, together with others of that organization, at our hotel by previous arrangement, and after going over the matter, together with advising them as to the necessity of their affiliating with our Brotherhood and after showing them President Kline's wire advising me that the St. Louis men would come out I received their positive promise that they also would come out on Tuesday. Being morally sure that this would settle the strike I immediately started for Philadelphia again. Imagine my great surprise when, shortly after reaching Philadelphia, I received word from President Kline that the St. Louis men had reversed their former action and now positively refused to come out, thus ignoring President Kline's order and playing into the hands of the Company. The Company was not slow in wiring this last move to Pittsburg, as I then received a communication from President Farmer of Pittsburg, stating that he had been notified from the officers of the Company there that the St. Louis men were not out and would not come out. He also stated that if we could not call out our own men we should not expect his men to come out.

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Bro. Hanley, President of No. 491, had formerly worked at East St. Louis, I sent him there at a considerable expense, to assist Vice President Mockler in an effort to get them to obey President Kline's order and come out. He stayed there about three weeks but could do nothing with them. So it was left to the Philadelphia boys to fight this battle alone and I must say that they are as loyal and true a bunch of men as I have ever met with, for, notwithstanding that they had been out about three months, under all of these discouraging conditions not a man had broken away or returned to work in that shop at the time that I started from there to attend the A. F. of L. Convention on the 8th of this month.

As soon as I became convinced that the St. Louis boys would not come out I made up my mind that it would be quite a lengthy fight and believing that all of the employers are in business for the dollars and for nothing else, I planned to reduce our expences to a minimum, at the same time forcing theirs up to the maximum, and to that end I advised our men to procure work of whatever kind they could. They succeeded so well that when I left there a few days ago there was only about twenty men on our strike benefit pay roll out of a total number of one hundred and twenty-eight who came out. At the same time the losses and expences of the Company have been gradually advancing toward a maximum and notwithstanding their continuous efforts in employing agents at Philadelphia to procure men to fill our places by offering heavy money and other inducements we were successful for over two months in either keeping them out entirely or getting them out after they had gotten them in. We have defeated them at every turn, besides making the game very expensive to them.

Their last scheme was that of *importing* a bunch of organized scabs or so-called Farley strike-breakers, which they sprung upon us about ten days before I came away. There were fifty-three in the bunch including their guards, but they are gradually being reduced by our efforts.

They have also been patroling the shop every day with a squad of local policemen and Pinkerton police as the Company claimed, to keep our pickets from disturbing the peace. And notwithstanding the fact that neither our pickets nor any of the strikers had in a single instance violated any law or created any disturbance whatever, these officers or so-called guards of these organized scabs repeatedly laid violent hands upon our pickets and violently forced them off the walk and into the street and in two instances arrested one of our men, these arrests being made just before dark so that as they thought, we would not be able to procure their release until morning, thus compelling the prisoners to remain in prison until morning. But understanding their little game I immediately went to the police precinct and demanded a copy of the charges and writ of committment and having procured these we got a Judge's order for the release of the prisoner and in each case took them away from there within an hour of their arrest. This stopped and blocked that scheme and they have made no arrests since.

Now as we have effectually balked every scheme of the Company thus far and as they cannot successfully conduct their plant with these strike-breakers because each one of them costs the Company about three times as much as did our men, and they are producing but about one-third as many springs. We know this to be a fact because we have received the information not only from a reliable source inside the shop, but also from some of the scab strike-breakers with whom we have been secretly in communication.

So it will be readily seen that if our men will stand as firmly for a short time longer as they have in the past three months, they will gain a great victory.

I have more to say upon this subject, also to report relative to the business of our brotherhood at this Twenty-sixth Convention of the American Federaton of Labor, but as I have just received a communication calling me back to Philadelphia I must close, but will continue this in my next report.

REPORT OF SIXTH VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN J. MOCKLER.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22, 1906.

To J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.—

My report for November is as follows:

On October 22d, I received a letter from President Kline telling me to proceed to Alton, Ill., and settle the trouble at that point.

At the regular meeting of No. 179 that night, I ascertained that the firm of Beall Bros., manufacturers of miners' tools, had disregarded the agreement, which called for 9 hours a day, and had forced the men to work 10 hours a day and 5 hours on Saturday.

I instructed the shop committee to de-

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mand the restoration of the working time according to the agreement which was done partly by having the men start at 12:30 and quit at 4:30, which was not satisfactory, as the men wanted one hour for dinner.

I visited Mr. Beall and tried to show him where he had and was violating the agreement, but he would not listen to me; and put up a bluff, in which he was seconded by his son and nephew, that he could run a non-union shop. I called his bluff by asking him to turn over the hot stamps and labels to me, which he refused and I left his office telling him I would get them by law. After I had left he called the committee into his office, and requested them to call a special meeting that night, and vote on the proposition as to whether or not they wanted one-half or one hour for dinner.

The men held a special meeting that night, and the one hour for dinner was carried by the majority. It was so reported to Mr. Beall, and he was so piqued that he allowed the men to bring their dinner on Saturday, and sent them home at the noon hour. Some day later on we will meet Mr. Beall again.

Since my last report, I have been doing organizing work in and about St. Louis, and have been able to add about 50 members to the Locals in St. Louis.

Nov. 19th, the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' delegates of the Missouri Pacific System met in St. Louis, and had a two days' conference with Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Missouri Pacific System; and the shop rules created a lengthy discussion caused by a radical change being made in the rules by the men employed in the Blacksmith Department on the Missouri Pacific System. Mr. Smith not being able to discuss the wage scale at that time, the committee decided not to accept shop rules until the wage scale was settled and accepted.

They returned home until such time as Mr. Smith would be able to discuss the wage scale.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER A. G. ALLISON.

The following is my report for the month of November:

My last report left me in Oakland, where I had been trying to get a conference with Mr. Small, the Superintendent of Motive Power on the Southern Pacific, and had failed, finding that we would have to split the committee up and meet the Northern and Southern District Superintendents first, and then if it were impossible to settle with them we would have to take our case before Mr. Small. The red tape of this Company made it impossible for one man to handle everything, and we can thank our lucky stars that we had Brother Furey where he could help us out, which he did, leaving his work as a supervisor in order to do so.

On October 20th I left for Los Angeles and Brother Furey went to Sacramento where he met the committee on Saturday night, and instructed them to ask for a conference with the Northern District Superintendent for a committee representing the shops at Frisco, Oakland and Sacramento, and on Sunday he held a meeting with the men at that place and made arrangements for another meeting with them on the 25th, which he attended and put four men in the local. The committee there asked for a conference as instructed and were refused, the superintendent refusing to have anything to do with the requests.

I arrived at Los Angeles on Sunday the 21st, and on Monday night met the committee and instructed them to ask for a conference for a committee representing the shops at Tucson, Bakersfield and Los Angeles which they did on Tuesday, the 23rd, and were told that they could have a conference as soon as they could get the committee together, which we did on Thursday the 25th. On Friday they met the Souther District Superintendent and were told that he could not grant them anything in the way of an agreement, so they asked for a conference with Mr. Small for a committee representing the entire Pacific System. On the following Monday or Tuesday the superintendent wired Mr. Small and while waiting for an answer I received a wire from Furey that the boys at Oakland, after electing a delegate, had told him that they did not want him to act on the committee as they would not support him. I got this on the morning of the 27th, and that afternoon I left for Oakland on the 3:50 train, leaving instructions with the committee that if a conference was refused, to get rate tickets and come to Oakland. On arriving there I wired Brother Furey to meet me in Oakland, and in the meantime I got a wire from Los Angeles that a conference had been refused and that they wanted the committee to return to work, but you can not catch a man twice on the same play (the committee that met the company two years ago returned to work waiting a conference and got laid off instead of a conference.)

The committee from the South arrived the night of the 28th, with the intention of staying in Oakland until a settlement was made. Meeting Brother Furey that evening and getting a report of conditions at Sac-

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ramento, I wired Brother Kline a report on them and that a conference had been refused, and he in turn wired Mr. Harriman. On the 30th, Bro. Furey and I called on Mr. Small and asked for a conference again and we were told that the men on that line were satisfied until I came to the coast and that he was too busy to meet us that week. I then asked him to set the following Monday or Tuesday as the time to meet the men and was told that he would think it over and write to me the next day. This he failed to do, until Thursthey represented but took their address day when I received a letter stating that he positively declined to discuss matters with me pertaining to the men employed on the Southern Pacific.

On Wednesday evening I had held a meeting with the Oakland boys (I had kept away from the shops, having the boys from the South work this meeting up for me) and in very few words told them that if there was trouble on the Southern Pacific that I would take every card out of that shop whether the men came out or not and that they could do as they wished, either be men or be the other. After seeing that the men from Los Angeles, Tucson and Bakersfield were in this move to stay and that they had instructions from their locals to bring back an agreement or not come back, they decided to send their delegate and support him to a man which they did and I heartily thank them for doing so.

On Thursday evening I went to Sacramento to attend an open meeting, taking Brothers Hawkins of Los Angeles, and Robinson of Bakersfield, with me to show the men there that the move for better conditions on that line was not made by an organizer but by the men themselves and that if they ever wanted to better themselves the time was ripe for them to do so. There were about 80 men in the local that being about one-third of the men employed at that point. I got a few applications that evening and was assured that we would have the support of 95 per cent of the men there which put a different face on the matter. Getting the committee together on Friday, the 2d, I sent them before Mr. Small to demand a conference as I could not get it for them. They called on him that afternoon and asked him for a meeting and were told that he had done all that he intended to do for the smiths and helpers and that they might as well go home as he would not meet them. The chairman then told him that unless he met the committee that he could expect trouble and was told to let it come as he would do nothing more for them. He was then notified that unless he set a date for a conference by 6 o'clock, Nov. 7th, that we would suspend work at 9:00 a. m. on the 8th. He then asked Brother Robinson where he was from and how many men he represented and on being told that he represented 25 men, all there was in the shop, he turned to Brother Vogelsang of Sacramento asking the same thing, and on being told that he represented 95 per cent of the men there, he went up in the air saying that his foreman had told him that there was only about 15 or 20 men behind the move at that point. He did not ask any more of the men who telling them that he would let them know whether he could meet them or not. While waiting for the letter from Mr. Small I received a wire from Sacramento that the foreman was misrepresenting the case to the men trying to get them to turn the committee down. This was Sunday, the 4th. I wired the president there to meet me that night and went up, and after going over the matter with him and the rest of the officers of that local I had him call an open meeting for Monday evening and explain matters to the men, which he did, with the result that there were 65 names taken up that night and 29 initiated. I was not there at that meeting, having one with No. 316.

On Tuesday I received another wire from Sacramento that there was a notice posted in the shop giving the men a 2½ flat raise and seeing that the company was doing all they could to get Sacramento away from us. I wired for an open meeting for Wednesday evening, the 7th. (I was not able to go up there on Tuesday as I had made arrangemnts for a meeting with Local No. 476, at Richmond, and I want to say that the next time I meet with them I will not sit beside the president, Bro. Berry, as he is too handy with the gavel and my head is sore yet where he tried it on me. He could have tried it on Bro. Furey without any objections from me. I and Brother Furey went to Sacramento on Wednesday to attend the meeting and we initiated 49 more men so you see that the company was not gaining ground very fast. Brother Furey had come up with the intentions of staying there until we got a settlement which he did, holding an open meeting every night and initiating new members every night—Thursday 18, Friday 8, and Saturday 23.

On Tuesday we had received the letter from Small stating that he had granted an increase of 2½ cents per hour and that if there was any other grievance that the committee wanted to take up with him he would meet them on Wednesday, the 7th,

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at 3:00 p. m. This was an easy way of getting out of a bad hole as we had demanded a conference and not an increase of wages at that time. The committee met him at the appointed time and arranged for a meeting the next afternoon to take up the wage scale which they did, settling the scale for the Southern District at that meeting. They met again the next morning, the 9th. and settled the scale for the Northern District and part of the agreement finishing it in the afternoon and signing it up the next day, Saturday, the 10th day of November.

You will see that there is no smith rated lower than 40c outside of Oakland where they had signed up a personal agreement with the company while I was on the line to be satisfied with a minimum scale of 38½c and that there is no helper lower than 27½c. This gives the smiths an increase of all the way from 2½c per hour to 15c per hour and the helpers from 2½c to 5c per hour. While it is a large increase we are still below the machinists and boilermakers.

While on the coast I found that while the men were pretty well organized there was a lack of that joint action that is necessary to bring success. To bring this about I visited all locals and had them appoint a committee to form a Territorial District Council. I met with this committee on Sunday, the 11th, and got the organizing of this council under way to be finished by them and Brother Furey. The locals represented were No. 168, No. 316, No. 100 and No. 476. They will put a man in the field there and District 12 wants to be up and doing or they will set them a pace that will be hard to follow.

The committee on the Southern Pacific was composed of Brothers Hawkins and McMurrey of No. 212, Cassal of No. 455, Robinson of No. 183, Vogelsang and Duncun of No. 174, Hoaltz of No. 100 and Higgins of No. 168 and Sullivan of No. 316. (Which one of you got my constitution?)

While the Southern District has all the credit for starting this new move they have to share honors with Sacramento for the way they stayed with the committee and made it possible to win out. After meeting with the committee and starting the formation of the district in Frisco and vicinity I left the coast for Ogden, Utah, stopping at Sacramento, and had another open meeting and initiated 13 more men, making a total of 151 members with about 10 of them reinstatements, 7 of whom were put in before that which I did not mention. I left there that night stopping at Sparks to visit the local that I had organized on my way through before. I found them in good condition and waiting for me to take up the Short Line which I am ready to do. I will meet with No. 299 tonight, the 16th, and then go to Pocatello and meet with them. The results of my work on this line I will report in next month's Journal.

The bolt-makers, bull-dozers and machine-forgers on the Southern Pacific have received a flat increase of 2½ cents per hour.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER J. J. GOLDMAN.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18th, 1906.
Mr. J. W. Kline, Gen. Pres. I. B. of B. & H.

I herewith give you my monthly report from Oct. 21st to Nov. 18th.

On Saturday, Oct. 27th, had five new candidates and on Oct. 29th left for Racine, Wis., arriving Tuesday morning. Got located and started to work. Went to the C. M. Case Co., but could not get into the shops, but got some of the boys addresses and called at their homes, but could not do any thing with them. Met the brothers of the Trade and Labor Council and got the Local Organizer to give me all his spare time and then we had to call at their homes, where we saw quite a few of them, but of no use as they were all piece workers and could do only one class of work. I then called on the wagon washers at the Racine Wagon Works and met with the same results. Went to Racine Junction to the Mitchell & Lewis Carriage and Wagon Works and found it of no use, so got addresses out of city directory and called at homes of quite a few and heard the same story that they were all piece workers and could make $1.75 to $2.00 dollars a day and that they knew they could not hold a job on any other class of work; so after spending a week in Racine I saw it was only a waste of time; got word to come back if nothing could be done. Returned Nov. 5th and after visiting some of the shops, on Nov. 10th received five applications with more to follow next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
J. J. GOLDMAN.

THE LADDER OF LIFE.

For up this ladder the pathway leads
To earthly pleasures and spirit needs;
And all that may come in another way
Shall be but illusion, and will not stay.
In useless effort, then, waste no time;
Rebuild your ladder and climb and climb.

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ORGANIZER POWELSLAND'S REPORT.

El Paso, Nov. 21, 1906.

J. W. Kline, President I. B. of B. and H.

At the writing of my last report I was in New Orleans and Algiers, business of an important nature holding me there for several days, during which the new charter arrived for New Orleans, when a second meeting was held and the charter presented and twenty new candidates initiated, which gave the new local a boost. The brothers there are going to try their luck under a new number, their old one, No. 42, seeming to be a Jonah, and I am sure the entire brotherhood wish them all the luck possible under the new number, 229. The brothers of Algiers, I know, will assist them in the good work of building up our organization in that part of the country as represented by those two locals. I visited Galveston where I found the material for a local of good quality but limited quantity and they belonging to outside locals it looked to me like a case of leaving well enough alone. My next point was Houston, and there found a good healthy local, the members being fully aware of the necessity of being organized, especially the brothers of the Southern Pacific shop. The brothers of the Texas Central, except two or three, seemed to be affiliated with that dread disease of indifference complicated with, a let the other fellow do it all feeling. This is one of the worst complications I know of, and in some cases leads to serious results. The second meeting which I attended in Houston I'll not forget for a while, where I saw six candidates take the sacred degree of holy of holies, or the second degree, and it was certainly worked to a finish.

I next visited Beaumont. I found the local in that city in good condition and the brothers were much pleased to have me call on them. We had a little difficulty in getting a place to meet but finally arranged it very nicely and had a very satisfactory and pleasant time.

I next visited San Antonio which is supposed to be blessed with a very healthy climate. It might be for men, but not for women and children, but I did not find this out until the day following the meeting I had called, which was poorly attended and when I went around to the different men the next day and asked them why they did not attend they nearly all told me that the wife or the kid was sick, so I got a nigger to wipe the dust of San Antonio from my sandals and piked down to El Paso where I am at this writing and where the prospects are brighter although handicapped with six inches of snow which is just turning to slush after a period of weather unparalled in the history of this city. I hope at my next writing I will be able to make a good report of the principal object of my visit through this part of the country, which it would not be good policy to make public now.

Respectfully submitted.

W. G. POWLESLAND.

Editor Journal:—During my travels as organizer I am continually bumping up against a question, which is being discussed very much at the present time, and of which some business like action has lately been taken as published in our November Journal, namely, an affiliation of the metal crafts. I have met several members of the various metal crafts, some of them very radical, others more conservative, but all more or less waking up to the fact that sooner or later from an economic and a business standpoint, we will have to get closer together, and thereby form a combination that will make people sit up and take notice, and that will be of benefit to all concerned, both employer and employee. It will also prevent what may be termed illegal strikes, especially on the part of our own membership who are ever ready to throw down their tools in sympathy with the other fellow who is not quite so quick to respond when the case is reversed. As a suggestion I would like to offer than an executive board, composed of members of the General Union of each craft organization, to handle a case where over a stipulated number of men are involved and a local executive board, composed of members of each craft, to be given full power to act where the number of men involved is below the stipulated number. A special strike fund to be created by regular monthly amount to be paid into a general treasury which would pay an additional strike benefit. I believe a combination of this kind would have a tendency to prevent strikes which are to be deplored to say the least, and would give us a weapon more effective than any strike or boycott could possibly be and more economically carried out. Trusting that these few remarks may be worthy of a little space in our valuable Journal, I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. G. POWLESLAND.

Houston, Texas, Dec. 24, 1906.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

I had just arrived in El Paso at the writing of my last report, and called two meetings which were well attended, and

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succeeded in getting several applications with good prospects of more to follow. Our membership there is not very large, but loyal and have good staying qualities. There is one dark blot, in fact two, that darken the horizon in El Paso in the form of two negroes working as smiths in one shop, and the so-called white men there did not have marrow enough in their make-up to even come to the meetings to which I invited them. My next stopping place was Big Springs, which to my notion certainly has the record for having the deepest mud of any town within the four boundaries of the United States. But dear reader if you will forget the mud for a few minutes and put on your hip boots and wade with me down to the Texas & Pacific shop where our brothers work, you will find as true a bunch of loyalists to our cause as anywhere within those same four boundaries. My chief mission there was to get an agreement and new scale of wages drawn up, together with other points on the same system, namely, Fort Worth and Marshall, which points I also visited for the same purpose and where I also had the pleasure of meeting the members of our organization and found them very enthusiastic on the proposition.

I am pleased to be able to report that with the assistance of the delegates from the different points mentioned, we have succeeded in getting a signed up agreement with the railroad company, and also an increase of wages. A copy of the schedule has been forwarded to the general office for publication. I wish to say in connection with this, that we appreciate the courteous treatment of the officials of the Texas Pacific during the negotiations which terminated so successfully.

I also visited the brothers at Sherman and Dennison and found them both in good condition, but needing some assistance in regard to their proposed schedules, which I gave them as far as I was able at that time.

I must chop off now, as it is nearly Christmas and I haven't bought my Christmas tree yet, nor hung up my stocking. Although my wishes will be somewhat tardy, I hope all our brothers had a merry Christmas and wish them a happy New Year, and a prosperous one to the entire organization.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. POWLESLAND,
Special Organizer.

Finkle & Sons of Chicago are waging war on Union Labor. Blacksmiths and Helpers, govern yourselves accordingly.

Report of Sixth Vice President

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22, 1906.

Jas. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.:

My report for December is as follows:

Since my last report I have been busy securing the rates of wages and other data from numerous sources, and especially from our brothers working for the different railroads running to all parts of the United States.

After securing the same it had to be compiled and put in shape for the use of our arbitrator on the Wabash case.

To those not familiar with this case, I will state that the blacksmiths and helpers and machinists and helpers on the Wabash accepted two cents increase per hour and left the rest to be arbitrated by an arbitration board to be selected by the company and blacksmiths and machinists.

The machinists, blacksmiths and helpers selected Mr. Wharton, business agent of the machinists on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, as their arbitrator, and, being a machinist, he was not familiar with wages and other data concerning blacksmiths and helpers, which data had to be collected, compiled and put in shape so that he would understand and be able to put up a good argument in favor of the blacksmiths and helpers on the Wabash.

On Dec. 12 I visited Local No. 89 of Mattoon, Ill., in company with President Kline and found that their delegates to Indianapolis, Ind., had returned with a seven (7) per cent increase for the blacksmiths and helpers on the Big Four road. The men were feeling good that everything had gone along smoothly and that the wages had been increased.

President Kline made a lengthy address to the members of No. 89, after which they adjourned to a nearby restaurant, where an oyster supper was served. No. 89 is in good condition and you would have to travel a long distance before you could find a better bunch of blacksmiths and helpers than those in Local No. 89.

On Dec. 13 the delegates of the Missouri Pacific arrived in St. Louis, Mo., this being their third trip to that point trying to come to an agreement with the Missouri Pacific officials. They had three conferences with Mr. Smith, superintendent of motive power, and the best offer he could or would make was one (1) cent increase per hour and ten (10) hours per day. The blacksmiths and helpers are asking for an increase of three (3) cents per hour and a nine (9) hour day.

They have asked for a conference with

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Mr. Sullivan, general manager, which he will grant just as soon as he has met committees having previous engagements with him.

During the past month I have attempted to have 13 members of Local No. 493 appear for trial on the charge of disloyalty in not obeying the general president when he ordered them to strike, when by doing so the best interests of the brotherhood would have been attained.

After having failed to appear, I have sent the case to the general executive board for disposition.

Yours fraternally,
J. J. MOCKLER,
Sixth Vice President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report for the month of November:

My last report left me at Ogden, where I attended a meeting of Local 299 and found them still doing business on the old plan and no man working in the short line shops unless he had a card or his application in for membership.

I went from there to Pocatello and met with Local No. 120, and found another live one and working good. This completed the tour of the Short Line system. I found they wanted a signed agreement with the company. We arranged one and I returned to Ogden and sent a copy to Mr. Dunn, superintendent of motive power, on the 20th, through the committee at Ogden. We asked for a conference on or before the 1st of December. Mr. Dunn being away, we did not get an answer. Coming back to Salt Lake City, I called on Mr. Dunn and found that he had answered our request by saying that he could not entertain the committee at all.

After going over a few of the clauses and conditions that existed and caused the dissatisfaction among the men, he told me that he did not blame the men for being dissatisfied and he would meet the committee as soon as possible, but would first have to go over the line, and also meet the firemen. As he had expressed his desire to meet the men, we could not insist on an earlier date. I then reported to President Kline that possibly the committee could settle the matter as it would mean some time in waiting, and he replied that if that was the case I should work east after trying to arrange with the committee to handle the case at Ogden, they wired a protest to President Kline against my leaving, and he replied that if it was to the best interests of all concerned I had better remain and finish it. I am here with no chance of a conference before the first of the year.

On my first visit to Salt Lake City I found a local that was fast going to pieces, but now it is one of the best there. The settlement on the Rio Grande put them on their feet, where they will stay.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. ALLISON,
Special Organizer.

THE IDEAL CHURCH.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Here is a message which has just gone out from our office to our eight thousand ministers. It presents a motto and an ideal:—

"A Church big enough to overspread a big land; broad enough in its sympathies to appeal to and be appealed to by all classes of society; eager enough to carry the message of a saving gospel that all our polyglot people shall hear and understand; homely enough to make itself at home among the lowliest; confident enough of the dignity of its mission to press its claims upon the loftiest; sure enough of its truth to commend the wisdom of God's salvation to the wise; simple enough in its interpretation of the truth that the simplest-minded may not fail of comprehending; hopeful enough of its triumph to be the worthy minister of a God who would have all men saved; sagacious enough to adjust itself to its delicate task; human enough to be all things to all men and touch the common human chord; divine enough to hallow human life at every turn of its ministry. Pray and work and preach for such a Church."

I believe that the workingmen of the country would say, "God speed you," to the ministers who sincerely worked for such an ideal, and they would say "Amen" to every prayer that petitions for such a Church.

We find in the world what lies in our labor's love.

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EDITORIALS.

By JAMES W. KLINE

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul

The great Pennsylvania Railroad, like an army of trumpeteers with banners flying, announced through the Associated Press some time ago that they were going to voluntarily raise the wages of their employes who were receiving less than two hundred dollars per month to at least a ten per cent increase. Following this announcement, other railroads bega ncoming up, too. Some of them also voluntarily; others as demands were made for ten per cent or less.

Some of our anti-unionists at once began to talk: "What's the use of belonging to a union and paying dues when the Pennsylvania, the road that doesn't deal with the unions, is so mindful of our wants and those of our families?"

What's the cause of this outburst of philanthropy? Do they wish to make reparation for the past as being one of the lowest paid roads in Uncle Sam's domain, or is it a scheme to head off the unions organizing to protect themselves? We surmise the latter, for be it known unto you that about the time of this announcement 400 men were laid off at the Altoona shops and about the time it went into effect 400 more were let go and part of the system put on a five-hour work day. This is a "piece-work" road and these mechanics have been nerved up to the highest pitch for one year, *slaughtering things* with a few cents per day more, and now they can lay back for the winter and roast their shins if they have enough money left in the till to pay the Pennsylvania's price for coal.

We are told that there will be a reaction some day if we do not cease making these demands. Well, Mr. Railroad, don't come to the employe with that kind of a song until you have talked with Messrs. Armour, Swift, Cudahy & Co., about the price of hams, hocks, or Messrs. Cassatt, Baer & Co., about the price of coal, etc. This looks like a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

CHILD LABOR.

One of the most serious problems to thrust itself upon the trades unions in the larger American cities to-day is the employment in factories, shops, and mills of mere children in defiance of city ordinances and legislative enactments. Their employment by individual or corporation is indicative of the greed for gain which to save a few dollars on the weekly expense bill, will not hesitate to commit a criminal offense.

The mill owner, manufacturer, or superintendent who knowingly employs a boy, or girl under fourteen years of age in his mill, factory or shop, does so conscious of the fact that he is liable to arrest and punishment. Yet, here in Chicago, there are thousands of little children, many of them less than fourteen years old, who are working from ten to thirteen or fourteen hours a day, week in and week out, for a hire which would not keep the pampered pug of the employer's wife in its accustomed delicacies.

Maybe the authorities wink at the infraction of the law and ordinance, maybe these authorities are unconscious of the existence of this evil—but it does exist and in merciful justice to these little slaves, the trades unions should exercise their power, and influence to stamp it out. Chief Collins has lately instituted a searching investigation into the charges of brutality made against members of the police force and as a result a number of officers have been

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severely reprimanded and discharged. These officers were punished for cruelty to men and women, and justly so. They beat their victims with clubs, and the cruelty was more refined than that practised upon the children who in the unsanitary environments of the average place of employment, are made to work from sixty to seventy-five hours a week. Stand near the entrance to one of these places in the early hour of one of these winter mornings, and see these victims of man's cupidity as they hurry to their labor, girls with faces like old women, stooped forms, and haggard expression, and you can understand that the employment of child labor is a crime deserving the severest penalty. We label the union made goods, products of the experienced man and woman worker, and commend them; then why not, in an effort to rescue the child slaves of Chicago from a condition as cruel and pity-invoking as that of the Russian serf, boycott the products of the shop, mill or factory which employ them and thus show a righteous condemnation for the system which is, at best, but slow murder.

LOOK FORWARD.

The blessed year of our Lord, 1906, is drawing to a close; its comedies, tragedies, its farces and burlesques, now constitute history. The Yule logs have been prepared and in a few days will burn on thousands of hearths in the homes of the most prosperous, best paid labor class in the world. The working men—the wealth producing masses—are to-day the circulating forces which have made America to occupy her proud position of Queen in the galaxy of nations, and these forces have been nourished and developed by the best system of government, in theory and practise, in the world. In no other country on earth can be found as great reverence for law, nor as loyal patriotism among wage earners. Here, as in no other country on earth, is the working man protected in his interests and his rights, and here, as in no other country, does he enter and become a factor in the general legislation. Here, as no where else, does organized labor occupy such a place of dignity, and command so much the respect of capital.

It was hard for the gold crowned king to release his bond-servant from the serfdom of low wages, but the servant as he made bricks without straw, and fed upon leeks and coarse bread, grew strong and sturdy, and with the sledge of union and organization struck from his own neck ence, and demanded a recognition of his right to better his condition. The individual wage earner as he sits in the glow of the warm Christmas fire in his humble home has much to thank the union of his craft for—higher wages, shorter hours, and the right of arbitration, are but few of the benefits which has accrued to him through its potential force.

We are optimistic; we believe that organized labor is to occupy a still higher place, to become a greater force in the motor machinery of the great national vehicle; that while it may never dominate the politics of the nation, that it is bound by reason of its strength to receive still more respectful recognition in both state and national legislation. Then all hail to the workingman's future, and as in the year now growing to a close, we felt the warmer rays of the sun of prosperity, so may we anticipate its rise to the meridian when King Capital shall fully recognize in his one-time bond-servant, Skilled Labor, an equal, a friend, a brother. Look forward.

"A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY."

Surging crowds of Christmas shoppers, jostling each other in the big department stores, and along the retail streets, and busy delivery vans piled high with packages of Christmas goods crowding each other in the roadways, attest a condition of prosperity which marks the close of 1906 in Chicago. The daily papers report a billion dollar business for the city during the year, and a smaller number of workingmen unemployed, than at any period since

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1882. Wages have increased, hours of labor shortened, and altogether the outlook is optimistic from the newspaper view point, but with the increase of wage has come the developed taste for luxuries, and the temptation to live beyond one's means, and as a result of this there are thousands of working people in Chicago facing grim want. A bit of philosophy which, if made practical use of, will bring content as sure as the sun's warmth brings up the spring flowers, is *"Spend less than you earn,"* and understand that a man is not a "good fellow" merely because he wastes his goods, and the woman who dresses extravagantly merely to excite the envy of other women is as deserving of condemnation as the man who gets drunk on the street.

UNSCRUPULOUS CAPITAL.

At Morton Park, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, a few days since, Lincoln Bank closed its doors, and Banker Atkinson, from the windows of his palatial home, watched surging crowds of workingmen and women in despair at the loss of their hard-earned savings, clamor at the doors of the institution for their own. Thousands of them had been swindled out of sums ranging from $2 or $3, to $300.00, the accumulation of years; many left absolutely destitute, without sufficient money to pay for a ton of coal, or a week's supply of groceries. These poor people face a "condition, not a theory;" they are the victims of misplaced confidence; and here in the dead of winter can show for their hard-earned dollars, nothing more valuable than this certificate of deposits in a straw bank. This is but one case in thousands where honest labor has trusted unscrupulous capital and suffered crucifixion. Atkinson may be arrested, tried, and convicted; may be retired for a time and serve a short period in some state institution as clerk, or librarian without salary, but this will be poor consolation to his victims as they look into the gaunt, hungry faces of wives and children. Atkinson's family is said to be in New Orleans, living in luxury, and the court appointed a receiver, and assistants are vainly looking for $100,000 cash among the assets of the one-time banker prince. This state of affairs will continue until we have either government savings banks, or saving banks, and building and loan associations under the supervision of the state and for the safe management of which the state will be responsible.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER WHO GETS RESULTS.

J. J. Goldman, special organizer of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, has come to Detroit from Chicago and is now doing considerable missionary work in this city. He has already organized the Tapers and Coilers and Helpers' union, the first of its kind in Michigan, and on next Sunday afternoon at Johnson's hall, will complete what was begun last Wednesday night, the organization of Blacksmiths, Helpers and Finishers. Of this last mentioned organization there are 505 locals in the country, and the prospects of a large membership of the new Detroit local are very good.

The Tapers and Coilers start out with 25 members, all employed at the Steel Spring works. They will meet every first and third Saturday at Michigan and Vinewood avenues. The officers elected are: President, Louis Trubet; vice president, Henry Klanbener; recording secretary, Frederick Mills; financial secretary, Joseph A. Bushe; conductor, Charles Paddam; treasurer, Charles Suntac.—*Michigan Union Advocate.*

Don't forget the ball given by No. 122 and No. 323, Saturday evening, Jan. 12, 1907, at Savore's hall, corner 43rd and State streets. Tickets 25 cents a person. Music by Nielson.

The Journal belongs to the craft and if it is meeting with your approval let us know it. We want to satisfy you. So far we have had but one kick and that has been so long ago we had almost forgotten it.

The fourth grand reception and ball of Vehicle Council Local No. 470, I. B. of B. and H., will be held at Prima Hall, Thirty-fifth and Indiana Ave., on Saturday evening, January 19, 1907. Tickets 25 cents a person.

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THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

At the recent meeting of the Civic Federation, held in New York, there was a lively discussion on government by Injunction and on Child Labor.

During the remarks of John Mitchell, head of the miners' organization, he was cheered to the echo when he said: "I tell you if a federal judge were to enjoin me do, I would violate the injunction."

This radical expression was vigorously applauded.

Loud cheers and hand clapping came from all parts of the assembly room of the Fifth Avenue hotel, where the convention was held.

Scarcely less radical than Mitchell's were the expressions of August Belmont, president of the federation.

About 200 delegates, representing every state in the Union, responded to the roll call when Mr. Belmont called the convention to order. "Government by Injunction" and "Child Labor," being the two topics for discussion, Mr. Belmont made frequent reference to the subjects in his address.

BELMONT ATTACKS WRITS.

"Government by injunction is one of the burning subjects that is to be discussed," he said. "When our workingmen become imbued with the idea that our courts are used by employers it is a matter of great moment and worthy of the consideration of this body, and I hope some steps may be taken through the instrumentality of this organization to help solve this apparently insolvable question."

Mr. Mitchell followed Mr. Belmont and said in part:

"It has been our proud boast that no citizen might be deprived of his liberty except by a jury of his peers. By the injunction this feeling of security has largely disappeared and the American workingman has come to feel that his liberty is jeopardized. It is of little consequence to him what causes may be cited by lawyers but such a question of everyday labor with him.

WOULD TRAMPLE INJUNCTIONS.

"The workingman does not want his case submitted to the federal judge. I do not share entirely in his lack of confidence. But the very fear of partiality of the federacy is a matter of grave concern to the entire people of this country. It is very important that the people have the confidence of the judiciary. That they have lost it is not to be gainsaid. And they have not lost their confidence in it without justification.

"So many men have been imprisoned for doing things that they have a legal and constitutional right to do. Gentlemen, I tell you if a judge—and I yield to no one in my regard for my country—were to enjoin me in something I believed I had a legal and moral right to do, I would violate the injunction. As an American I would preserve my liberty and that of my people even against federal judges.

"And I would think that I was serving the best interests of my country. The courts have gone very far in the exercise of federal power.

"We hold the injunctions shall not be issued when there is adequate remedy at law. A man, we hold, shall not be sent to prison except by his peers. We must seek to avoid the evils of the federal injunctions."

Other speakers of the day were Senator Beveridge, Seth Low, Samuel Gompers, Walter Drew, Louis D. Brandels, Frederick N. Judson, and T. C. Spelling.

TALKS ON CHILD LABOR.

Samuel McCune Lindsay, secretary of the national child labor committee, said it was impossible to exaggerate the real extent or the real evils of child labor. He believes that other forms of legal protection than absolute prohibition are needed for the greater part of the 2,000,000 children between the ages of 10 and 16 years now engaged in gainful occupations.

The employment of boys in the mines brought on a sharp discussion, in which John Mitchell, W. A. May, general manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and others took part.

Apropos of the above, we print the decision of Judge A. L. Sanborn, of the U. S. District Court, in which he declares that a labor union may strike at will, whether for cause or without cause.

"Even a conspiracy to strike, followed by legal damages, is not unlawful, if formed to better labor conditions," says the court, who avers that his opinion is fully sustained by all authority.

RIGHT OF WORKINGMEN.

Judge Sanborn's opinion was delivered in closing the case of the Allis-Chalmers

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Company against the Iron Molders' union of Milwaukee. It follows:

"The right of workingmen to combine in trade unions in order to secure the economic advancement of their members is unquestioned, and such unions are generally regarded as beneficial institutions in bettering the conditions of labor and the relations between employer and employe.

THREAT IS DIFFERENT QUESTION.

"Whether a threat to strike or bring about a strike when made by a number of persons acting in concert is lawful is an entirely different question.

"The conclusion to be drawn from the case, as applicable to these cases, is that the combination of the defendants' union, their members, and the defendant O'Leary to strike, and, further, to enforce the strike and if possible to bring the employers to terms, was not unlawful because grounded on just cause or excuse, being the economic advancement of the labor unions."

According to the above, our unions should avoid "threats" to strike, or to destroy property or in any way injure the property of the employer, and they will be immune from conviction, and it will be an illegal act for the employers to have injunctions served on them because of their action.

This is the most striking, clear and just decision which we have yet seen, and we believe it is given by a judge who thoroughly understands the law, and who is actuated by the highest regards for the constitutional rights of the workingman as well as the employer.

One of the greatest opinions ever given by any court was recently given by Judge James W. Craig, which is of the utmost importance to union laboring men, as well as to employers of laborers, in ruling on a bill of exceptions in the case of John A. Lewis vs. Edward Lewis, bill to enforce a lien. The decision is to the effect that the only known scale of wages known to the general public is that maintained by the unions, and unless otherwise stipulated in contract union wages must be the standard of wages figured on. Judge Craig has the honor of appointing the only labor man to the office of Master-in-Chancery in the State of Illinois. Following is the decision in full:

"The contention by the defendant in support of the exceptions seems to be that the complainant employed union labor and desires to have the union scale wages adopted in this case as the price for the work. It is claimed that the work in question could have been done cheaper by the contractor if he had employed non-union labor instead of employing union labor, as he did.

"The witness, J. W. McIntyre, introduced for the defense, presents that question. He says 'there might be some fellows that did not belong to the union that he could get for lower price.' He further says: 'Pretty near every man that is capable of handling and doing the work is a union man,' and also further says: 'The man that belongs to the Bricklayers' union figures by the union prices. The man that does not belong to the union figures on a price under the union man.'

"It can be said that the price of the Bricklayers' union is known. The price of the other is not known. Had the defendant wanted his work done by non-union labor and at a scale lower than the union labor, it would have been fair for him to have said so, and then the complainant in taking the contract would have taken this matter into consideration in doing the work. He might have considered that he could not get the labor outside of the union as it is well known that there is a great demand for laborers. The defendant employed the complainant to do the work without any expressed contract or any reservation as to where he should go for help and the plaintiff had a right to do the ordinary and customary thing, and the ordinary and customary thing was to employ union labor as the evidence shows that nearly every man that is capable of doing the work is a union man. I have no doubt but that at the time the employment was made both parties understood and knew that nearly every man that was capable of doing the work was a union man and that by force of circumstances union labor was to be employed to do the work, and now after the work is done it is claimed that perhaps some person or persons could have been found outside of the union to do the work at a cheaper price. That is a mere guess or speculation, when it is clearly shown that nearly every man that is capable of doing the work are members of the union. It follows that when nearly every man that is capable of doing the work belongs to the union, that they will fix the price which will govern all cases where there is not an expressed contract as to the price to be paid, as there is no way to compel men to work—there are no longer slave pens in which labor is sold."

The exceptions were overruled and a decree awarded to the complaintant in accordance with the finding of the master, taxing a reasonable solicitor's fee against the defendant.

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BY THE WAY.

A Happy New Year.

It's a good time to resolve.

How did you like the souvenir Journal?

"He that would rend the oak dreams not of the rebound."

Resolved, I will not wrong a brother or see him wronged.

There is room for improvement. Jan. 1 is a good time to begin.

It's time enough to jump over into the other man's cornfield after your own is cut.

The Atlantic Coast Line system signed agreements with their unions and will appear in the next issue.

God save the phools! and don't let them run out, for if it wa'n't for them, wise men couldn't get a livin'.—*Billings.*

If the rank and file would be as perfect as they expect their officers to be, there would not be as many secret and one-sided investigations.

Secretary Chapman of No. 264 thinks the souvenir edition an excellent one, and possibly is sorry his union did not appear. Well, next time.

If members of unions would do more business in the hall and less in the barrooms, the employers' associations would know less about it.

The reports of the organizers were left out last month on account of the crowded columns of the souvenir Journal. They appear this month.

Anvil Echoes, containing official reports, and which were crowded out of our souvenir Journal, will be found on the fifth and following pages.

Brother Powlesland is getting the east end of the Southern Pacific in good shape. The Texas Pacific has just signed up, as appears on another page.

The souvenir edition proved to be quite an advertising scheme. We are receiving letters from different labor papers for our pictures. Wish we had enough to go around.

Burnside Local No. 326 will give their first annual reception and ball on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1907, at Grand Crossing Masonic Temple, No. 7439-41 Ingleside avenue. Tickets 50 cents a couple. Music by Regan.

One of the good-looking men pictured in Mattoon Local No. 89 in the December number of the Journal has taken unto himself a wife. His name is Killius Aldridge. He is a blacksmith and is employed in the Big Four shops.

President Hind of No. 100, Oakland, is well pleased with the souvenir edition and thinks the Ladies' Auxiliary page is a benefit in bringing the union label to the front. We would be pleased to hear from any of the ladies on this important matter.

The president of a New York university advises the appropriation of one million dollars for the purpose of investigating ghosts and locating spooks. "So mote it be." Let the good work go on. We are anxious to learn the whereabouts of his spookship.

Locals Energy No. 122 and Walsh No. 323 are giving a ball on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, 1907, at Sevore's hall, corner of 43rd and State streets. You can rest assured that if you are not there you certainly will miss something. We have asked the general president and general secretary and treasurer to lead the grand march for us and know they will accept. Come and spend a few hours with us. Thanking you one and all in advance. COMMITTEE.

We are pained to learn of the death of the father of our general third vice president, J. J. Henry, of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Henry was born in March, 1833, in Ireland, and came to this country when 14 years old. He resided in Milwaukee until 1886, when he came to Minneapolis to live with his son-in-law, James McElligott, with whom he lived until his death. He leaves behind him four daughters and one son: Mrs. N. W. King of Minneapolis, Mrs. James McElligott of Minneapolis, John J. Henry of St. Paul, Mrs. J. Corrigan of Milwaukee and Mrs. P. McElligott of Superior, Wis. He died Nov. 28 of a paralytic stroke after an illness of sixteen days. The Journal extends its smypathy to Brother Henry and the surviving members of the family, and record the event with sorrow. Mr. Henry was a man of many sterling and manly qualities and his demise will be deeply felt by those who knew him best.

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AGREEMENTS

After a conference with the committee representing blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers, Southern Pacific Company (Pacific system), the following is agreed to:

Sec. 1. The standard day's work shall consist of ten hours' service, the hours of work to be from 7:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

Sec. 2. The accepted legal holidays shall be as follows: New Years Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. One-half additional time will be allowed for all services performed by blacksmiths and helpers on Sundays and the above named holidays, or after ten hours' service shall have been performed on regular working days; on all other days blacksmiths and helpers on regular night shift will receive straight time. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the general public will be considered a holiday. All other overtime to be paid as per shop rule No. 3.

Sec. 3. Should a reduction of expenses become necessary, the time shall first be reduced to nine hours per day.

When a reduction in force is found necessary, the oldest competent employes in point of services and those of families will be retained.

Sec. 4. When, by direction of the proper authorities, helpers are required to report for duty in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires (morning and noon), they shall be paid thirty minutes' extra time per day.

Sec. 5. No blacksmith or helper shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If discharged, clearance will be given showing actual cause of dismissal. If, after investigation, it is found that a blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he will be reinstated with full pay for all time lost, the investigation to take place within five days after discharge or suspension.

The shop committee shall have the power to act and treat with the shop management in regard to such cases.

Sec. 6. The company will not in any way discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who, from time to time, represents other blacksmiths and helpers as a committeeman, and will grant him leave of absence and free transportation (within points on the Pacific System) should he go before the management to adjust a grievance.

Sec. 7. Blacksmiths' apprentices shall serve four years—three hundred days to constitute a year, at the expiration of which he shall receive the standard rate of pay for blacksmiths prevailing in the shop in which he is employed, if competent; if not competent, he shall be dismissed from the company's service. Apprentices to be selected under the company's rules for the employment and advancement of apprentices. One apprentice will be employed at large in each shop and one additional apprentice for each five blacksmiths employed in such shop. This ratio shall not affect apprentices already in the service.

Sec. 8. Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road will be allowed straight time for traveling and for work between the hours of 7:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m., and overtime for work between the hours of 6:00 p. m. and 7:00 a. m. He shall be allowed actual expenses in addition.

Sec. No. 9. Blacksmiths and helpers will be accorded the same privileges in regard to free transportation as other shop employes of the company.

Sec. No. 10. The following hourly wage (in cents) will be paid blacksmiths and helpers for various points on the system:

SACRAMENTO.	
First blacksmith fire	$ .45
Second blacksmith fire	.42
All other fires	.40
Hammersmith	.52½
Heater for hammersmith	.37½
First helper, first fire	.30
All other experienced helpers	.27½
OAKLAND.	
First blacksmith fire	$ .45
All other blacksmith fires	.38½
First helper, first fire	.30
All other experienced helpers	.27½
SAN FRANCISCO.	
First blacksmith fire	$ .45
All other blacksmith fires	.40
First helper, first fire	.30
All other experienced helpers	.27½
BAKERSFIELD.	
First blacksmith fire	$ .45
Second blacksmith fire	.42½
All other blacksmith fires	.40
First helper, first fire	.30
All other experienced helpers	.27½

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LOS ANGELES.

First blacksmith fire	$ .45
Second blacksmith fire	.42½
All other blacksmith fires	.40
Hammersmith	.47½
Heater for hammersmith	.32½
First helper, first fire	.30
All other experienced helpers	.27½

TUSCON.

First blacksmith fire	$ .45
All other blacksmith fires	.42½
All experienced helpers	.30

Above rate to apply to all qualified blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers.

Sec. No. 11. It is understood that when blacksmiths or helpers take summary action on account of disputes between officials and themselves without first referring the matter to their representatives for discussion, if necessary, with the proper representatives of the railroad company, it shall be deemed sufficient cause for their dismissal from the service.

The agreement to take effect the first day of November, 1906, and remain in force one year from date and thereafter until such time as either party desires a change, in which case thirty days' notice shall be given the other party.

The original copy is properly signed by company officials and committee of blacksmiths and helpers.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Schedule for Blacksmiths and Helpers.

1. A blacksmith shall be considered a competent man in his class, being able to take a piece of work and, with the use of drawings and blue prints, prosecute the same to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time.

2. Ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work. (To be held in abeyance.)

3. All time over the regular working day shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, including Sundays and legal holidays, as follows: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

4. If any of the holidays mentioned in the schedule fall on Sunday, then the day to be observed by the state, nation or by proclamation shall be considered a holiday and paid for as such.

5. No blacksmith shall be laid off any hours of the regular working time to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

6. Blacksmiths shall not be required to work with incompetent helpers, or do work without sufficient help.

7. A blacksmith called to work overtime, and such work shall be three hours and twenty minutes or less, shall receive five hours' pay. If more than three hours any twenty minutes, then time and one-half will be paid.

8. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, time shall be reduced to eight hours per day, five days per week. If reduction in force is necessary, it shall be reduced in the followning manner:

All helpers promoted to fires shall be reduced to helping in the order in which they were advanced. If further reduction is necessary, senior blacksmiths and helpers shall be given the preference. Blacksmiths and helpers laid off shall have first consideration when the force is increased, provided they are available within forty-eight hours.

9. No blacksmith or helper shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after investigation, it develops that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated and receive full time for all time lost. Such investigation to take place within five days from date of suspension or dismissal.

10. A blacksmith placed on a fire which does a higher grade of work and for which a higher rate is paid, shall, if kept on such work and fire for a half month or more, receive the higher rate for same for the entire month. If less than half a month, no change to be made in the rate.

11. Blacksmiths and helpers having grievances shall first submit same to the shop foreman and may be represented by the employes of their choice. Failing to get satisfaction, they shall then appeal to the master mechanic for adjustment. In the event of failure to secure redress from aforementioned official, right of appeal is conceded to succeeding higher authorities.

12. The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who may from time to time be delegated to serve on a committee or to represent their organization, or who shall be elected to act as a delegate to a convention.

When requested to do so, the company will grant leave of absence and transportation on its own lines to blacksmiths or helpers who may be delegated to confer with the company.

13. Blacksmiths or helpers leaving the company's services shall be furnished with a clearance signed by the proper officials, which will indicate cause of leaving service and period of employment.

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14. Helpers will receive fifteen minutes for each fire built on their own time, in addition to their regular pay.

15. The following shall govern in Cedar Lake shops:

Forge No.	Class.	Rate per hour.
3	Big fire	$ .39½
1	Tool fire	.37
10	Spring fire	.37½
2 & 4	General fire	.37
5	Mixed fire	.34½
6	Mixed fire	.34½
7	Mixed fire	.34½
8	Mixed fire	.34½
9	Light fire	.30
11	Bolt fire	.28
	Hammerman	.22½
	Helpers	.21½
	Handy man	.19

16. This schedule shall be in effect from Dec. 1, 1906, and shall supersede all other schedules and instructions contrary hereto, and will remain in effect for one year thereafter, subject to thirty (30) days' notice from either of its parties, of their desire to change it, and before the expiration of thirty (30) days a conference shall be held.

For the blacksmiths and helpers:

JAMES CHINSTRAND,
CHAS. PETERSON,
WILLIAM BEST,
Committee.

For the company:

D. NOONAN.
JOHN TONGE.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Rules and Regulations for Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Apprentices.

RULE 1. HOURS OF LABOR.

Ten hours will constitute a day's work.

RULE 2. OVERTIME.

All overtime shall be paid for at rate of time and one-half, this to include Sunday and national holidays; national holidays to consist of New Years Day, Jan. 1; Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22; Memorial Day, April 26; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day, by proclamation; and Christmas Day, Dec. 25. Men called back to the shop after regular working time shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

RULE 3. BLACKSMITHS GOING ON THE ROAD.

When blacksmiths are sent out on the road they shall be allowed time and one-half from the time they are called out until they return; they to pay their own expenses.

RULE 4. APPRENTICES.

There will be one apprentice for the shop and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five blacksmiths. It is understood that in shops where the ratio is more than the above, no change will be made until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number by lapse or expiration of existing contracts.

RULE 5. GRIEVANCES.

When a blacksmith has a grievance he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the general foreman and master mechanic. If not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he may then place it in the hands of a committee of employes who shall try to settle it with the master mechanic; failing to do so, the committee shall then place said grievance in the hands of the district committee, composed of employes, for adjustment with the general master mechanic. If an adjustment is then not reached the district committee can present the matter to the mechanical superintendent and general manager for final adjustment.

If a blacksmith is discharged—he thinks unjustly—he shall have the right to appeal to the master mechanic within three days after his dismissal. If then not satisfactorily adjusted, the grievance is to be taken up by the district committee with the general master mechanic. If a blacksmith is found to have been unjustly discharged and is re-instated by the master mechanic or general master mechanic, he shall be paid for time lost.

RULE 6. FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Blacksmiths will enjoy with trip passes the same privileges in connection with free transportation as are granted to other employes on the system, and all depending upon them for support.

RULE 7.

When a reduction of force is necessary, blacksmiths who have others depending upon them for support will be given preference of employment, seniority and proficiency to govern.

RULE 8.

When vacancies occur, blacksmiths employed by this company shall be given consideration for promotion, proficiency, character and seniority to prevail.

RULE 9.

These rules and regulations; also rates of pay, in effect Dec. 1, 1906, shall be continued in force until Dec. 1, 1907.

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SAVANNAH.

Present Rate.	Rate Offered and Accepted.
5 men at $3.60	6 men at $3.60
1 man at $3.50	1 man at $3 50
1 man at $3.40	1 man at $3.40
1 man at $3.00	2 men at $3.25
2 men at $2.25	3 men at $2.75
2 men at $2.00	1 man at $2.00
12	14

MACON.

2 men at $3.60	3 men at $3.60
	1 man at $3.50
	1 man at $3.40
7 men at $3.25	6 men at $3.25
4 men at $3.00	2 men at $3.15
1 man at $2.75	1 man at $2.75
5 men at $2.25	5 men at $2.50
19	19

COLUMBUS.

2 men at $3.50	2 men at $3.60
5 men at $3.15	3 men at $3.15
	3 men at $3.25
7	8

CHATTANOOGA.

1 man at $3.00	1 man at $3.25
1 man at $2.50	1 man at $2.75

W. E. CHESTER,
General Master Mechanic.

Approved:
T. S. MOISE,
General Manager.
Savannah, Ga., Nov. 28, 1906.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RY. CO., M. P. & R. S. DEPT.

Schedule of Rules and Rates of Wages of Blacksmiths and Helpers in the Shops and Round Houses of the T. & P. Ry. Co.

In effect Jan. 1, 1907.

Art. 1. The regular working hours not to exceed ten hours per day. All overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, including Sundays and legal holidays, Christmas Day, New Years Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Labor Day and Washington's Birthday. Blacksmiths or helpers working after regular hours as per shop bulletin, will receive time and one-half. When any legal holidays fall on Sunday the day observed by the state or nation to be recognized as such.

Art. 2. Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the time shall first be reduced to eight hours per day, and any further reduction of expenses that may be found necessary shall be made by reducing the force, in which case, senior, married and single men with families dependent upon them shall be given preference of employment, and while working less than nine hours per day the force shall not be increased.

Art. 3. No employe shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after an investigation, it develops that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated and receive full time for all time lost. Such investigation to take place within five days from date of suspension or dismissal.

Art. 4. The company will not discriminate against any blacksmiths or helpers who may from time to time be delegated to serve on a committee or represent their organization, or who shall be elected to act as a delegate to a convention. When requested to do so the company will grant leave of absence and transportation on its own lines to blacksmiths or helpers, who may be delegated to confer with the company.

Art. 5. When necessary to hire helpers, experienced helpers shall be given preference. When a vacancy occurs for an apprentice, the sons of old employes not under 16 years of age shall be given preference.

Art. 6. Blacksmiths or helpers leaving the company's service shall be furnished with a clearance signed by the proper officials, which will indicate cause of leaving service and period of employment.

Art. 7. Competent blacksmiths to be given consideration and preference for promotion to foremanship when vacancies occur.

Art. 8. Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road from the shops in which they are regularly employed will receive straight time for traveling, shop rates while at work, and necessary expenses. When necessary to transfer blacksmiths and helpers to round houses or other shops, they will receive straight time for traveling and expenses until they arrive at their destination. Blacksmiths and helpers that are laid off on account of reduction in force, and sent to other shops or round houses for employment, will not receive expenses or time for traveling. All permanent round house smiths and helpers to be paid standard rate for miscellaneous work for the district in which they are employed.

Art. 9. Helpers can be advanced at discretion of officials, subject to Article 13, seniority and competency to be considered. Wages to be increased twenty-five cents per day at time of advancement and twenty-five cents per day each six months thereafter until completion of four years' term,

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when certificate will be given showing term has been served and wages will be increased thereafter until the standard rate has been attained.

Art. 10. No blacksmith or helper shall work for less than the standard rate of wages. No one but blacksmiths or blacksmiths' apprentices shall do blacksmith work.

Art. 11. Blacksmiths and helpers promoted to a fire paying higher than their regular rate shall receive the rate paid on that fire for three days or over.

Art. 12. When it becomes necessary to send blacksmiths or helpers out on the road to fill positions in round houses or shops, the last man hired shall be sent until such time as a blacksmith or helper can be secured to accept the place permanently.

Art. 13. One helper apprentice shall be employed for each shop and one additional helper apprentice for every five blacksmiths employed.

Art. 14. When it becomes necessary for a blacksmith or helper apprentice to work overtime to complete a job started him, he shall be allowed privilege of such overtime. General overtime on miscellaneous work will be equally divided, subject to competency.

Art. 15. In case the company or the blacksmiths employed desire to change the above agreement, notice of thirty days is to be given.

J. W. Addis,
Supt. M. P. & R. S.

This fails to appear in the signed agreement, but it will be inserted—[Ed.]:

Helpers shall be allowed one-half hour per day for building fires before regular working hours, if required.

Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices called after regular working hours shall receive not less than five hours' pay for three hours and twenty minutes or less. Work to be confined to work called out on.

Blacksmith Rates.

MOTIVE POWER DEPARTMENT.

Marshall Texas, first fire, 1	$ .44
Second fire, 1	.42
Spring fire, 1	.41
Miscellaneous, 6	.37½
Miscellaneous, 2	.34
Miscellaneous, 1	.28

CAR DEPARTMENT.

Marshall, Texas, first fire, 1	$ .39
Tool fire, 1	.37½
Spring fire, 1	.37½
Coach work, 1	.37½
Coach work, 2	.35
Coach work, general, 2	.32½
Coach work, general, 1	.30
Longview, Junction, Texas, 1	.37½
Texarkana, Texas, 1	.37½
Texarkana, Texas, 1	.35
Bonham, Texas, 1	.35
Fort Worth, Texas, 1	.40
Fort Worth, Texas, 4	.38
Big Springs, Texas, first fire, 1	.43
Second fire, 1	.42
Spring fire, 1	.40
Miscellaneous, 2	.40
El Paso, Texas, 1	.41½
Gouldsboro, La., 1	.42
Gouldsboro, La., 3	.37½

RATES OF BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS.

Ft. Worth, Texas, 1	$ .22½
Fort Worth, Texas, 6	.22½
Big Springs, Texas, 4	.25
Big Springs, Texas, 1	.22½
Big Springs, Texas, 1	.22½
El Paso, Texas, 1	.25
Gouldsboro, La., 2	.25
Goldsboro, La., 3	.21½
Goldsboro, La., 1	.19½

Agreement entered into between the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and its blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers:

Rule No. 1. Any man who has served an apprenticeship or is capable of executing a piece of work pertaining to his class to a successful conclusion within a reasonable length of time shall be considered a blacksmith.

He must be competent to work from drawings and will be considered in line for promotion.

Rule No. 2. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work (this to be held in abeyance), except Saturdays, when one minute off for each hour actually worked during the week shall be allowed with full pay.

Rule No. 3. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for all service after the hours in force up to 6:00 p. m. If required to work after 6:00 p. m.

No blacksmith, apprentice or helper to be laid off to equalize time for overtime worked.

Time and one-half will be paid for all Sundays and national holidays, viz., New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. Any of the foregoing falling on Sunday, the day designated by the state or nation shall be considered the holiday.

Rule No. 4. When a blacksmith, apprentice or helper is sent out on the road for any cause, he shall be allowed pay from time he is called until he returns to home station, and overtime as per rule No. 3, and shall be allowed one dollar ($1.00)

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per day for expenses up to and including ten days.

If a man is relieved from work after the regular working hours and permitted to go to hotel or boarding house to rest he will not be paid for such time; while riding or waiting for work or train he shall be considered on duty.

Rule No. 5. When reducing forces, all things being equal, the blacksmiths and helpers last employed will be reduced first; men with families dependent upon them will be given preference.

Rule No. 6. Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to free transportation as other employes of the company.

Rule No. 7. Should a blacksmith, apprentice or helper believe that he has been unjustly suspended or dismissed, he shall, within five days, in the proper order, present his case to the company, and if it is then found that he has been unjustly dealt with, he shall be reinstated and allowed full pay for the time lost.

The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith, apprentice or helper who from time to time represents other blacksmiths, apprentices or helpers as a committeeman, and will grant them leave of absence and free transportation (over its own lines) should they be delegated to go before the management to adjust a grievance.

Grievances must be submitted to the shop foreman. In the event his decision is unsatisfactory an appeal will be made to the succeeding higher officials.

Rule No. 8. Good ice water will be furnished for drinking purposes; also good ventilation. All pits in shops and roundhouses and water closets will be kept in a good, sanitary condition upon the entire system.

Rule No. 9. An apprentice engaging himself to learn the blacksmith trade must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, and have a fair, common school education; he must serve a term of four years' apprenticeship, of three hundred days per year.

He shall be given an opportunity to learn all branches of the trade.

If after six months' service he shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be removed from the service.

He shall not leave the service of the company without just and sufficient cause.

One apprentice will be allowed for each shop, and one additional for each five blacksmiths employed in each shop.

Their rates of pay will be as follows:

First year, 10 cents per hour; second year, 12 cents per hour; third year, 15 cents per hour; fourth year, first six months, 18½ cents per hour; second six months, 20½ cents per hour.

Having finished apprenticeship he shall be given a service letter stating this fact, and receive the standard journeyman's rate on fire employed.

Rule No. 10. The rates of pay of blacksmiths and helpers will be as follows:

Class of Work.				
CHICAGO.				
First fire	.39½	.38½	.25½	.25
Second fire	.36½		.25½	
Misc. work	.36	.35	.25	.24½
Misc. work			.23½	
Chain fire	.27			
Bradley hammerman	.35½			.23½
Tool dresser	.36½		.24½	
Flue welder	.30½		.21½	
Bolt maker	.30½		.21½	
Bull dozer operator	.29½		.23½	
Heater	.28½			
BURR OAK.				
Misc. work	.31		.21½	
PEORIA.				
Misc. work	.32		.19	
ROCK ISLAND.				
Misc. work	.32		.19½	
SILVIS.				
Hammersmith	.46½		.21½	.21
First fire	.39½		.23½	
Second fire	.38½	.37½	.21½	
Misc. work	.36½	.35½	.21	
Bradley hammermen	.35½			
Tool dresser	.36		.21	
Spring maker	.36½		.21	
Flue Welder	.30½			
Bolt maker	.27	.25½		
Bolt mach. opr. helper			.20½	
Dull dozer oprtr.	.26½			
Heaters	.37½			
Heaters	.36½	.28½		
DAVENPORT.				
Car work	.33	.28½		
Car work	.27		.19½	
VALLEY JUNCTION.				
First fire	.37		.22	
Second fire	.36			
Misc. work	.35	.33		
Misc. work	.31	.28		
Misc. work	.26		.21	
Tool dresser	.35½		.21	
Flue welder	.27		.21	
CEDAR RAPIDS.				
First fire	.37		.21	
Second fire	.36			
Misc. work	.35	.33		
Misc. work	.32	.29½		
Misc. work	.27	.26	.20	

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Tool dresser.....	.35½		.20	
Spring maker...	.36		.20	
Flue welder.....	.29½		.20	
Class of Work.				
ESTERVILLE.				
Misc. work.....	.31		.18	
FAIRBURY.				
Misc. work.....	.35		.20	
GOODLAND.				
Misc. work.....	.37		.21	
ELDON, IA.				
Misc. work.....	.28		.20	
TRENTON, MO.				
Misc. work.....	.35	.27	.21	.19
Flue welder.....	.29			
ARMOURDALE.				
Misc. work.....	.32		.21	
ELDON, MO.				
Misc. work.....	.32		.18	
HERRINGTON.				
Misc. work.....	.36	.29	.21	.20
HORTON.				
First fire.....	.37		.21	
Second fire.....	.36	.35	.20	
Misc. work.....	.34	.32		
Misc. work.....	.31	.29½		
Misc. work.....	.29		.19	
Bradley hammermen	.27		.22	
Tool dresser....	.34½		.20	
Flue welder.....	.32			
Bolt maker.....	.27		.20	
Heater	.22			
CHICKASHA.				
Misc. work.....	.38	.32	.22	.19
Flue welder.....	.29½			
SHAWNEE.				
First fire.....	.40½		.21	
Second fire.....	.38		.21	
Misc. work.....	.37	.35		
Misc. work.....	.34½	.32	.21	
Misc. work.....	.29½	.27	.19	
Tool dresser....		.35½	.21	
Spring maker...	.37		.21	
Flue welder.....	.29			
Forging machine operator	.29½		.21	
Heater	.22			
HAILEYVILLE.				
Misc. work.....	.28		.18	
LITTLE ROCK.				
Misc. work.....	.36		.21	
Car work.....	.27		.20	

Rule No. 11. When a blacksmith or helper is advanced from a lower to a higher rate fire, he will receive the rate paid on such higher rate fire, but should he be temporarily assigned to a lower rate fire he will draw the rate of pay in force on his regular or higher rate fire.

Rule No. 12. When by direction of the proper authorities, helpers are requested to report for duty in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires, such helpers will receive extra pay for one-half hour per day on coal fires and one hour per day on all coke furnaces.

Rule No. 13. Helpers being promoted to a fire shall receive an increase of two and one-half cents per hour and two and one-half cents per hour for each succeeding six months until they receive the established rate of pay for the fire on which they are serving.

Present practice to continue in regard to promotion of helpers.

Rule No. 14. This agreement to supercede all former rules and agreements, copy of same to be framed and posted in all blacksmith shops and roundhouses, to take effect January 1, 1907, and to remain in force one year from date and thereafter until such time as either party desires a change, in which case thirty (30) days' written notice shall be given the other party.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY. CO.

Gen'l. Supt. Motive Power.

The Blacksmiths' Committee:

Chairman.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Rules and Regulations for Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Apprentices.

RULE NO. 1. Ten hours will constitute a day's work.

RULE NO. 2. All overtime will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, this to include Sunday and national holidays; national holidays to consist of New Years day, Jan. 1; Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22; Memorial Day, April 26; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day, by proclamation, and Christmas, Dec. 25. Men called back to shop after regular working hours shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

RULE NO. 3. When blacksmiths are sent out on the road, they shall be allowed time and one-half from the time they are called out until they return; they to pay their own expenses.

RULE NO. 4. There will be one apprentice for the shop and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five blacksmiths. It is understood that in shops where the ratio is more than the above, no change will be made until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number by lapse or expiration of existing contracts.

RULE NO. 5. When a blacksmith has a grievance, he shall make a personal effort

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to adjust same with the general foreman and master mechanic. If not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he may then place it in the hands of a committee of employes who shall try to settle it with the master mechanic; failing to do so, the committee shall then place said grievance in the hands of the district committee composed of employes for adjustment with the general master mechanic. If an adjustment is then not reached, the district committee can present the matter to the mechanical superintendent and general manager for final adjustment.

If a blacksmith is discharged—he thinks unjustly—he shall have the right to appeal to the master mechanic within three days after his dismissal. If then not satisfactorily adjusted the grievance is to be taken up by the district committee with the general master mechanic. If a blacksmith is found to have been unjustly discharged, and is reinstated by the master mechanic or general master mechanic, he shall be paid for the time lost.

RULE No. 6. Blacksmiths will enjoy with trip passes, the same privileges in connection with free transportation as are granted to other employes on the system, and all depending upon them for support.

RULE No. 7. When a reduction of forces is necessary, blacksmiths who have others depending upon them for support will be given preference of employment, seniority and proficiency to govern.

RULE No. 8. When vacancies occur, blacksmiths employed by this company shall be given consideration for promotion, proficiency, character and seniority to prevail.

RULE No. 9. These rules and regulations; also rates of pay, in effect Dec. 1, 1906, shall be continued in force until Dec. 1, 1907.

SAVANNAH.

PRESENT RATE.		RATE OFFERED & ACCEPED	
5 men at	$3.60	6 men at	$3.60
1 man at	3.50	1 man at	3.50
1 man at	3.40	1 man at	3.40
		2 men at	3.25
1 man at	3.00	3 men at	3.75
2 men at	2.25		
2 men at	2.00	1 men at	2.00
14			

MACON.

12 men at	$3.60	3 men at	$3.60
		1 man at	3.50
		1 man at	3.50
7 men at	3.25	6 men at	3.25
4 men at	3.00	2 men at	3.15
4 man at	2.75	1 man at	2.75
5 men at	2.25	5 men at	2.50
19		19	

COLUMBUS.

2 men at	$3.50	2 men at	$3.60
5 men at	3.15	3 men at	3.15
7		8	

CHATTANOOGA.

1 man at	$3.00	1 man at	$3.25
1 man at	2.50	1 man at	2.75
2		2	

W. E. CHESTER, C. M. M.
Approved: T. S. Moise, G. M.

THE C. M. & ST. PAUL RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

Milwaukee, Wis, Nov. 22, 1906.

Editor Journal—

I herewith send you our signed agreement with the above-named company.

At a meeting with the blacksmiths' helpers of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, it was agreed that one and one-half hours per week would be allowed for one helper on each fire for the building of the fire before seven o'clock a. m.

It was further agreed that hammer operators and helpers at large furnaces would have their pay advanced 1½ cents per hour over the rate they were getting at this date; frame fire helpers to receive an advance of 1½ cents per hour over the rate they were getting at this date; blacksmiths' helpers in the car department blacksmith shop at West Milwaukee, who are now receiving 18 cents per hour, to be advanced 1½ cents per hour, if upon investigation it is found that they are capable of doing a day's work. The other helpers, or operators of machines in blacksmith shops, hammer operators of Minneapolis an exception, will receive 1 cent per hour raise. The operators of Minneapolis now receive $2.15 per day and the bolt heaters at Minneapolis now receive $2.00 per day.

Effective September 28, 1906.

A. E. MANCHESTOR.
Superintendent of Motive Power.

NOTICE.

The Fraternal Societies Co-Operative Indemnity Union has been found to be an incompetent concern in bonding said officers of your local, and we do hereby notify all locals to keep away from doing business with that concern. Its headquarters are in Mamaroneck, New York.

P. W. MOELLER,
Rec. Sec. Dist. No. 1.

Oct. 25, 1906.

"Fine feathers make fine birds"—but a peacock shows his feet and when he sees them his feathers fall.

There's room at the top? Yes! but you must hustle through the crowd at the bottom before you get a chance to climb the ladder.

The strike is still on at the Allis-Chalmers shop, Chicago.

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News from our Local Unions... Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Address all communications to Jas. W. Kline, Editor and Manager Blacksmiths' Journal. Write on one side of the paper only.—Ed.

Correspondence crowded over from the December issue:

NOTICE FROM BLOOM LOCAL NO. 239.

Chicago Heights, Nov. 12, 1906.

Dear Sir and Bro:—At our last regular meeting it was decided by a vote of 30 for and 4 against to expell from Local 239, Bro. H. Sefthelm, Card No. ——, also a fine of $25.00 be imposed on said Bro. for scabbing at the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co., the facts of which you are familiar with, and his name to be published in the I. B. of B. & H. Journal. I remain, Fraternally,

J. J. JONES, Sec. 239.

FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LOCAL NO. 212.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 22, 1906.

Editor Journal:—Things were going along very nicely with us until about a year ago when an organization sprang up here under the name of "The Independent Workers of the World," and for a time I must admit it seemed to flourish and a great many of our members allowed themselves to be misled by false reports and dropped out of the I. B. of B. and H, and joined the I. W. W., and for a while those who stood by the I. B. of B. and H. began to feel pretty blue. But the I. W. W., being founded on a theory, was of short duration. It might be compared to the last rose of summer (which by the way would be a very good description of it now). It blooms and looks well until the first frost hits it and it scatters and falls to pieces and is soon forgotten.

As I was saying we were in a very bad state with two organizations working in the same field, one trying to build up and the other trying to tear down. Such was the condition until about two months ago, when the blacksmiths and helpers of the I. B. of B. and H. decided to go before the management of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for an increase in wages, so our Special Organizer, Bro. Arthur G. Allison, was sent to our assistance. Well, we got busy and advertised an open meeting and secured some able speakers to assist Bro. Allison, and the result was we secured several applications. Then Bro. Allison proceeded to perfect a District Council, taking in Los Angeles, Bakersfield, Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco, Cal., and Tucson, Ariz. After visiting the above named places and getting them in shape, he notified the delegates from each place to appear in Frisco to arrange for conference. Well, to make a long story short, they got the conference but that wasn't all—they got from 2½c to 4c an hour increase in wages, making the minimum rate of wages 40c per hour for blacksmiths, and 27½c per hour for helpers. so that seemed the turning point for the I. W. W. They began to see the folly of their ways and came back with us.

Last Labor Day we pressed ever member into line on parade and a count showed 28 men; now we number about 60, with four more applications next meeting and still more in view. So you can easily see our prospects are much brighter for the future than they have been in the past. As the old saying is, Aim High, so the 100 mark is the aim of No. 212. Go ye, brothers, and do likewise and get busy with your application blanks.

Hoping to hear of more favorable results in other quarters, I am,

Yours fraternally

FRED HUMPHRIES, Sec. No. 212, L. A. Cal.

FROM PIONEER LOCAL NO. 264.

Carbondale, Pa., Nov. 16, 1906.

Editor Journal:—Pioneer City Local No. 264, I. B. of B. and H., was highly honored on Monday, Nov. 5th, by having in our midst General President J. W. Kline, who came to Carbondale for the purpose of paying the Local Union a fraternal visit. Bro. J. W. Kline was met at the station by the

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Local Secretary and another officer of the Union, who escorted the distinguished brother to the Hotel Harrison, after which he was taken around the shops where the brothers of the Local are toiling from morn till night. In the evening a reception was tendered our visiting brother at our hall. During the evening the General President gave a good practical talk on Unionism which was listened to by a goodly number of brothers and friends, after which a social session was indulged in to which all present enjoyed themselves most heartily. Later they departed for their homes feeling happy for having having met their distinguished brother.

Come again Brother Kline.

After a good night's rest the General President left on a morning train for Oneonta, N. Y., where he made a visit to Locals No. 486 and Green Island Local No. 195.

Personal Pointers.

Brother William Opie has returned from his European trip. He was absent from the city about four months, during which time he enjoyed the scenes of his boyhood days in far off England. He has resumed his old position at the forge in the Delaware and Hudson shops.

Brother Thomas M. Coleman is contemplating matrimony. The wedding is to take place in the near future. Accept our most sincere congratulations, brother. Choice Havanas will be in order then.

The Delaware & Hudson Co. have placed all their local repair shops on nine hours time instead of ten. The change went into effect on the 5th inst. Sunday work is continued just the same.

It is to be hoped that the brothers of this Local will take more interest in the Union after listening to the address delivered by the General President Jas. W. Kline on Monday evening, the 5th inst.

H. CHAPMAN, Sec. Press Com.

FOREIGN LABOR FOR DIXIE.

The first systematized movement of immigrants from Europe and foreign countries to the south through southern ports is expected to begin about December 1.

In view of this fact it is understood that the railroads of the south have agreed to fix a permanent reduced rate to travelers of this class.

All of the immigrants who have heretofore found their way into Florida and other southern states, have traveled by way of New York, but under the new plan they will come direct to the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Norfolk and Jacksonville.

The widespread action of planters and manufacturers throughout the south to cooperate for securing a better class of immigrants will undoubtedly result in bringing many employes of this class from foreign countries into the southern states.

The Georgia-Florida Sawmill association has already gone on record as advocating the securing of immigrants and other organizations have signified their intention of doing likewise.

FROM MIDDLETOWN LOCAL NO. 289.

Middletown, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1906.

Editor Journal:—This Union was formed in May, 1903, under rather remarkable circumstances. Nothing was ever heard of a Union in the shop until one fine day we all returned from dinner when we were confronted by an organizer of the Central Labor Union and after a good talk asked all to meet at the Central rooms that evening. We went and we were surprised how easily we slipped into line. Temporary officers were elected, Brother Henry Arnoys being made president, and Bro. J. J. McGarvey, secretary. A list was opened and signed by every man who worked in the shop with one exception. Well, he is not here now. We met a few evenings later and organized with 24 charter members and the following officers: President, Geo. W. Jones; Vice President, Peter Keane; Recording Secretary, C. H. Goldsmith; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. McGarvey; Treasurer, H. Arnoys. We worked slowly but firmly. Our first work was to get more money for helpers; this we did without trouble and then we secured better shop rules. Our next step was a demand for time and one-half for all overtime. This was refused and time and one-fourth offered but we rejected the offer and the blacksmiths ceased to work over-time. This continued for several months, when we were notified that time and one-half was in order for the future. Not one of our 600 shopmates was concerned in this move but the blacksmiths, but when we, only a few men, won out, all the others shared the benefit and we were considered the strongest union in the city. Next a raise in wages for both blacksmiths and helpers was secured and still better shop rules and signed agreements for a year. Last July another agreement was entered into by which we were still further benefited in wages and shop rules. Our rules now are as follows:

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WAGE SCALE.

Blacksmith receive 30c, 27c, 23c, 21c and 20c, per hour, according to position filled. The three last named figures are for men who started here as helpers and were very low in scale of wages when Union started. Helpers receive 17c, 16c and 15c per hour, which is somewhat better than the average in this locality. All overtime is paid as follows: Each call for 3 hours and 20 minutes or less, 5 hours will be charged after 3 hours and 20 minutes time and one-half. We think we are doing very well for a young Union, but hope to do better still in the future.

When our Union started, blacksmiths were paid 28, 25 and 23 cents per hour and others who were running fires were paid 15, 16 and 17 cents per hour. These are the men who are quoted above as now getting 23, 21 and 20 cents per hour. So you see it pays big to be organized. But there are many reasons why men should organize aside from the increase of wages. The ideal one is that men who were organized prevented the employer from cutting wages of those not organized and in many cases it can be proved that non-union men of all trades and callings have received a substantial increase in pay by victories won by Union men and men so benefited are dishonest and criminal if they accept these benefits without making some return. The best return that can be made is to organize —enlist in the cause of labor and humanity, that in the end a victory will be won that will put labor and capital on such a firm and friendly basis that each will receive what rightly belongs to him and then an end for all time to strikes and lock outs, which puts me in mind that I will be locked out of our December issue if I run much longer.

Respectfully,
JAS. J. MCGARVEY.

FROM LOCAL NO. 30.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 12th, 1906.

Editor Journal:—Well, as our next Journal will be a souveneir, I will send in a few lines from Little Rock that might look well in print. They never hear much from us through the Journal, but we are a very happy set of Blacksmiths down here among the swamps and frogs. Of course we could have things that would please us very much, such as a fair increase in our wages. We are working 9 hours here now, that is enough for a white man to work, but a few more cents per hour would help out a great deal. We have with us now Bro. Robert Dunivan, who is very well known in this section of the country as a very fine man and we hope to be able to hold Bro. Dunivan with us for some time. Little Rock is a very nice place for a blacksmith to live for they never die here. Sometimes one will get killed by the cars, but they never die a natural death, so it is not as unhealthy as some people think it is.

We expect Mr. Gould down on a visit soon. I think the Blacksmiths should get up an entertainment committee and have them show him a good time while he is in town, but I don't know how he would like it if we were to do such a thing. We expect to go before the manager now very soon and get more money than we are now getting. With best wishes to the I. B. B. H., I remain,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. P. WHITE.

DERELICTION OF SECRETARIES.

Editor Journal:—If you will grant me a little space in addition to that required for my report I would like to say a few words in regard to a great failing and a very serious one which I find in my travels existing in the brotherhood and that is the failure of secretaries to answer the correspondence of the secretaries of other locals which is often very important and also of their own members away from home who send money for their dues, etc., and fail to get any stamps or even a reply. Brothers, this causes a lot of trouble in a good many ways and if there is anybody that knows it, it is an organizer who is bumping up against complaints of this kind in almost every town. Now, brothers, attend to business and let's put our organization in the front ranks where it belongs.

Fraternally,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

FROM BLOOM LOCAL NO. 239.

Chicago Heights, Nov. 20th, 1906.

Editor Journal:—You will no doubt be surprised to hear from Local No. 239 as I have never to my knowledge seen a communication in the Journal from the above Local. However, I will make a start by acquainting the readers of the rate of wages pertaining to our craft existing in Chicago Heights at the present time. The highest wages for blacksmiths is 42c per hour and the lowest 33½c. The highest rate for helpers is 27c and the lowest 23c, which we hope to see increased next spring.

I would like to state for the benefit of the I. B. of B. and H. that it was decided at our last regular meeting to expell one of our brothers and place a fine of $25.00

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on him for scabbing at the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co., who came out in sympathy with the Iron Moulders of that place, but at the expiration of six weeks, he left a job that paid him 36½c per hour and went to work with a lot of scab moulders for 36c per hour. I am only sorry that the fine was not a little steeper. (A notice of this will be made in this month's Journal.) We are initiating members every meeting night, thanks to our rustling shop committee, Bros. Jones, Steinfeldt, Lightheart and Haynes.

Since the 1st day of January, 1906, the membership has increased from 24 to a total of 90 members in good standing at the present time, and by the way the new members are coming in we hope to have a membership of over 100 members by the 1st of January, 1907. I quite agree with Bro. Weitz of Local No. 100, that the dues be raised to 75c per member per month, and 35c be paid to the General Union for due stamps. I am also in favor of raising the initiation fee, as I think it is one of the lowest that is paid in any organization. I would like to see this subject discussed in the Journal. By this mail we are sending you a picture of some of our members. We regret that all our members are not in the group, as it is a hard matter to get them all together on Sunday. I would like you to take particular notice of the goat with his feet on the anvil. Well I think this is about all I have to say at this time, but may have a little more to say at some future time. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and success to the Brotherhood.

Yours Fraternally,
A. G. RICHARDSON, Pres. No. 239.

FROM CHOCTAW LOCAL NO. 413.

Shawnee, Okla., Nov. 19, 1906.

Editor Journal:—No doubt you will be surprised upon receiving a letter from Choctaw Local No. 413. We have been moving on quietly now for some time, minding our own affairs and assisting others when we can, but now things are looking brighter. We went on nine hour work first of November. We had worked only eight hours for one year. The prospects for nine hours to continue are good.

New members are joining our rank occasionally, which will strengthen our membership wonderfully. The members of 413 attend the meetings well and they take an interest in the union and that is what makes a good Local.

At our last regular meeting, Nov. 7, we had the honor and pleasure of a surprise supper given by the wives and daughters of the blacksmiths and helpers which was enjoyed very much by every one present, and really, I think, made the boys feel good to think that they were thought of or their Lodge was respected that much. A vote of thanks was extended to the ladies.

Wishing all members of the I. B. of B. and H. much success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
OSCAR LEDBETTER, Sec.

FROM HOMESTEAD LOCAL NO. 325.

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1906.

Editor Journal:—I see on page — of the November Journal, a few remarks about the trip of the smiths and helpers on the lake, purporting to be written by the reporter, C. P. Monynahan of No. 325. And while I agree with him on some things, I beg to differ with him on that report. I wish to call the attention of the Brothers who have read that report about the "scab tobacco", to the fact that he says,

> Dan Moynahan gave Sullivan
> A chew of Gorman tobacco;
> Though the label was there
> It was the worse for the wear,
> For the union had taken it back-o.

And I am surprised to learn that Bro. Sullivan would throw a union label tobacco into the lake, or even take a chew before doing so. If it was "scab" tobacco, why didn't he throw it all in where it belongs? I believe Bro. "Con" was trying to give this tobacco a boost because it was made by and named after an Irishman, because it was the first time an Irishman was ever known to make tobacco.

> "O, the Irish we find them everywhere,
> And I'd rather be an Irishman than be a millionaire."

And now that all the boys took his word for it that it was all right and used it, his commission must have been something great—and now he tells us it was "scab" tobacco. However, the label was on that package, but Con didn't know it, for as soon as he boarded the boat the captain detailed him to

> "Go below, my lad," he said,
> "And stop there at the ladder
> Lest ladies fall and raise a squall
> And make us all feel sadder."
>
> So Dan he went where he was sent,
> Growing sad and sad and sadder,
> To take his stunt without a grunt
> At the foot of that blamed ladder.
>
> And yet they say each holiday,
> He would climb down that ladder
> Until at last he held it fast
> And stuck there like an adder.

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I don't know why he gets that job on all the boats, but

They say the flow of the furbelow
Does in his breast still rankle,
But no one knows—at least but those
Who viewed such lovely ankles.

He has told about Dan Moynahan and his scab tobacco; he also mentions about Bro. Binger wanting to visit the State Prison at Michigan City. Well, after the boat arrived there and all were on shore again except Con, who was still at the bottom of the stairs (as he was the last one to land) Bros. Sullivan, Binger and Con went around the town until they landed in the prison (by request) and only for Bro. Dan Moynahan having the ready cash with him to get them out they would be in there yet, and neither one of them asked Dan if the *Union Label* was on the greenbacks which he put up to get them out. I am surprised at Con for not finding out first if his Irish tobacconist friend was making union goods or not before he put that article in the Journal, but he was so busy at the foot of the stairs he didn't have time. He further mentions that Bros. Glover and Tegtmeyer sold tickets at the dock and that was as near as they would go to the water. That is a fact, but if you could have seen those two Brothers hustling in the rain without an umbrella and the wetting they got you wouldn't blame them for staying home. Now again while I think of it, Bro. Con made all arrangements with the boat company for this affair and at the same time he gave us the tickets to sell and the *Union Label* was not on them. He didn't mention that, but he did mention the scab tobacco that he had not seen. But never mind, Con, that won't occur again providing you keep away from the foot of the stairs. But Brothers, we all did very well in entertaining our friends who took the trip and I hope the next time we will have a larger crowd of friends to entertain and then Con won't be able to stay at the bottom of the stairs. In conclusion I wish to say that Con says next year we will have the boat *Eastland* instead of the *Teddy Roosevelt* as the stairs are very much steeper.

Fraternally yours,

ASSISTANT REPORTER.

Throw away that scab product between your teeth. Every time you smoke a non-union cigar you become a non-union employer. If it is a scab cigar you are a scab employer, and if it is a tenement house product you, Mr. Union Man, are an employer of infants to the detriment of society and your own child in particular. Throw it away, you double-dealing, two-faced imposter.

FROM OTTUMWA.

(Concluded from November Issue.)

Ottumwa, Ia., Nov. 12, 1906.

Editor Journal:—What is Socialism? The wage-earner will reply somewhat in this wise: Socialism means the public or co-operative ownership and operation of all industries and distributing agencies, so that we will get the full product of our toil. The average production of wealth, as shown by the latest census according to the varying authorities, is said to be fourteen dollars per day. The average wage only one dollar and thirty-eight cents. If this wasteful competitive and monopolistic system were abolished and only a fair amount charged up for distribution of product, we would get at least four-fifths instead of one-seventh of the average product. Therefore, the workers should vote for the public ownership of the railroads, telegraph and express business and of National, State and Municipal utilities. That secured, we shall take over the business of those industries where the process of consolidation approaches completion. This could be done without any severe shock to the remaining business interests.

It is probable that the land held by speculators would be next acquired by the nation and on it industries on a gigantic scale, with up-to-date machinery and scientific processes, would be organized by the public to clothe, feed and care for its own employees.

Meanwhile, the process of consolidation goes on in all of the remaining industries. This revolution would probably be slow and intermittent and adapted to the best interests of the people. It would be peaceful, in accordance with the laws enacted by the working class, not for profit, and work provided for all. The changes would institute economic equality, which we are ready for and which we want and which we must have. We demand it as our right and not because of ability or fitness. We are not at all doubtful of our ability to create a better state of society than the trading class has given us. As a class we are honest, our labor is honest; we render far more than an equivalent for what we receive.

Therefore, as we are the victims of the dishonesty of the trading and exploiting class, we have an interest in establishing honest conditions. Because we produce everything, we have been forced into evil conditions that are due entirely to the greed of exploiters. For the profit of the trading class we have been herded into slums,

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tempted by the saloons, driven by scanty wage into poverty, prostitution and suicide; poisoned by the wholesale; made criminals and tramps, only that we might continue in subjection. We, therefore, destroy utterly these subjugating instrumentalities.

We alone have an interest in their removal. No other class has the power, much less the disposition to do so. But would not the rule of the majority be tyrannical?

How about the rule of minority—the wealthy few under which we live today? Private business interests today have usurped the power vested in our elected servants. By right of their wealth their commands are obeyed and every effort on our part is met by the laws with which the privileged class has surrounded us. The use of their wealth to retain their mastership by corruption of courts, legislature and executive officials, is an intolerable evil. Combination is inevitable. It is a natural development and cannot be broken up. It will be either the private ownership in the few hands of all the means of production and distribution, or public ownership.

This is only the sane and logical conclusion. But, says the objector, look at the magnificent machinery of production as it exists today, can you secure the talent and executive ability to manage it? Of course we can. We can secure the very same men; any of them would accept a cabinet position as director of any industry at Washington at much less than he could get in private life. Besides, the owner no longer runs his industrial machinery, he has managers and the machinery runs independently of him. He draws his dividend—that is all. You must remember this magnificent machinery you spoke of has been created by the workers. They could duplicate it whenever necessary.

The growth of Socialism is the wonder of modern times. It counts its adherents in all civilized lands by eight million voters representing forty millions of people. From a critical examination of various Socialist platforms, if they were translated and compared, it would seem that they were composed by the same hand. But such is not the case. It is true that the same fundamental economic conditions exist in every civilized land, and the same human nature is striving to better his or her condition.

To the Christian it is as Francis Willard said, "God's way to the promised land."

There are those who say that socialism is Christianity reduced to practice and that Jesus was the first Socialist. This is misleading. The world at no time in authentic history has found itself ready for the collectivist's plan. It needed the training of the millions in co-operation, it needed the science and knowledge to tap the earth's stored riches. It needed the marvelous machinery for the production of wealth. It needed knowledge of its own method of developing. This conviction comes through the misery and degradation of the race. It is not mere knowledge that is wanted. Whether the Mosaic law embodied a knowledge and experience obtained from the higher mysteries of the ancient world, or whether God, as we believe, formulated that law, it certainly contains references and commands that show plainly a knowledge and appreciation of the sources of economic misery. Without entering into any discussion of authority of doctrine or chronology, it is sufficient to show the evident purpose of the scripture quoted. It is worth our while to see how this law touched upon the economic basis of the life of the Nation of Israel to whom it was given and its attitude toward the means of exploitation; *rent, interest,* and *profit,* which Socialism does away with. After the conquest of the promised land for more than three hundred years, over twice the time of our own experience in democracy, the people of Israel lived in perfect obedience to their laws, under which all that time no man rose to supreme power and which produced no rich and no very poor. At the end of this period, with no practical experience of exploitation by superior wealthy classes, dazzled by the apparent pomp and riches of foreign kings and nobility, and not realizing that a subject class paid for these things, the people chose a king. This choice of theirs in the centuries which followed caused the growth of the privileged class, being contrary to the law by the ordinary means—rent, interest and profit.

During the democratic life of the nation under the judges, the economic laws had been fully enforced; under the royal sovereignty they fell in contempt. These were pathetic attempts made by the prophets to convince the people how necessary they were, but the violation was flagrant.

Foremost among the economic provisions were those relating to the land. This was the most important as the land was the source of all industry. Mosaic law provided that land be divided among the people and that it should never be sold. To this end the people were all numbered.

Now we will search the scriptures which

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is a command we should all heed.: Turn with me to Numbers XXVI:53. "Unto these the land shall be divided an inheritance according to the number of names." The priesthood was enjoined to keep an accurate genealogy and every child born into the nation was to have an inheritance of sufficient land for its support. This inheritance could only be temporarily alienated into the possession of the family, its original owners. No crime, no sin, nor spendthrift qualities, nor unfortunate business ability on the part of the owners, nor cleverness of the exploiter could keep it away from the family very long. This law prevented the rise of landed aristocracy and landlordism. There was no rent to pay. There are many scriptural passages stating over and over again the same general principles. It is unnecessary to give more than one on each phase of the law.

The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine, for ye are strangers and sojourners with me.—Lev. XXV:23.

And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all of the inhabitants thereof. It shall be a jubilee unto you and ye shall return every man unto his possessions and you shall return every man unto his family.—Lev. XXV:10.

Isaiah portrays God's desire for the well-being of His people by a picture that is evidently the opposite of conditions of his time.

And they shall build houses and inhabit them and they shall plant vineyards and eat of the fruits of them and they shall not built and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat; for mine elect shall long enjov the work of their hands. They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth trouble.—Isaiah, LXV:21-23.

The object of the law is frankly stated in Deut. XV:4. To the end that there be no poor among you.

The law is just emphatic against the taking of interests. The Hebrew word for this is some form of the verb, nashah, the primary meaning of which is to bite as a serpent, next to oppress with usury or as we call it now, interest.

If thou lend to any of my people, to the poor one who is living by thee, thou shall not be to him as a biter (taker of interest) neither shall thou lay upon him a biting—any interest.—Neshek.

Now, brothers, I have given you what I honestly believe is the right explanation of what is Socialism. Whether Democrat or Republican, please take this in the spirit in which it is given. If you are one of the three, what is the crime, I will close and hope to hear from some one else.

GEO. E. CHADWICK.

NOTICE FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 2, MEMPHIS, TENN.

To all members of our craft: Beware of a man by name O. R. Smith, as he is a scab of the worst stripe. He scabbed here last spring when we sent a committee who had a job for him and he would not come out. He was working in a carriage shop during the carriage workers' strike with a card and book of our union; also a book and card of Carriage Workers' Union. He was expelled by both and fined $50 by our local, but this great Carriage Workers' Union reinstated him and tried to get us, through Trades and Labor Council, to pull down the fine and reinstate him, which we refused to do.

A. SNYDER,
Secretary.

FROM ENTERPRISE LOCAL UNION NO. 89.

Mattoon, Ill., Dec. 16, 1906.

Editor Journal—

Mattoon Local No. 89 met at their regular meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1906. The meeting was called to order by President John McFee. There were thirty-six present; also J. W. Kline, general president, and John J. Mockler, sixth vice president, who had responded to invitations tendered them by this local. The regular routine of business was transacted, after which the members listened to addresses delivered by each of the above named gentlemen, which were much appreciated by each member. After the meeting was dismissed all present repaired to apartments where a banquet had been prepared by the local in honor of their guests. When all had partaken of the refreshments the gentlemen were bidden good night, all wishing to have them present with the local at other meetings if possible. All present left feeling they had spent an enjoyable evening.

HENRY W. SMITH,
Rec. Sec., Mattoon, Ill., 820 Marion Ave.

There is an oft-repeated story of an old lady who, being asked by a passerby, as the congregation was coming out of the church at the close of the service: "Why, is the sermon done already?" replied: "No! it isn't done. It's only preached. I'm going out to do some of it myself as soon as I can."

If you can't ride in the band wagon—get into the parade somewhere anyway.

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FROM BURNSIDE LOCAL NO. 326.

Editor Journal— Dec. 5, 1906.

The Graft Committee is now busy and so far have been successful. At our last November meeting our former President, Chas. N. Glover, finally succeeded in accomplishing a matter which is about his sixth attempt, and that is to appoint a committee to get up some kind of an entertainment or dance.

The committee was appointed and in the estimation of some of the brothers who do not attend the meetings, will apportion the proceeds as follows: Chairman Chas. N. Glover is going to buy an automobile large enough to go around and get *some* of the brothers that are too tired to come to the meetings; Jim Kelly is going to buy a house and lot; Martin Walsh is going to buy a railroad of his own; Peter Fremel is going to buy an ostrich farm, and Newton Belgum is going to buy the Masonic Temple. Of course this might sound very silly to the brothers, but come down to our meeting after the dance and we will divide up with you.

Now, brothers, if you have any criticism whom it should be made. Brothers, this dance is started for a good cause and if some of these nail-keg and face-plait union men would help us out by buying one ticket, I think it will be a success. The committee has done excellent, so far, and expect to continue to do so. Brothers, don't dodge the man with the tickets.

This First Annual Reception and Ball will be held Jan. 19, 1907, at Grand Crossing, Masonic Temple Hall, 7439-41 Ingleside avenue. Tickets 50c a couple. Music by Regan.

Brothers, bring your wives and daughters and have a good time.

Yours fraternally,

N. BELGUM.

HOMESTEAD LOCAL UNION NO. 325.

Chicago, Dec. 11, 1906.

Editor Journal—

At the regular meeting of Local No. 325 held at the old stand, Halsted and Harrison streets, Saturday evening, Dec. 8, the minutes of the previous meeting, communications and bills were read by our distinguished brother, Driscol, and approved.

Then the regular order of business was dispensed with and the doors thrown open for the entertainment part of the program. The first speaker the members of our Brotherhood had the pleasure of listening to was Bro. Paine of the Box makers, and the brothers who were absent from that meeting failed to hear something that was very interesting to all. Brother Paine dwelt a great deal on the honesty of both Local and General officers in good plain language. He also told a couple of stories that brought the house down.

The other speakers were late in getting there. The chairman of the evening, M. J. Murphy, had the pleasure of introducing our General President, James W. Kline, who also addressed the members, and I want to tell you, boys, the hall was packed to its full capacity with both smiths and helpers. Brother Kline was extended an invitation to be present to make the presentation address upon the eventful night and he made a splendid address. He spoke on the general principles of organized labor and so on down the line until he came to the point which consisted of honest officers and lauded Brother Werner as one of the most honest (secretary) officers that he ever came in contact with from personal experience and also from the recommendations he has heard of him from Local No. 325, where he acted as financial secretary for over four years. Then he called Brother Werner to his side and there and then presented to Brother Werner a beautiful ring with the emblem of the organization on the face of it, presented to him from Local No. 325.

Brother Werner became stunned; took the emblem from Brother Kline, stood amazed for several minutes before he could say one word. He finally came to and thanked the members of Local No. 325 for their gratitude towards him in making him so grand a present and also thanked the general president for the part he took in the affair. He tried hard to say something but he filled up with emotion and could not say what he would have liked to, but he appreciated the token to the full extent of any man.

Just then a representative of the Chicago Federation of Labor came in and was introduced and delivered a very affecting address. I think his name is Price, an able gentleman, who held the members at bay for fully one hour. His subject consisted principally in the teamsters and he was soliciting aid for their defence. When his time was up the meeting adjourned.

Brothers Sullivan, Zieckgraff, Binger, O'Leary and Haggerty attended and all enjoyed a pleasant time.

C. MOYNAHAN.

Much correspondence and other important matter crowded out of our souvenir issue, compells the omission of still more from this issue.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

A NEW LEAF.

Let's all turn over a new leaf,
And the resolutions we'll try to keep.
Remember, sisters, this for one—
We'll buy union goods or we'll buy none.

We'll be loyal to the friend we found has been true,
For, like angels' visits, we know they are few;
And resolve to help them down life's stormy road,
And to lift from his shoulders the burdensome load.

C. EVELINE WILSON.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

On Christmas Day a maid and I
Were walking very slow
From church, and all the grayish sky
Was filled with falling snow.

I hoisted an umbrella up
To guard her from the storm,
Half filled with happiness my cup,
My heart with love was warm.

"Dear me," I sighed, "here is a go,
There's not a soul in sight,
If I but had some mistletoe,
My heart indeed were light."

"Unfortunate am I, though big,
A most unlucky fellow,"
"Why, dear," she cried, "I tied a sprig
On top of the umbrella!"

GET A TRANSFER.

(From the Union Leader.)

If you are on the gloomy line,
Get a transfer.
If you're inclined to fret and pine,
Get a transfer.
Get off the track of doubt and gloom,
Get on the sunshine train, there's room.
Get a transfer.

If you are on the worry train,
Get a transfer.
You must not stay there and complain,
Get a transfer.
The cheerful cars are passing through,
And there is lots of room for you—
Get a transfer.

If you are on the grouchy track,
Get a transfer.
Just take the happy special back,
Get a transfer.
Jump on the train and pull the rope
That lands you at the station, Hope—
Get a transfer.

VANITY.

(By E. Beatrice Jones.)

From the beginning of time women have been accused of vanity. Moralists and reformers have scolded her and endeavored to free her from it. Neither has succeeded. The twentieth century woman is as vain as were the Versailles beauties of two centuries ago, and the sombre garb worn by the gentle Puritan maiden was as carefully arranged as the silks and velvets of the court dames of the Old World.

But what prompts us to be vain? Is it a desire to be frivolous? No. It is a simple, child-like desire to please, and has it not been said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," so why should we not strive to be beautiful? It is hardly fair to assert that all women wish to be publicly admired because some silly women wish for publicity in that direction. But we want beauty because we wish to please and there is some one who values and loves our charms, no matter how small they may be.

Vanity, in the proper sense, also means neat and tidy, and you will all admit that there is no virtue in untidiness. A woman depends upon her personal appearance. As a rule it is her stock in trade. People always take a woman's measure by her looks, and is it not easy to tell what a woman is by looking at her? Woman's first mission on earth is to please, and if she fails in that she is not doing her duty. We often hear the expression, "Don't judge people by their appearances," but we do judge by appearances, for, at first sight, that is all we have to judge by. It is an impossibility not to judge people more or less that way, and it will be done as long as we are progressive.

While Webster says vanity is idle show, he also defines it as pride, and pride is self-esteem, which in itself is a trait to be admired, not only in women but in men as well, for where there is self-esteem there will be no careless habits and personal untidiness. True women do not care for idle show, although we see a great deal of this in the so-called "upper ten" of our land, but the idle show here is caused more from rivalry than from love of dress or show.

Vanity over-done or carried to the extreme is disgusting, hence the reason women are so severely criticised where it is thought to exist.

The Sullivan Machinery Co. of Chicago is unfair to labor, and a strike is on there.

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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

MRS. JOHN ROBERTSON

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 295, of Horton, Kan., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed fellow-member, Brother John Robertson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and his family, and trust that our Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local and that a copy be presented to the brother's family and also that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

CHAS. FRYMAN,
S. D. BECKWELL,
D. L. BANNING,
Committee.

PETER HALEY.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 491. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow member, Peter Haley; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death this union has lost one of our active members, his mother a dutiful son; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN LENTWYLE,
GEO. WEST,
THOS. J. HANLEY,
Committee.

ALEXANDER KRAMER.

At the regular meeting of Iron City Local No. 262, I. B. of B. and H., of Pittsburg, Nov. 24, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, ruler of the universe, to enter the home of our brother, Wm. F. Kramer, and take therefrom his son; and we realize the deep sorrow the untimely death of his beloved son Alexander has caused; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our profound and sincere sympathy in this his hour of trouble, and trust that the most merciful God will give him strength to bear this sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of Brother Wm. F. Kramer and that it become part of our minutes; and also that a copy of the same be sent to the Journal for publication.

HENRY STEDING, JR.,
E. A. CONNER,
ED. BROTHERS,
THOMAS J. THOMAS,
ADAM LANGE,
Committee.

E. R. SPENCER.

At a regular meeting of Roanoke Union No. 97, I. B. of B. and H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman, E. R. Spencer, of Roanoke, Va.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our late brother's family our most sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and hope that the most merciful Father of all will give them strength to bear their loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes, and a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published in one of our city papers and the Blacksmiths Journal.

J. R. CAMPBELL,
W. H. NOELL,
Committee.

MRS. ELLA L. GOSSON.

At a regular meeting of Whistler Union No. 61, I. B. of B. and H., a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Mrs. Ella L. Gosson, the devoted wife of our worthy brother, J. W. Gosson, entered into rest. She was born in Mobile, Ala., Jan. 11, 1857, and died Aug. 5, 1906. She was a member of the M. E. Church South from girlhood up to her death. If tears and untiring ministrations of devoted husband and children could have healed, we should have been spared the pain of recording this last farewell. Strengthened in her pilgrimage of suffering by a firm trust in her Savior, "who doeth all things well," there was never so patient a life among men—there could be no life braver, even among women. After eighteen months of continuous suffering, the night of her anguish at last came to its close. The gray light of the early morn shone upon her patient face, and as her soul was pluming its snowy wings for flight, a fairer light streamed from celestial portals opening for her. Like a flash of sunlight, every line and mark of pain passed away from her face and her weary eyes grew strangely radiant. She knew that she was about to cross the dark river, upon whose brink her feet so long had lingered. She did not shrink, neither were the waters cold or bitter. She realized that beneath her were the everlasting arms that had been her comfort and support through all the long wearisome days and nights. And so she fell asleep, for the first time in many months, without a trace of pain.

She leaves to mourn her death her husband, three sons and one daughter.

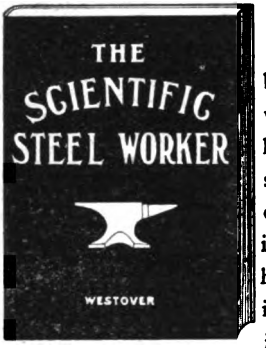
C. C. McDONALD,
T. SAXON,
ED. RAWLS,
Committee.

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THE SCIENTIFIC STEEL WORKER

BY O. A. WESTOVER

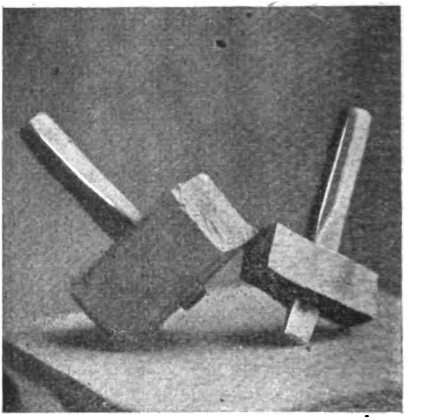


[SECOND EDITION]

This book has been revised, rewritten and enlarged to twice the size of the first edition, is nicely illustrated with half-tone engravings and contains information, tables, rules and instruction for working all kinds of steel and welding high speed steel. The above cut cannot be found in other books. The Scientific Steel Worker is filled with facts not theory, contains no advertising anecdotes or nonsense, is strictly up-to-date in every respect, and is the only book on steel ever written by a union toolsmith. The author is a member of Local No. 83, is an expert steel worker of many years' experience, and has worked up tons of steel into tools of all kinds; has hardened and tempered thousands of top dies, drills, reamers and milling cutters of all kinds and sizes.

The above cut represents two thin flat cold chisels, made of ordinary 7-8 octagon steel. One of them was driven through a cold bar of 1⅜ square steel, the other was driven through a cold bar 2¼ square iron, to demonstrate what tool steel can be made to do when properly worked.

The Scientific Steel Worker is a practical manual for steel workers and blacksmiths, and thoroughly explains the art of working



steel according to scientific principles, giving complete instructions for judging steel as to carbon and quality. Forging, annealing, hardening and tempering tools of all kinds; and case hardening soft steel and iron to any desired depth, brazing iron, steel and cast iron.

The book also contains nine of the best recipes for making welding compounds, six valuable recipes for hardening solutions, and a table of temper colors or color tempering chart. It also contains 25 pages of mechanical tables, 18 of which are tables for making rings or bands. These tables tell you exactly how long a piece of iron, steel or angle iron of any size it will require to form a ring of any size, commencing with a ring 1 inch in diameter and advancing by an eighth of an inch up to 20 feet in diameter.

Size of book, 5x7 inches, 200 pages, bound in full cloth, stamped in gold. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

PRICE $2.50

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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., E. Olson, 773 W. 21st st., Chicago; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave., Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, Jno. Mockler, Farm and Ravine aves. Webster Grove, Mo.; secretary, Scott Marshall, De Soto, Mo.

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15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, H. Schwochow, 5358 Princeton ave., Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Mike Kennedy, 346 Walnut st. Chicago, Ill.

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17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 119 E. Anderson st., Knoxville, Tenn.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbana ave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 603 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec., Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres., W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st., South Alamasa, Col.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave.; sec., F. H. Turner, 257 Louis st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Federation hall. President, F. S. Fetcher, 508 Pullman st; secretary, C. M. Keister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Union Labor Hall. President, Wm. D. Whitehead 509 Walker ave.; sec., D. C. Tucker, 491 Alabama st., Memphis, Tenn.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Redman' shall, corner of 4th and Pine sts. Pres., F. W. Bieser, E. 2d ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesday at Fitzpatrick hall, 100 State st. President, E. M. Lewis, 330 Indiana ave.; secretary, John A. Shepherd, 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

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8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Nettleton hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., J. L. Ellis; sec., Chas. E. Schaefer, Selma P. O., Va.

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 4th ave. and 19th street. President, Carl Lind, ave. G, bet. 10th and 11th sts.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st st. N., Birmingham. Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitacker sts. President, J. M. Murrin, 111 E. Broad st.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, C. W. Parsons, 3655 Dodiers st.; secretary, N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., Wm. P. Carroll, cor. Reid Chappel; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14. VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 18 9th ave., 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Richard Malone 47 Iroquois st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 2 Arcade avenue, Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. President, Lee Rice, 808 Myra st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. President, W. J. Holly, 305 21st st., Argenta, Ark.; sec., E. P. Hart, 202 W. 10th st., Barring Cross, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border. 303 James st.; secretary, W. A. Beer, 2009 Common st., Houston, Tex.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, 251 B-W; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Wednesday in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., F. H. Weibel; secretary, E. Decker, 1209 9th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill s.s.; Pres., A. R. Francis, 326 Sherman st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets second Saturdays at K. of P. hall. President, Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel st.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets last Wednesdays, Erie st. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; secretary, James F. Wyant, P. O. box 433, Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, Frank Peugh, 611 Macubin st.; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 926 Randolph ., St. Paul, Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, Chas. Triplett, 19 S. Stanislaus st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall. cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, W. H. Planger, 219 N. 14th st.; secretary, Chas. M. Hender, 1910 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN. — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Nerwood st., S.E. President, Otto Brown; secretary, Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainard, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets third Thursdays at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, R. F. D. No. 1; sec. O. M. Brown, 1318 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. President, J. R. Robertson; sec., H. S. McDonald, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, J. H. Miller, 336 Caperton st.; secretary, H. Finch, 553 Felver ave., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, on Water st. President, A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; secretary, W. Whitworth, 1153 S. Main st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries, 810 S. Washington st.; secretary, Alonzo Rowe, lock box 108, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Forester Hall, 118 E. Fourth st. Pres., Rudolph Shutzman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, P. J. Kehoe, Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. President, Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Reawick, 1540 Fort st., Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave.; secretary, J. W. Proctor, 1295 Harrison st., Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago, Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Alexander's hall, 38th and 6th sts. President, A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st. N. E.; secretary, John C. Iserman, 2338 Polk st. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

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77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave., President, B. Bohlman, 160 Trowbridge st.; secretary, Thos. Kelly, 3614½ Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. E. Ploeger, Fairview Hotel; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of P. hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. President, John Rebmann, 1110 N. Western ave.; sec., D. T. Adams, 1215 N. Mason st. Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

81 ELKHART — Meets fourth Thursdays at 329 Main st. President, M. S. Guipe, 500 Harrison st.; sec., Victor Danielson, 619 Oakland ave., Elkhart, Ind.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Housom; sec., Frank H. Quinn, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., Fred E. Reed, Jr., 1718 3d ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1911 3rd ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN— Meets 4th Tuesdays of month at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts., Pres., C. W. Austin, 904 N. Willow st.; secretary, C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 813 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, C. E. Fisher, 602 Jefferson av., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, President, H. Fickas, 1409 Cahoun st.; secretary, John Kilander, 918 Elizabeth st., Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., J. Gemmel, 15723 Finch ave.; sec., H. Katzman, 15523 Center ave., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. President, A. Artus, 1635 Washington st.; sec., Frank Schaefer, 1473 Elm st., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st. Pres., John Finn, 1134 Sherman st.; secretary, Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Forester Hall, cor. 13th and Clay sts. Pres., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st.; secretary, W. L. Weitz, 537 Hobart st., Oakland, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Halliwan hall, Richmond. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., Hunter C. Ware, Richmond, Va.; sec., Hunter C. Ware, 1202 Hull st., Manchester, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall, Pres., James Haliday, Indiana; sec., Ralph Mathes, 803 Col. ave., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Phillip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary George C. Streit, 211 N. Baker st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 Willows Central, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor: secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., T. J. Gerhard, 180 Balback st.; Sec., L. Cripps, Rural No. 6, Box 66, San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Slantley Stortz, 41 Beck st., Buffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., C. T. Kirkbride, 25 W. 4th st.; sec., E. E. Apple, 23 W. Dry st. Salem, Ohio.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., A. H. Martain, 941 N. Harrison ave.; secretary, W. F. Stone, 340 N. Arthur st., Pocatello Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets every Wednesday at Cook's hall, Schroeber st. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., Albert Slinkman, 113 S. Poppleton st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3330 Union ave.; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. President, Adam Weiner, Central ave.; secretary, F. D. Sweet Jr., 780 Park ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

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124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA — Meets at G. A. R. hall Daniel st. Pres., Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE — Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Union hall. President, J. E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Wm. J. Dougherty, 462 Genesee st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 41st st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Edward J. O'Connor. 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentis Place, Prentis ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st.; secretary, A. W. Withrow, 24 Ontario st., Hornell City, N.Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres., H. V. Druin; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Industrial Council hall. Pres., James Alton, 1607 N. Elm st.; sec., F. A. Irwin, 303 E. 15th st., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., Thos. Prior, 822 Eliza st.; sec., G. A. Weber, 815 Opelousas ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., H. E. Rarick, 523 8th ave.; sec., Geo. H. Tate, 1304 1st ave., Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS — Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College st.; sec., Chas. C. Pires, 505 Sandusky street. Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., Chas. Tonner, 521 Trendley ave.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1156 W. 2d st.; sec., R. C. Stamper, 33 Prattel st., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, Wm. R. Ellis, Ray st.; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; sec., Fred Martin, 152 Federal st. Northampton, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. President, Ebert Berkinst, 933 W. 6th st.; sec., R. C. Brown, 57 Green st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., R. E. Cromer, care A. C. L. shops; sec., J. H. Stevens, 218 Columbus st., Montgomery, Ala.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Federated Trades' Hall. Pres., James E. Doherty, 2114 10th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 I st., Sacramento, Cal.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.— Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. S. Smith; sec., F. G. Moore, 417 Clark ave., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON M—eets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, Chas. Mozer, 127 E. 8th sts.; sec., Edw. Bowman, 718 E. Third st., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. Pres., F. Shimek, 422 10th avenue, E.; sec., Geo. H. Carson, 861 B ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Council hall. Pres., R. R. Robison; sec., Louis Bosley, Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., E. M. Worthington, 1508 Linden st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 1415 W. Grand ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Alburtus Hillyer, Cataret, N. J.; secretary, Joseph Arsenault, 59 Broad st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Gensee st., Auburn, N. Y.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., W. B. Clopp, 808 Park st.; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington st., Knoxville, Tenn.

198 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, John Vaughn, 187 Urbana ave.; secretary, Frank M. Spicer, 218 S. Cottage Grove ave., Urbana, Ill.

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194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

195 GREEN ISLAND—President, Henry Neeb, 120 Paine st., Green Island, N. Y.; secretary, F. A. Smith, 1506 15th st., Troy, N. Y.

196 SPRINGFIELD—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall, West Main st. Pres., Wm. Jones, Oakland ave.; sec., James McManus, 304 Harrison street, Springfield, Ohio.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., Albert J. Ruede, 207 Harris st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Oak Hill hall. Pres.,C. E. Smith, 409 E. 7th st.; secretary, W. R. Goodard, 1322 Grand View, Portsmouth, Ohio.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, C. Luttener, 515 Erie street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

202 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. E. Thomas, 1112 N. 13th st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 824 Clark st., Paducah, Ky.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Con Sheriff, 11921 Eggelston ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

206 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Matt. A. Weidenbener, 983 Stout and Indiana sts.; secretary, Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sundays at 45 Eliot st. President, Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; secretary, James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., J. E. McLindon, 3823 South st., Meridian, Miss.

211 BLUEFIELD—Meets every Thursday night at 4 Park st. Pres., J. Garrett; sec., M. Cruey, Bluefield, W. Va.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Asbdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., Fred Humphries, 2024 Mozart st., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Carakin's hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Spokane; Secretary, F. E. West, 2122 E. Providence ave., Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., Wm. Spiller, 130 College ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., F. A. McDonald, box 96, W. Seattle; sec., John Arthur, 117 Taylor avenue, Seattle Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Dinnis McCarthy, 18 Hamilton st.; sec., John Nixon, 815 Belmont st,. Brockton, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. of L. Hall. President, Jacob Hausbach; secretary, Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., James B. Mellin, 427 Wright st.; secretary, John Gehrig, 225 Marion st., Peru, Ill.

228 GALION. — Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Martin's hall, cor. Iberville and Exchange alley. President, Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec., G. L. Ahysen, 211 Deloronde st., Algiers, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 222 State st.; President, C. J. Diehl, 1234 Porter ave.; secretary, J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 3d Wednesdays at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., M. Maloney; sec., J. H. Saager, Sparks, Nev.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st. S.; sec., Lonis Kuchenmeister, 817 6th ave. S., Great Falls, Mont.

234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thos. Heddle, 17 Frederick st.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge; sec. Edward L. Nesley, room 28, Davidson block, Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. Presi. A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Mortimer Sammins, 112 Granger st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casazza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., J. J. Jones, 1418 Park av.' Chicago Heights, Ill.

241 QUEEN CITY —Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Eagle's hall, Commercial st. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 931 Dale st.; sec., P. F. Schilling, 1805 Benton ave., Springfield, Mo.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; sec., A. Shanky, 756 7th st., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec.. Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall. President, W. S. Overdorf 493 Washington st.; sec., S. Spieldenne, 753 Madison st., Conneaut, Ohio.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., H. B. Trau, 4125 Washington ave., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox; secretary, J. H. Owen, box 103, Spencer, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., J. W. Engelhart; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 206 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

251 McCOMB CITY —Meets second and fourth Mondays at Gibson's hall, Main and 2d sts. President, Ewell Doggett; secretary, Thos. J. Harvey, box 131, McComb, Miss.

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252 GULF PORT—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., I. J. Stoker; sec., T. M. Dossett, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., B. C. Mayo, 2214 Martin st.; sec., J. D. Thompson, 404 S. 12th ave., Nashville Tenn.

255 FLINT ROCK —Meets first and third Mondays at K. of P. Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

260 WM. McKINLEY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at U. M.W. hall.; Pres., Peter Zuppert,; sec., Harry Griffiths, Minersville, Pa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. Pres., C. K. Baker, 312 E. 25th st.; sec., C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer. 1256 Lincoln ave.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

264 PIONEER CITY—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Browns hall, cor. Salem and Carbondale ave. President. Thos. F. Coleman, 222 Dundaff st.; sec., Henry Chapman, 139 Washington St., Carbondale, Penn.

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnall, 9 East st.; sec., Michael Harney, East Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers. 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred Aheimer, 2412 Eccles st., S. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second and last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble, box, 504; sec., F. L. Van Antwerp, box 1098, Susquehanna, Pa.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Haas Bros.' hall, cor. Wood, Hope and Sprigg sts. President. J. H. Reed; sec L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Empire hall, Cor. Main and St. Catherine sts. President, Joseph Breto, 1765 E. St. Catherine st.; sec., Jake Segal, 409 City Hall ave., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

277 LIVINGSTON — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, S. Main st. Pres., Frank Millet; sec., Walter M. Nye, Box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

281 VULCAN—Pres., Stanley Flower, box 1654; sec., Wm. L. Chidgey, Calgary P. O., Alta, Canada.

282 GREENVILLE — Sec.. J. R. Mayhugh, Greenville, Ky.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.; sec., Jas. J. McGarvey, 38 Albert, st., Middletown, N. Y.

291 RATON — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Machinists' hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn box 13; secretary, John C. Soale, box 635, Raton, New Mexico.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at I. B. of B. & H., hall, First North st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.: sec., Eugene Gallagher, 923 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at C. O. F. Hall. President, John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 267, S. Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Trades Temple hall, High st.; Pres., Chas. Weigant; secretary, Chas. Fryman, box 297, Horton, Kan.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets every third Friday at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 282 27th st.; secretary, Alex. Baxter, 2743 Pacific ave., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.— Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 836 van Buren st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Wm. H. McGovern, 3323 Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 206 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 287 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 346 Calumet Boul., Harvey, Illinois.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Labor Council hall 312 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey 262 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., Wm. D. Fuller, 4424 N. Broadway. St. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Edward Dundas, 1336 Granville st.; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver. B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. President, John Graham, 700 Carroll avenue; secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL — Meets first and third Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Curtis Shippy, 417 N. 9th ave., Maywood, Ill.; secretary, W. J. Tyrell, 1940 Carroll avé., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Wm. Coughlin, 929 Taylor st.; secretary, D. J. Driscoll, 184 S. Green st., Chicago, Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 75h st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Martin Walsh, 9320 Lyons; sec., Newton Belgum, 7029 Washington ave., Chicago, Ill.

327 PULLMAN—Meets second and third Fridays at During hall, 111th st. and Michigan ave. Sec., Chas. Etners, 10566 Curtis ave., Pullman, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS — Meets first and third Saturdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., L. D. Grimes; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

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330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Michael Heffernan, 95 Carlisle st.; sec., James Reilly Jr., 94 Orchard st., New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartsmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 160 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

335 HELPERS—Meets 1st ond 3d Wednesdays at Trades hall, James st. E. Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 621 Beacon st.; secretary, Harry Kethro, 290 Reitta st. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

338 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; sec., Peter F. Fish, 106 Lincoln ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME-Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Kirk ave.; secretary, Emmett N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President, D. Harmon, 811 1st ave. W.; secretary, R. C. Oelwein, 143 3rd. ave., N. Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets first Saturday of each month at Nelliton hall. President, A. B. Cunningham; sec., C. L. Bower, Clifton Forge, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., John Marshall; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Mondays and 4th Sundays at 45 Elliot st. President, Carmille Gorkey, 24 Holmes st.; sec., Wm. J. Barry, 50 Willow st., Sommerville, Mass.

404 COLBERT—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Red Men's hall. Montgomery ave. Pres., J. H. Brazeale; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, John Cahill; secretary, J. S. Wilkes. box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets first and third Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, W. Ferguson st. President, Robert Kyle, North Spring st., Tyler, Texas; secretary, J. A. Yarbrough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., C. E. Wood,; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1337 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. President, J. E. Copes. 614 N. 16th st.; secretary, Fred. Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kan.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, President, Leonard Fox. 212 South Lincoln ave.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, S. 245 Oklahoma ave., Shawnee, Okla.

415 FOND DU LAC—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac. Wis.

421 DUNDEE— Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec.. T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

426 ALBION—Meets first and third Saturdays at Foresters' hall. Pres., Jamas O'Brien; sec., Omar Dilts, 16 West ave., Albion, N. Y.

428 EVERETT—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Temple, 2814 Lombard ave. President, John Mick, 2210 Nassa ave.; sec., Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 8d Saturdays at Straight hall. Pres., C. B. Weber, general delivery; sec., C. F. Jenks, box 205, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

441 NORWOOD — Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood. Mass.

442 MERIMACK— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., E. E. Emerson, 8 McNight st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adam st. President, Maurice Birmingham, 2640 Rutger st.; sec., John Kelly, 413 S. Ewing ave., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 604 S. 3d ave.; sec., N. E. Nelson, 316 E. 12th ave., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE — Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fireman s Hall, Main st. President, M. C. Yeater; secretary, Frank Williams, Osawatomie Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays Library Bldg. Board. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

450 VALLEY FALLS — Meets every 3d Sunday at Labor Temple, Main st. Pres., Geo. M. Strachan, 89 John st.; secretary Geo. Coit. Geldurd st., Valley Falls, R. I.

451 STAR—Pres., Earle Hyle; sec.. Bert Bernard, Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., John J. Quinn, 24 Salem st.; sec.. A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA— Meets second and fourth Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Geo. L. Harris, 128 N. Cherry st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory street, Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO —Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE —Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 1005 E. Indiana st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. President, Mitchell O'Reilly, 518 W. Broadway; sec., James Wilks, box 838, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Red Man's Hall, 1640 Larimer st. President, Thos. Carpenter, 1540 Larimer st.; secretary, Samuel Andrews, 3122 Forest street, Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY — Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., M. J. Hoolehen; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

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459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Range hall, cor. 4th and Cedar sts. Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. V. Limerick, 715 16th st., Moline, Ill.; secretary, Geo. P. Ganzer, 923 E. 6th st. Davenport, Iowa.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 300 Lake st., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS-Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F. Wittenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President. John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; secretary, R. R. Brabant. 611 St. Paul st., La Crosse, Wis.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, J. J. Goldman, 4082 5th ave.; secretary, Fred Amend, 5345 Shields ave., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, W. E. Baker; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 LUDLOW—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Sechrist hall, cor. Elm and Corneal sts. President, John Morlidge, 38 Corneal st.; secretary, J. W. Lyons, 58 Elm st., Ludlow, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meet first Saturday of each month at Labor Home. Pres., C. F. Stoutsenberger, 512 Shendoah ave. N. E.; sec., Patrick Lillis, 428 6th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

475 KENTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Boiler Makers Hall, north side Public Square, President, George Reese S. Wayne st; secretary. B. Bryant, 703 E. Franklin st., Kenton, O.

476 RICHMOND—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; secretary, S. W. Dyers, Lock box 166 Point Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall on Plant ave. Pres. J. H. Chancy, 49 Remshart st.; sec., G. O. Bine. 2 L st., Waycross, Ga.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 3d Fridays at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Pres., O. M. Miller; secretary. H. W. Seim, 322 Walnut st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., F. B. Phillips, 1801 Nettleton st.; sec., J. W. O'Brien, 2007 Taylor st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Octave Belerose, 36 High st.; secretary, Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

484 DOUGLAS. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Avenue G, Douglas, Ariz. President, E. Morris, Douglas, Ariz.; secretary, J. C. McIntosh, box 523. Douglas, Ariz.

485 Cutlery Forgers — Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 9 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birtz, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

486 ONEONTA—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Supreme Court chambers, President, E. A. Matteson, 8 Cherry st., Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

487 BERWICK LOCAL — Meets every two weeks; Pres., Wm. H McCarty, 300 Oak st.; sec., Edward Seeley, 212 9th st., Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., H. R. Cheeseman, 704 E. Chester st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 565 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights; sec., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.

490 CLEBURNE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at 204 Williams ave., Pres. R. E. Wilson 721 Bordu st.; sec., L. P. Fields, 409 N. Granbury st., Cleburne, Texas.

491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly, 865 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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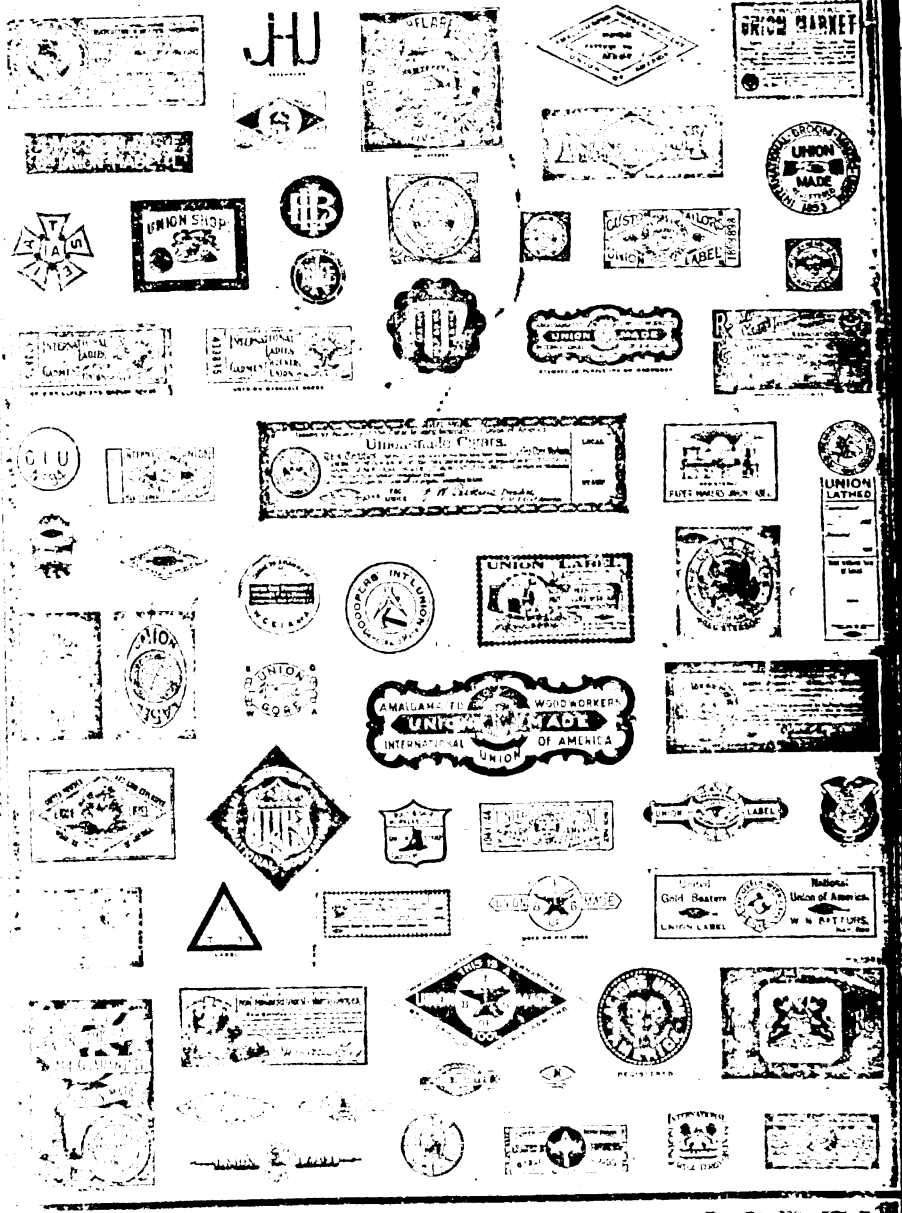
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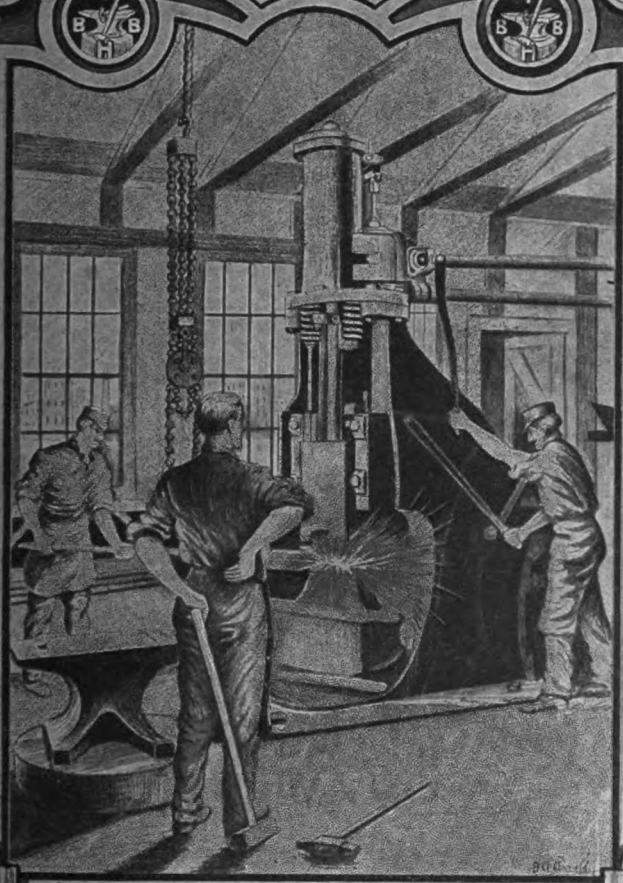
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VOL. VIII FEBRUARY No. 2

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THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

1907



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1907. No. 2

IDEALS

BY LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

For the Journal.

As a boy Marius Dale was a dreamer. A backwoods farmer's son, usually occupied in hoeing corn, watching sheep, hauling wood or weeding the garden, he still dreamed—dreamed of beauty, or greatness, of power, of achievement, and with it all, of love and kindness to his fellow-creatures. Little he knew of the need for love and kindness out in the struggling, cruel world, but the light of a divine yearning toward all suffering beings, dwelt in his soul from the first. Many of his dreams were vague and purposeless, but sometimes when his work was done and he lay on the grass by the brook, looking up into the blue and white skies above him, his dreamings would seem so real, his ideals would become persons who would hover around him and invite his love.

Truth came with calm, grave, inflexible mien, and stood near him.

"I am not always kind," she said, "and you will be made to suffer for my sake. But if you love me, I will be the best and dearest companion along your pathway in life." He thought he grasped her hand and vowed to be true to her as long as life lasted.

Then the spirit of Universal Brotherhood floated near, with kindly, sorrowful eyes and a tender mouth, beckoning also.

"I, too, will make you suffer; men will revile you and laugh at you for walking too close to me. You will probably forget me when brighter and more alluring shapes flock around you. But if you will love me I will bring you nearer to the Heavenly Father."

Marius reached forth his hand and felt it clasped in a warm, close grasp.

Purity stood at his side, in spotless white, with her fair, sweet, etheral face turned toward the sky. Her voice was cold and silvery as she spoke. "It will be very hard for you to keep me in sight. I am easily crowded aside by others, and Pleasure and Luxury and Passion do not often love my presence. But if you follow in my pathway, you will reach higher and diviner joys than these can give you." And Marius vowed to keep her ever near him.

As he grew older, his dreams grew more vivid and his ideals brighter. He determined to devote his life to the service of humanity in some form, and as he neared manhood he came to believe that to go forth and preach the gospel of Christ, to turn people from their evil ways to lives of godliness, would be the highest work he could undertake. So he left the hayfield and the plow and worked his way through school, studying and toiling through all his waking hours. Truth, Integrity and the Spirit of Universal Brotherhood were still his ideals; he was true, sincere and good, and prayed daily that he might be endowed with power to touch the hearts of men aright. He labored hard to be able to express every shade of beautiful and holy thought, and studied night and day that he might be able to tell the gospel story with truth and effectiveness. Finally he was ordained, and preached his initial sermon.

Every listener was stirred to the depths of his soul. Every one was moved—the young preacher was talked of and admired throughout the vicinity. He received several calls to preach, but at least accepted the humblest charge, one in which the poor, the ignorant and the depraved predominated.

He worked faithfully among them, and succeeded in turning many a poor, wretched soul toward the light of God's smile. But still Marius was not satisfied. He could minister to a sin-sick soul and help it on its way to spiritual light, with a power that seemed divine. But there was a dark spectre ever haunting him, ever coming between him and the good he would acomplish. Its name was —Poverty. Between him and the criminal he would rescue, it crowded and hurled its victim back into the old deg-

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radation; the woman whom he dragged from the cruel street and set, repentant and purified before God's altar, was pushed out again by this implacable shadow. The child that he saved from evil surroundings and turned in the right direction who would gladly have walked in righteousness and virtue, tottered and fell under its dark spell and sunk again out of sight.

So, then, he began to study this dark monster. He determined to know the reason for the existence for such a being in a world God had made so bounteous. Nature had not been niggardly in any respect and the brains and hands of each and every man could produce ten times more than he could possibly consume. No man should be poor then, except the thoroughly idle man; yet Marius found that the idle man possessed the most and the hardest toilers had the least. Evidently charity was not a remedy for poverty. The cure must go deeper than that, and he could never be satisfied until he should understand it and bring it to bear on the wretchedness he saw around him.

The Spirit of Universal Brotherhood grew dearer and dearer to him. While one fellow-being suffered from injustice he could not be happy, and he preached Truth and Justice ceaselessly. He began to grow popular, for though he made enemies by his plain speaking, his eloquence, his startling originality, his sincerity and truthfulness attracted people and his influence began to be widely felt. He received a call from a richer and more populous church and the offer of a good, comfortable salary for his work.

Marius hesitated a long time. If he accepted the call, he must give up his charity work among the poor, and he might be tempted to slur over the truth when it promised to hurt his rich parishioners. Perhaps he would himself forget his ideals, and become lazy and luxurious. But on the other hand, he would be afforded a chance to talk to more intelligent and influential people and more of them; he could discuss causes and remedies with them, and thus hasten on the day of true reform. His charitable works could be done by others as well, and charity was but a makeshift, a mere dealing with effects, after all. Finally he resolved to make the change, vowing greater loyalty to his ideals than ever, and determining to put new zeal and earnestness into his work.

In his new field, Marius did not fail to speak the truth as he understood it. Many of his hearers were shocked and angered by his bold denunciations of usually accepted practices, and by his vivid pictures of needless poverty—and oppressed toil. But they came again and again; men who grew pallid under his burning words dared not go away lest they miss other burning words; and always the fascination of some possible new and startling truth to be heard which would scorch and wither yet entrance them, kept crowds flocking around him. He was a very popular and much hated man; he was both admired and feared. Rich men, engaged in shady deals, came, heard and trembled; rushed away angry and came again. Frivolous women who spent fortunes they had never earned on pug dogs and monkey dinners, were moved to hysterics, wanted him executed—yet heard or read his every sermon. He was called a "blasphemer!" an "anarchist!" a "brawler!" and yet they came to hear him in multitudes. His nearest friends warned him again and again but he spoke as his soul dictated. And finally a crisis in his life arrived.

One night a committee from his own congregation waited on him, to warn him as to his extreme utterances. They said he might preach against the wrongs in society in a general way, but he must not illustrate so much from real life; he might be as eloquent as he liked concerning new theories, but he must not try to pull society down about their ears. If he did not conform somewhat to the demands of conventionalism, they would be forced to ask him to resign. They offered him plenty of time to think over what they had said before he made a decision, then left him.

That same evening, two gentlemen from a very wealthy church in a distant city called to make him a very advantageous offer as far as salary and position were concerned, but there were conditions, and these were that he was not to mention the prevailing methods of getting rich, or condemn prominent business men of the community for having succeeded particularly well in accumulating fortunes. He was to preach the gospel as interpreted in the Apostles' creed without innovations, and to confine himself to strictly doctrinal subjects. But the salary would be a magnificent one, his position would be one

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of highest honor, and he would attain a world-wide reputation in the exalted place in which they would install him. Having stated their propositions clearly, the gentlemen departed, giving him time to think over what they had said.

Afterward he sat long by the fireside, gazing into the glowing depths and dreaming — dreaming as he used to dream when he lay on the grass by the brook with his face to the sky. He thought presently that Truth in person stood beside him, clear eyed and immovable, while the Spirit of Universal Bortherhood smiled down at him from the other side, and Purity, cold and beautiful, floated above him and pointed to a narrow, rocky path leading through dark canons and wild forests, but finally losing itself in a dim, distant glory.

Then there approached between these forms, a being, holding aloft a sceptre and wearing glittering garments, pointing upward to where a shadowy throne in the midst of a vague light appeared. Marius somehow knew this being was Ambition. Then another form presented itself, who was busily pouring gold from one hand into the other and back again. He gazed at them, fascinated, attracted, almost absorbed, and his old Ideals slowly receded and grew faint. He saw them going at last, and stretched out his hands to them. "Why cannot I have all of you?" he cried. "Are wealth and Ambition incompatible with Truth, Purity and Brotherly love? Think what good I could do with money and power! What an influence I would wield—how soon I could bring about my dearest reforms!" But his old familiar spirits came no nearer, and at last, he thought he rose and followed Ambition through an open doorway into the street.

He found himself presently, preaching in a magnificent church, richly decorated with all that wealth and art could contribute to beauty and elegance. Rare jewels, silks, plumes, embroideries, shone and wavered amid the sea of faces before him; an air of artistic refinement, of beauty and sweet sanctity floated around him, and low, rich music from an organ was wafted softly to his ears. Then suddenly, he saw three strange figures creeping up the broad aisle, until they stood directly before the altar, the ushers apparently unheeding them. One was a ragged, trembling, dirty tramp, another, a pitiful wreck of womanhood just crawled from some gutter, the other was a little, distorted, pallid, emaciated child, one withered arm ending in a ghastly stump just below the elbow. The tramp stood still, raised his hand as if in command of attention, and spoke aloud: "Oh people, I claim the right to be heard in this the supreme hour of my life. You, oh high priest of the church! claim to preach a free salvation to all, and your members claim that they are washed clean and sinless in the blood of the Lamb. Yet you will preach your corrupted gospel only for fifty thousand dollars a year; your blood-washed members grind gold out of the flesh and blood of their fellow-creatures. I have been refused a chance to work until I am starved, depraved, crushed out of the semblance of manhood. That woman you have robbed of her birthright and driven into a worse hell than you picture for future punishment of sinners! This little child you caught ere it began to play, fastened it to a machine, twisted its fair young life into a monstrosity, tore off its limbs, that you might pile up gold and power for yourselves. We are the legitimate fruits of your corrupted, commercial religion, and we are your punishment. Already you are wondering what you will do with us. Christ taught the universal brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God, but you have forgotten that, and have put in its place a ghastly mockery of His religion. Upon your own heads be the consequences!"

The tramp tottered forward, staggered, fell—and was dead. Then a great commotion arose, Marius tried to move, and suddenly—awoke. The room was dark and chilly, the fire had nearly gone out and he was alone. But the dream—the strange, vivid dream, was still before him, and he could not banish it. Long, long he pondered upon it and at last he said:

"Yes, I must leave the pulpit altogether if I would be true to my ideals. The Christ spirit has been forgotten—his religion has been perverted. To be true to primitive, real christianity, I must leave the organization that claims to represent it, and go out into the world alone. I will be maligned, I will be persecuted and misunderstood. But Truth and Purity will be my guides and companions, Universal Brotherhood will be my bosom friend, and the redemption on earth of all mankind will be the end!"

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THE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION; 'TWAS A GREAT GATHERING.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Minneapolis, November 12-24th, inclusive, will unquestionably go down in history as the greatest and most potential convention ever held in the history of Labor in America. It was a great gathering of intelligent representatives of the toiling masses, bent upon performing the important duties and furthering the vast interests committed to their care. The delegates discussed and determined the large number of important subjects with a fixed purpose to not only judge rightly but turned aside propositions calculated to in any way mar the unity of purpose, sentiment, fraternity and solidarity of labor. It formulated and approved measures having for their purpose the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to cement the bond of brotherhood more fully and to devise ways and means for carrying on a still more intense campaign for the material, moral, social and political welfare of the toilers, of the masses of all our people.

The convention rendered a signal and far-reaching service to the labor cause in adjusting a number of inter-union disputes, and thereby laid the foundation for further beneficent work with other unions in the same direction. It entered into an understanding with the organized farmers that will unquestionably grow into more harmonious and mutually advantageous relations for the good of all.

In the report which the president of the American Federation of Labor submitted to the convention, he dealt fully in the participation of Labor in the recent political campaign. This was referred to a committee, which, after mature consideration, comprehensively reported thereon to the convention. The convention itself devoted a session of more than four hours to discussion thereof and finally adopted the report by an overwhelming vote.

. . . . . .

In no gathering of men the world over does there exist so free a forum as in the convention of the American Federation of Labor. This was pre-eminently true of the Minneapolis convention. Freedom of speech and toleration of men's views, no matter how divergent, were marked features. Men who are intelligent as were the delegates of the recent Federation convention; men who know that for which they stand, are broad-minded enough to not only permit, but to encourage the fullest freedom of expression. They know how to distinguish the grain from the chaff, the dross from the precious metal. Their action as a whole, aided in a great constructive work for economic, social, and moral reform.

It was a great convention, and will unquestionably make for the good, in the great cause in which we are enlisted. It made the men feel the better for having been privileged to participate in the magnificent gathering at the convention in Minneapolis.

DE CONGRESS DO MOVE.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Attention has been called both in these columns as well as in the report of the president of the American Federation of Labor to the Minneapolis convention, to the fact that labor's active participation in the last political campaign would result in advantage to labor and the people generally, and that the salutary effect would show itself in many ways, not only on the newly-elected Congressmen, but also on the members of the present Congress, the last session of which is now being held, and will close March 4, 1907. Events are beginning to justify the prediction. We quote here a letter from Hon. Champ Clark, member of Congress from Missouri, written to the newspapers. We ask our readers to substitute the name of organized labor for that of President Gompers where it appears in the letter, and it will be seen that it strikes the nail on the head. The letter is as follows:

During the campaign President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor invaded the congressional district of Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, and did his utmost to defeat that distinguished statesman. In 1904 Littlefield received over 5,000 majority. This year his majority was a little over 1,000, a considerable falling off surely, but shortly after that election Brother Littlefield declared that he was helped rather than hurt by the assault of President Gompers. Mr. Chairman James S. Sherman also declared that President Gompers' opposition helped Littlefield, but nevertheless it was noted by close observers that Mr. Chairman Sherman and the rest of the Republicans carefully avoided inviting President Gompers to come into their districts and fight them, which was

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precisely what they would have done had they really believed that Gompers helped Littlefield by fighting him.

Now, if Gompers had no influence on the voters, a very strange thing has come to pass, and that is that he has much influence on Representatives in Congress. If he has no influence on voters, why should he have influence in Congress? Will Brother Littlefield or Brother Sherman answer that? I am sure that I can prove by Brother Littlefield that President Gompers has influence in the House, for when Brother Littlefield forced his pilotage bill to a vote the other day on the stand-up vote he had a substantial majority for his bill, but on roll-call, where every man's name goes down in history, there was an overwhelming majority against the bill. Why that remarkable and sudden change in the minds of Representatives? President Gompers was against it—that's all, and that's fact No. 1 as to the influence of President Gompers.

Fact No. 2 is that when Hon. John T. Hunt, Democrat, of St. Louis, called up his bill to prevent interstate carriers from carrying convict-made goods into states prohibiting the sale of the same, the opposition to it was pitiable in its weakness, only half a dozen speaking against it in a half-hearted manner, and only three voting against it. The wherefore of that unusual approach to unanimity was the fact that President Gompers and all the millions of unionized labor were in favor of the bill. Hunt was the father of the bill, and he made a strong, conservative, and convincing speech in its behalf. It is a great pity that he is not to be in the Sixtieth Congress, but it's a ten-to-one shot that he will be in the Sixty-first Congress and in several succeeding Congresses.

Reflecting upon the foreging facts, it seems that Messrs. Littlefield, Sherman et al., will be compelled to revise their verdicts as to the influence of President Samuel Gompers.

Of course we do not ascribe these results to any fear on the part of Congressmen. They are simply human and have a wholesome respect for the opinions of their constituents, if those constituents show sufficient active interest to see that their rights and the welfare of the people are protected and furthered.

We shall take pleasure from time to time to record the progress made. Give credit where credit is due, and hew to the line no matter where the chips fall. Labor insists on justice, right and fair treatment, and will be content with nothing less.

THE MAN WITH A MUCK-RAKE AND THE MAN WITH A JOB.

BY FRANK CRANE IN COLLIERS WEEKLY.

The word muck-raker is an epithet. An epithet is always historically instructive. It usually exhibits at a glance a man's value to the world and the world's contempt for him. It is cursing as a fine art.

The word Christian was originally a pagon jibe; Methodist a slur, and mugwump an expression of scorn. The condemned took up the challenge and gloried in what was said to be their shame. Christians boast of their name; Methodists are proud of their title, and the outcast mugwumps have become the kid-gloved elite of politics.

Muck-rakers were called such, using an illustration from Bunyan, as a term degradation. They " denied the allegation and defied the alligator." But who knows? Perhaps some day the Newport descendants of the poor writers who are now cursing themselves rich may bear upon their automobile doors and have engraved upon their sugar-tongs the escutcheon of a muck-rake.

It is not because he rakes up scandals and looks only for shame that the muck-raker has come into his kingdom; he refused to be side-tracked by such a charge. Scandal-mongers we have had a-plenty, from the village gossip to the vermin who publish the Chicago "Club-Fellow" and the New York "Town Topics."

But the muck-raker has done better than that. He is the man who has dared to knock to pieces the great American mud god, "Success."

There never was an idol made of cheaper, commoner dirt. We have kow-towed to it so long we think it's blasphemy to speak against it. As a matter of fact, "success" is as often as not destructive to character. A good way to lose your soul is to gain the world.

The thirst for a fine, high, and noble order of life is unquenchable in the bosoms of men. But the poor runts we have elected to this superior class! It is to laugh! Once the earth had kings and dukes and people of birth. Lacking knowledge of true godlike aristocracy of Brains and Character, we set up these pitiful driblets of first families. The Frenchmen of Paris and thereabout, and the American colonists, in the closing days of the eighteenth century, had a great time smashing these cheap pottery divinities.

Nowadays we, having been delivered of

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the old gods of Egypt, have made unto ourselves a new golden calf. It is money. Those who have heaps of it are called selects—blue-points. The rest of us are common. These be thy gods, O Israel!

We believe in money, maker of heaven and earth, and in "Success." All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven men except words against the Successful. Millions can do no wrong. Vested interests are sacred, and the Senate are the vestal virgins.

ENTER THE MUCK-RAKER.

We were decorating our national Pantheon, in much pride, with the busts of the Cæsars to whom we had voted divine honors. There stood the togaed forms of Julius Cæsar Rockefeller and Augustus Armour and Hadrian Hyde and Claudius Depew, and we began to walk chesty before the Old World. We met and sang: "Ave, Wall Street, Immortalis!"

Then along came a sockless Socialist, there were a few vigorous swipes with the rake, and now the unbeliever in our gods grows ribald over us.

We do not approve of the muck-raker. Most of us are Men with Jobs. We are holding on to the same with more or less circumspection. We have to do it to keep the children in school and the Missus in the Browning class. We can't talk out ourselves, but, oh! our hearts go out in the dark to the muck-raker.

The man with a job is legion. His virtue is caution. He walks softly before the Lord. He has a neat, shifty sidestep and can dodge trouble every time.

Sometimes he is a bishop and says nothing in a deep, orotund voice. Or he has a newspaper, and his news is edited from the counting-room. He sits in the Senate, and doesn't forget the corporation who put him there. He may be a judge, but he knows the political boss who got him his nomination. He may be called Governor, but his real business is keeping up his fences. He may preach a platitudinous gospel fervently and be strenuous in denouncing the Turk or any one else who lives far enough away. Or the muck-raker may be a she, and engaged in the noble ambition of butting into society, and she knows enough to sneeze when Mrs. Thingummy takes snuff.

Somehow this muck-raking outbreak has heartened the old-fashioned and true American man. It has been a superb demonstration of the power of conscience. Respected knavery and vested time-honored fraud sneered over its champagne cup at the puny penny-a-liners who were after them. But it was David and Goliath again. The giants in white shirtfronts and muttonchop whiskers fled before the unshaven.

We had thought that the Depew-McCurdy-Rockefeller-Rogers group were not of this earth; and then, presto! we discovered they were simply clay, and very common—just common clay. And so, countrymen, you who worship "Success" in your groves and high places, your god is a proven fraud after all. Money can go to the penitentiary. The snob, the sham, and the humbug invariably come to grief.

Bill Nye late one night entered a fashionable New York hotel and asked for a room. He looked seedy, so the be-diamonded clerk told him there was only one room left, and that under the cornice; and that he'd have to pay in advance. "Oh, all right," was the humorist's reply. He wrote his name in the register and pulled a heavy roll of yellowback bills. When the clerk saw the roll and the name a great light dawned on him. "By the way, Mr. Nye," he said, with sugar in hs voice, "come to think of it, we have an elegant room on the second floor you can have. I'd forgotten." "Oh, all right," said Nye. "But do you know," he continued, "you remind me of Clay?" The clerk swelled and answered: "Why, no, I don't think any one ever told me I looked like Henry Clay." "Oh, not Henry," responded Nye, "not Henry, just common ordinary clay, you know—mud."

WHY IS IT?

Labor laws are always declared unconstitutional?

All the workers of a craft cannot see the benefit of organizing?

So many members think unionism consists only in paying dues?

Some men are so much better unionists inside than outside of the lodge rooms?

We expect our union to be powerful when we refuse to furnish the ammunition?

We so often forget our own faults, but never fail to detect the faults of others?

So many members always have important business on hand on regular meeting dates? to equitably divide it in the distribution of industry's products in the homes of the producers.

The Australian Steamship Owners' Federation has agreed to accede to the request of the Federation Seamen's Union for increased wages.

The strike is still on at the Allis-Chalmers shop, Chicago.

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A TIMELY RESOLUTION.

On the statute books of only eleven states are there to be found laws covering the liability of employers and the question of accidents in industry. These laws have been tested under all possible conditions and found to be defective, that justice cannot be had under their provisions. The toiler risks his body in many lines of service for the sake of industrial prosperity, and when maimed or disabled finds no adequate law to which he can appeal for redress. A mill hand, a railroad employe, or a factory or mine operative loses an arm or a leg, is crushed, rendered blind or made a helpless cripple, through his lawyer finds that a hundred different interpretations can be placed on the legislation enacted presumably for his protection, and in nine cases in ten his damage suit dies on the docket.

Now this is not empty talk, but a presentation of facts. Only recently 150 cases, where factory hands, railroad men and others had suffered injury in various ways in service, were investigated. Suits were shown to have been brought against employers, and in only eight instances had damages been obtained. The damages awarded ran in sums ranging from $2,000 to $6,000, and the cases had been in court from one to three years. The lawyers received two-thirds for their service and from the balance the complainants were compelled to pay costs, witness fees, etc. You can understand how little was left as payment for injuries sustained. To those who have witnessed the results of accidents due to the risks of trade, who have seen homes wrecked in the cutting off of the bread-winner by death or total disability, who have seen crippled and homeless vagrants, once skilled mechanics, making a brave effort to find an odd job as watchman, or perhaps carrying "sandwich boards" on the streets of our cities, there is but one conclusion. There should be more efficient legislation, more adequate laws covering liability for accidents resulting to workingmen in the pursuance of their duties in the industrial ranks.

Looking to this end, the American Federation of Labor, at the last national meeting adopted a resolution stirring in tone and timely in presentation. But resolutions will only accomplish an end when pressed, and unless the question is kept in agitation this one so timely is in danger of being lost sight of under the mass of far less important measures.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire," said Christ 1900 years ago.

S. P. BLACKSMITHS ON VERGE OF STRIKE.

Vagaries of Ancient Mariner Uren Too Much For Those Whose Pay He Didn't Increase.

Unless Superintendent Small of the Southern Pacific shops listens to the grievance committee of the 200 blacksmiths and helpers in the shops by 6 o'clock tomorrow night, the entire working force promises to walk out to a man.

The facts seem to be about all on the side of the men. The shop boss, Stephen Uren, is an old man who has been in the service of the Espee for nearly 40 years. He will be retired on the age limit next September. Like many another ancient mariner he imagines that Mr. Harriman needs his services very sorely and that it is "up to him" to keep the expense of his department down to the limit.

Something like a year ago, Mr. Uren received orders from headquarters to raise the wages of his men. This was understood to be a general raise of all blacksmiths from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour, but instead of doing so Boss Uren selected six men and raised them, a little later adding a few more and so on, month by month, picking out his favorites or the ones whom he deemed most worthy. The result was dissatisfaction and unrest. Then the helpers in the boiler and machine shops and round-house were raised from 20 to 22½ and then to 25 cents, while the helpers in the blacksmith shops who have to work harder and get the same old pay, 22½ cents per hour.

All attempts to impress upon Boss Uren the advisability of paying the men more money in accordance with instructions seemed to fall on deaf ears. Then the matter was taken up with Small but he refused to give the men a hearing, telling them that they were getting all that was coming to them and that they had already received a raise. By his time the men became convinced that Small hadn't been correctly informed but up to date he has declined to receive the committee.

In the meantime organizers and representatives from all points on the Western Division of the Southern Pacific have arrived in town and last night 65 more blacksmiths were taken into the union. The shop is now completely organized and the men will stand together as one man. Realizing the great increase in the cost of living, the demand for men and the fact that the men in the other departments have been

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raised, the blacksmiths have submitted a formal demand for 40 cents an hour and extra pay for over-time. They may be compelled to submit on the latter demand but the wage scale at 40 cents an hour must be adopted or the men will walk out in a body.

The helpers also demand 27½ cents and the blacksmiths propose to stand squarely behind them in what they regard as an entirely reasonable demand. The pay of blacksmiths in the Southern Pacific shops is far less than that received by workers in the building trades or printing trades and the sentiment among business men in this city seems to be entirely with the men upon this occasion.

The above was taken from the Sacramento Bee. De do not altogether agree with the caustic reference to Mr. Uren. He is going to retire from active service soon and we hope he will be able to pass his latter days in peace. He has given the Southern Pacific the best of his life and if he can retire with a conscience void of offence toward his fellow man, *well and good*; if not, he will be the sufferer. Some times, however, we think that the corporation we work for is entitled to every consideration and the employes none. Times are changing and we are *demanding justice and a voice* in the affairs of which we are a factor, and when such things occur, as the above, we have access to higher authorities and the remedy is quickly applied. Our organization is making rapid strides and we hope Master Blacksmiths of the *old type* will see that a czar-like attitude is un-American, and unlike the days of yore, are not a *law* unto themselves. We are pleased to note a change for the better, and *as a rule* our Master Blacksmiths of to-day are gentlemen and a credit to the craft.

Throughout the world there exists a network of syndicates and trusts so that every operation, from the construction of a steamship to the manufacture of a tiny pin, is controlled by some corporation. The correction for this evil lies in the creation of a more intelligent public sentiment. This is the purpose and work of Labor Unions.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

NOTICE.

At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Minneapolis, Minn., resolutions were unanimously endorsed reaffirming the placing of all products of the Washburn Crosby Flour Milling Co. on the "We do not patronize list." Their leading brands are Gold Medal, Ben Hur and Jenkins Vienna.

All trades unionists should do their duty and act accordingly.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 341.

Oelwein, Ia., Jan. 18th, 1907.

Editor Journal:—At our last regular meeting it was decided by a unanimous vote to expel from our local, Bro. A. H. Cotton, card number 24852, and a fine of $25 was imposed on him, for conduct unbecoming a union man and his name be published in I. B. of B. and H. Journal. I remain

Fraternally,

R. C. OELWEIN, Rec. Sec'y.

TAKE NOTICE.

Brothers of the I. B. of B. and H., beware of J. H. White, a Bradley hammerman. He is small, weighs about 130 lbs., cross eyed, red faced. He left Little Rock owing over $100 on a board bill, and clothing, which some of the brothers of the local at this point stood good for. Hoping Mr. White will see this in the Journal, and if there is one speck of manhood about him, he will settle all accounts before trying to work as an honest man. I am

Fraternally yours,

E. P. HART, Rec. Sec'y.

Ross City Local Union No. 30.

CLOSE RANKS.

No body of men ever had a richer, more cunning or as well organized enemy to oppose as that which organized labor faces today. It will take all the men, all the money and all the brains that labor forces possess to maintain the rights already won and to obtain more. There is no time to quarrel over trade jurisdiciton, or to wrangle over personal or individual differences. This is the time to close up ranks, enlist new members, to strengthen weak places, to agitate labor questions and each teach as best he can what unionism of labor means, and teaching learns ourselves more.

Strike still on at Finkl & Sons, Chicago. Strike on at Allis Chalmers.

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EDITORIALS.

By JAMES W. KLINE

Child Labor a National Evil

"The evil can be stopped only by a national remedy, and this is right because it is a national evil."

Senator Beveridge summed up in these words the conclusive argument for the passage of his bill to prohibit the transportation of products of child labor in interstate commerce at the close of his speech in the Senate Wednesday.

He showed that child labor was not merely an evil but a very grave evil; not merely an evil in particular localities, but wherever it occurred, an evil to all the rest of the country as well. He showed that uniform legislation in all the state to suppress it was an impossbility; that the government had the power under the interstate commerce clause to deal with the evil, and that therefore the government should exercise the power.

Senator Beveridge will be answered by senators who sweep airily aside the precedents upon which he rests the constitutionality of his proposal. But it will be understood even before the constitutional argument begins that this is one of the cases in which the personal relations and the interests represented by each speaker determine his position on the constitutional question. It is a project of law of a kind which has only recently become necessary owing to the development of the country, a project which a generation ago would have been of doubtful validity, but which to-day can clearly be seen to be within the inevitable powers of a central government. It is not so well established that it is no longer "debatable," but the debating is now really nothing more than a weak theoretical reflection of personal or local wishes.

The day that marks the passage of a federal child labor law will mark one of the greatest steps forward in civilization and progress, and in enlightened self-protection as well, that this country has ever taken.

From an examination of figures submitted by the enumerator for the census of 1900, it is shown that the total number of breadwinners between the ages of 10 and 15 years employed in continental United States was 1,750,178. This, of course, is a large number of itself, but is not so great as one might fear in a total population of 76,303,387.

Of this total number of child breadwinners between the ages of 10 and 15 years who are defined as those earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, 72 per cent were boys and 28 per cent girls, fractions being eliminated for convenience.

According to the census report, whenever comparisons are made for the same city or community, it is found almost invariably that the percentage of breadwinners is much greater among foreign born than among native children, and slightly greater among native children with foreign parents than among children of native parents.

A phase of the child labor problem that has been especially objectionable in the public judgment, and which has been subject to legislation to a greater extent than any other, is the employment of children

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in mines and quarries. It has been a matter of special legislation in twenty-seven states and territories. Of the children 10 to 15 years of age gainfully employed, .24,-209, or 1.4 per cent, were engaged in mining and quarrying. Of this number 24,105 were males and 104 females.

THE UNDESIRABLE JAP

President Roosevelt's attitude in the California school question is not to our liking. To force an undesirable class of foreigners among our children will be resented to the limit, and we do not wonder at the strenuous efforts put forth by these Californians in keeping their children free from the influence of the yellow race.

The Japanese and Korean emmigrants are filling the west with cheap labor, as are the southern European emmigrants filling the east, and it is a serious problem for the American voter to solve. That an organized effort is made to encourage this cheap emmigrant labor, no intelligent American will deny, and it is something that appeals to every one who loves the American hearthstone.

The Jap is all right in his own country, but we don't want any of their *slant eyed kids* mixing up with our children in school or elsewhere.

Whether or not the assassination of Russian officials by the revolutionists is to be condemned is open to question, according to Samuel N. Harper, instructor in Russian language and literature at the University of Chicago. Professor Harper, who spent several years in Russia previous to the death of his father, William R. Harper, expressed this view recently in a lecture on "The Story of Russion Liberalism," at the university.

"It is very difficult to decide whether the political assassinations in Russia are to be approved or not," he declared. "There is no doubt that there was a great sigh of relief all over Russia at the news of Plehve's death, even from those for whom he was supposed to be working. Plehve represented autocracy gone mad."

The professor declared that the general massacre of the Russian Jews following the imperial manifesto of October, 1905, was plainly organized.

THE NEW MEAT TRUST.

The organization of the beef trust has been completed. All of the big stock yards plants except Schwarzschild & Sulzberger have been merged in the tremendous combine. Its capitalization has been fixed tentatively at $500,000,000.

The allotment of trade zones to concerns in the combine is now in progress. In a short time each house will be doing business in its own exclusive domain.

Under the new deal, the last details of which were settled on the 12th inst., Louis F. Swift becomes the packing king of Chicago. J. Ogden Armour, it was authoritatively stated, is preparing to retire from commercial activity, though several years will elapse before his affairs permit this step.

What are you going to do about it? Pay more for your meat? That's what it means. Anti-trust laws are of no avail. The only way to down the trusts is to make them (as they really are), illegal combinations, and bar them from the courts. Being illegal concerns, they have no right to ask the intervention of the courts to compel their customers, through legal process, to pay them for any goods had or obtained in any manner. They are outlaws—let them be treated as such.

The attitude of the A. F. of L. convention on the question of dues was well summed up in the following extract from the Committee on President's Report: "We endorse the recommendation of the Executive Council to the international unions, to establish dues of not less than $1.00 monthly. A well-filled treasury is a much surer guarantee of genuine unionism than a lofty declaration of principles based on a bargain counter system of dues. A unionism that is not worth 25 a week had best be sent to the junk heap."

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THE SEASON'S EVENT

Or the Palmer Mansion Gathering, from a Workingman's Point of View.

By L. P. STRAUBE,

The long-heralded and much-talked-of event of labor invasion of the capitalistic palace on the lake shore drive for the purpose of exchanging opinions with the country's money kings, is past history. The city press has, in detail, set forth the doings and sayings of the central figures in the farcial drama enacted in the Palmer mansion and laid great stress upon the possibilities and probabilities that will result from this event. The labor world was torn with a diversity of opinion relative to the wisdom of a rejection or acceptance of the invitations issued to attend the function. Curiosity to personally view the splendors of Capital's castle actuated many in their determination to take part, while others were prompted by the hope that the opportunity for a free and informal swapping of ideas might enable chance to establish the actual truth concerning the fundamental reason of labor's unceasing warfare with capital for the enthronement of equity and justice. To the eyes of the long-struggling line of pedestrians that wended their way to the appointed meeting place, the dim outlines of the turretted pile of stone was redeemed by a softened light that shown through the windows with a welcoming radiance, that robbed the grim exterior of some of its forbidding aspect. The democratic spirit exhibited in the studied courtesy shown to all, regardless of whether they alighted from a high priced automobile, costly carriage, lowly hack or cab or strolled in afoot, was ample evidence of the hostess' desire to insure that feeling of equality essential to the complete success of the venture. Once past the outer portals, the visitors' eyes were greeted with a throng composed chiefly of men, garbed as the invitations read, without any regard to formality, sacks vied with cutaways and Prince Alberts interspersed with an occasional dress suit. The crowd filed into the room set apart as a wardrobe, and after being relieved of their wraps, strolled through the rooms, loaded on all sides with evidence of wealth's power, until the magnificant art gallery prepared for as the scene of the evening's programme was reached. In a short space of time every available seat was taken; the curtains of an adjoining room were drawn back so that the crowd seated there might also see and hear. The cosmopolitan character of the gathering was evident to even a tyro in the art of human-nature study, it being almost possible to classify and codify the various shades and grades of humanity represented, and in the comparison labor was dignified and exalted.

The assemblage was called to order by Franklin McVeagh, who outlined the evening's programme and excused the absence of Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of the Welfare Department of the Civic Federation, who was to open the programme with an illustrated lecture on the work accomplished by that department of the Federation. He then introduced ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York, chairman of the Constitution Department of the Civic Federation. This gentleman's personality, coupled with his peculiar delivery, made him an interesting study. Aside from his masterful handling of the subject entrusted to him, he struck a responsive chord in the hearts of many of his hearers when he said that the object of his department was not arbitration, but conciliation, as its name implied, and was intended to bring about good feeling and obviate both strikes and the necessity for arbitration; that the federation did all of its work in the profound belief that the major portion of American men, whether employer or employe, want to do the fair thing. We know that each one emphasizes his point of view, but that is natural. After all we believe that if we can get fair-minded men together and discuss a definite question of disagreement, in 99 cases out of 100, both sides with the light the other can throw upon it, will find the middle path between the two extremes which all will consider fair.

He followed this by a citation of several specific instances where the Conciliation Department had accomplished good results and at the winding up of his address left his listeners impressed with the idea that they could consistently say, more power to such a movement. He was followed by Miss Gertrude Beeks who, with the aid of

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stereopticon views, consumed considerable over an hour of time and continued until notified by vote to cut it short.

In dwelling upon the newly-aroused philantrophic ventures of the modern employer, as evidenced by the radical sanitary innovations, recreation, rest and lunch room and voluntary tuition of employee's children during her entire discourse which, to me, savored strongly of a hired apology for many of the things an employer ought to do of his own volition and wilfully deterred for fear of affecting self-interests, her address palled on the taste of those who knew with a knowledge born of practical experience, that the change of heart experienced by the employer was not due so much to the activity of the Civic Federation Welfare Department as it was to the persistent and active legislative labor of the trades unions. Her remark, when a picture was thrown on the screen giving a view of a new ventilating system for stationary firemen, that the work of Mr. Belmont in this direction showed that, thought he was a busy man with something else to do besides thinking of individual employes, if he could give time to such a matter there existed no excuse for others, brought to mind, with an increased force through understanding the following lines from the gifted pen of the late and lamented Ernest Howard Crosby on the merits of the conflict between Labor and Capital:

"Peace between Capital and Labor, is that all that you ask?

"Is peace, then, the only thing needful? There was peace enough in southern slavery.

"There is a peace of life and another peace of death.

"It is well to rise above violence. It is well to rise superior to anger. But if peace means final acquiescence in wrong—if your aim is less than justice and peace, forever one—then your peace is a crime."

Those eloquent lines breathe a spirit that could never accept as a compromise the story told by Miss Beeks in word and picture as either an accurate or comprehensive adjudication of a wage-earner's needs, wants or rights. Both of the representatives of labor who followed August Belmont in his halting and labored address on the Civic Federation, its aims, objects, achievements and future hopes, took issue with Miss Beeks' earnest efforts to impress upon the audience the open-handed generosity of employers. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, took advantage of his privilege to speak in voicing his sentiments in the following statement: "With all due respect to Miss Beeks and her welfare work, which looms up large upon the horizon at the present, I believe the question of wages and the labor conditions of our country is the prominent question of the day." Stones' remarks were followed by a more decidedly expressed opposing opinion entertained by old Bill Mahon, International President of Amalgamated Street Railway Employes, in the following strenuous language:

"I want to say that as I looked at the work of Miss Beeks tonight and as she called attention to the employers that were improving the condition, I want to give some credit for bringing these things to the attention of the employer to the work of the trade unions as well as to the philanthropy of the employer, for, if you please, the trade unions are one of the greatest suggestions and suggestors in the world to the employer.

"While we appreciate the work, the individual work of the welfare department. that does not satisfy labor. We want not only a dining room that may exist in the shop or factory; we want dining rooms in our homes; we want bathrooms in our homes. I looked at one picture there tonight of the railroad men of New York—a reading room. God bless you, 90 per cent of the men in New York would have to lay off a day to go to that reading room.

"We don't want that condition of affairs. Let us change these conditions. Let us make a work of welfare all along the line. Let us unite together to carry this welfare work into the homes of the working people. We don't want to destroy. Some people say we want to wipe out the wealth of the world. We want nothing of the kind. We want to dynamite the hovels out of existence, if you please. We have no desire to rob you of your wealth, and we will duplicate all the wealth of the world in the next twenty years with our own efforts.

"I would sooner go down to my grave as poor Old Bill Mahon, without one dollar to leave my children, and leave a legacy behind of the improved conditions of the street railway men of the country, than all the wealth of the Rockefellers, all the wealth, if you please, of the Morgans, all of the wealth of my friend Belmont, rolled up in one pile, and doubled ten thousand times. I thank you."

The press in its discussion of the event ventured the opinion that: If there was a labor leader or a working man of the ranks among those who were grouped about the speakers in the art gallery of

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the Palmer residence who was unfavorably impressed by the theories expounded there he could not be found.

Either by chance or arrangement Miss Beeks' illustrated lecture carried an idea or a story of reform to the representatives of each trade. When she pointed to the picture of the spacious covered train sheds in which the freight handlers at Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s plant were employed there was a cheer from the woodworkers.

When the improvements which are taking place in the big shoe factories in the interest of the workers were told of the members of the boot and shoe workers' union had their inning.

As usual, the moulders of public opinion take things for granted, forgetting in their egotism that even labor representatives have some vague and faint idea of the requirements of polite society and that they fully understood they had been invited not to teach but to be taught; hence regardless of however widely divergent their private opinions might be from those expressed by any of the speakers, common sense would suggest silence and the inborn courtesy of an American gentleman would assume it. After old Bill Mahon's whirwind finish the crowd headed for the rooms where luncheon was being served. Here again the fascinating unformality of the occasion was in evidence. The bunch formed in rows like the famous New York bread line and after each had received their portion, they sought a spot where it could be disposed of without danger or damage to their own or the neighbor's clothes and temper. The supply was ample and the crowd good natured. After lunch some prepared for the homeward journey, while others, still impelled by an unsatisfied curiosity, strolled through the various rooms feasting their senses on the assembled beauties of art and wealth. Reluctantly, even these admitted the necessity of final departure by visiting the wardrobe and claiming their wraps, then regretfully took one last, longing look upon the fairy splendors left behind and stepped out into the cold, damp and chilling night air, satisfied that if labor had not gained anything neither had it lost anything and that the talented Bacon's vision of truth fully fitted the evening's event, for he says: "There are three parts in truth; first, the inquiry, which is the wooing of it; secondly, the knowledge of it, which is the presence of it; and thirdly, the belief which is the enjoyment of it.

Lockout at Winnipeg, Man., Vulcan Iron Works.

SOME HOMELY SUGGESTIONS.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

"I cannot toast that flag, while trades unionism exists in this country." So, it is reported, said a speaker at an employers' banquet recently. Compared with this pharasaical utterance, should be another statement, said to have been made by President Roosevelt: "I was surprised, during the Spanish War, to find how large a number of dead soldiers were identified by the trades union cards which were found in their pockets." Further comment seems unnecessary.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever." Charles Kingsley, who gave us this advice, was no milk-sop. He was a great factor in the social and the economic life of this day. He it was who called attention to the opportunity for service in behalf of workingmen in their everyday lives. But he was not alone in the discovery that the brilliant man or woman isn't always the one to tie to. To tell a *man* to be good. sounds rather soft, to some people. But it involves more than a mere negative virtue—the mere keeping away from evil. It includes all the virtues that make a man's life really worth while. The fellow who cannot be depended upon, for instance, no matter how brilliant he may be, counts for precious little. The most brilliant chap on a very important job was recently fired, simply because he could not tell the truth.

"To win for ourselves the truth which gives to error what permanence it has"; "To seek to understand, and not to silence our adyersaries";—these are pretty good mottoes for most of us who are troubled about those who seem to be forging ahead, in spite of the fact that they are wrong—according to our notions.

WASHBURN CROSBY STILL UNFAIR.

At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Minneapolis, Minn., resolutions were unanimously endorsed reaffirming the placing of all products of the Washburn Crosby Flour Milling Co. on the "We do not patronize" list. Their leading brands are Gold Medal, Ben Hur and Jenkins Vienna.

All trades unionists should do their duty and act accordingly.

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BY THE WAY.

Two heads are better than one, especially in a money barrel.

Hammer: A small, busy implement used by blacksmiths, geologists and knockers for breaking iron, rock or friendship.

Why wasn't Axel and Carlson given the same consideration as Meyers in the Finkl shop? They scabbed just the same.

The Standard Oil crowd may be fined $58,000,000 by the Ohio courts. Don't, however, make any big wagers that the maximum penalties will be imposed.

Read the report of the press committee from Milwaukee, *the Convention City,* in this issue? This is to remind the craft that next October the convention will meet in that beautiful city. *Prepare for it.*

Keep away from the American Hoist and Derrick Co.

A white furniture manufacturer in Melbourne declares that the wages of the Chinese employed in the trade in that city do not average more than 10 shillings per week.

The Mexican Government has just settled the strike of some 5,000 workmen by shooting the officers of the union as the men were returning to work. Wonder if Parry won't take a cue from that.

By direction of President Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Ellin Foster has been detailed by the Department of Commerce of Labor to investigate the condition of woman and child workers throughout the country.

As an employer, we think Mr. Meyers, of the firm of Finkl Sons & Meyers, ought to have attended the meeting at the Palmer residence recently, and give the poor wage earners some pointers on *how to stand in.*

The wages of the anthracite miners, in Pennsylvania, for the current month will be 7 per cent above the $4.50 basis. This is 3 per cent higher than the October wages, and as high as the rate ever was under the sliding scale.

"There are more children under fifteen working in the mills in free America than in Germany and England and Italy put together," said A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Committee, in an address in Philadelphia recently.

Organizer Allison has returned from the West and reports the craft in good shape. He has done good work on the coast and elsewhere and with the assistance of Fifth Vice-President Furey, has put through a splendid agreement and wage rate on the Pacific system of the S. P. R. R.

Dr. Neill, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, in his report in Dec. 1905, said: "The census of 1900 shows over 2,000 children under 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in the District of Columbia. The percentage of children under 15 years at work in 1900 was nearly double the percentage at work in 1880. And judging by the hasty survey made in the last few weeks the evil is still rapidly spreading."

In 1906 there were 1,822,343 members of the various trades unions in Germany, an increase of 25 per cent in a year. Trade unionism in that country is active in politics and most of the organizations are Social Democratic.

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A short laugh is better than a long whine.

The lucky man gets a free lunch while the plucky man eats a la carte.

Idleness, whether enforced or willful, is the death of noble impulses and high principles.

It is the noblest man or woman who puts the highest and noblest estimate upon others.

Peoria ranks second to Chicago in crookedness, if in nothing else. There's hope for her yet.

You can't cut cordwood with a jackknife, nor succeed in your work without hearty effort.

It is not long terms of imprisonment, but speedy punishment which act as the chief deterrent in crime.

One terrier will make more noise than a kennel of bull pups, but to break the bull's hold you must break his jaw.

When capitalists combine themselves into corporations to control trade, why should not the mechanics and artisans form unions?

Trades unions inspire its members with a sense of their responsibility as citizens and with a laudable desire to merit the approval of their fellow men.

Labor unions should use unceasing vigilance in excluding from their ranks that turbulent and anarchistic element that tends to destroy instead of building up.

Corporation Counsel Lewis has attacked the traction ordinance on the ground that the "operation" clause is a makeshift and "sounds the knell of municipal ownership."

Labor unions owe a duty not only to themselves as unions, but to the men who make it possible for them to exist as unions by providing employment for individual members.

Strikes, as the name implies, are aggressive and destructive; arbitration is conciliatory and constructive. Therefore, let us arbitrate and meet on a mutual footing, and then agree.

Scientists say the men of the future will be taller, but the man on a moderate salary sees no chance to keep from getting shorter and shorter.



J. S. CROWELL disappeared from Boston Aug. 25, 1906. A carriage blacksmith by trade; 5 feet 6 inches tall; weighs from 155 to 165 pounds; is 44 years of age, but would pass for a much younger man; is of pleasant personality. On his forearm he has an anchor and the words "True love" tatooed, which are always discernible as he works with his sleeves rolled up. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

GEO. B. CROWELL,
99 Kittredge St., Roslindale, Mass.

There are 11,462 children employed in the "scab" cigar factories of this country, majority of these being little girls. Mr. Union Man, can you look yourself over and call yourself a union man while you have a "scab" cigar between your teeth? Smoke the union made cigar and you will assist in stamping out the child labor evil.

Sinclair told of the filth and rottenness existing at the stock yards and it caused a furore. His book has been read, the papers throughout the country have had their fluster, people who have read have gradually forgotten, and the packers are busily engaged turning out their product in the shape of canned goods and sausage under government inspection, if you please, but under conditions just as unsanitary, just as filthy and a product just as unwholesome and unclean. And the condition of the workmen has not improved one iota.

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The Methodist Ministerial Alliance of Denver, Col., passed a resolution condemning the employment of men more than eight hours a day and sent a delegate to the trades and labor assembly.

One of the cardinal principles of the I. B. of B. and H. is that no strikes are to be allowed unless all other means fail to protect its members from unjust shop rules or other grievances too intolerable to be borne with patience.

Reports recently filed in the War Department at Washington show that there are in this country 13,000,000 men who are available for military service. We have no present fear of an invasion form either Canada or Mexico. No, nor even by Governor Swettenham.

Approximately, seven out of every eight children reported as mine and quarry workers were employed as coal miners. The occupation of the textile worker or the needle trades furnished employment to 35,070 children between 10 and 15 years of age, of which 5,136 were boys and 29,934 were girls.

One of the most sweeping labor decisions rendered in Massachusetts was handed down Jan. 12 by Judge Gaskill of the Superior Court. He holds that a labor union has a right to fine any member who does not accede to the demand of the union and quit work in an establishment where a strike is in progress.

A move for a general arbitration treaty, a periodic world assembly, impartial investigation of all difficulties before hostilities are engaged in by nations, and the immunity of private property at sea in time of war is today planned by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. As the result of a resolution adopted at the Minneapolis convention of the federation he has submitted to all branches of the federation an urgent request to secure from the local congressmen immediate expression as to their sympathy with the movement. "The trade union movement from its inception," declares Gompers, "has been opposed to war, its brunt falling upon the working people. While it may not be practical to ask immediate disarmament of all countries the time demands that the extraordinary increase in armed naval and military forces be restricted."

Godliness is manliness made perfect.

In the formation of Label and Anti-Department store leagues throughout the city, we feel that we are doing a work that will not only redound to our own credit, but will benefit our readers and advertisers in increasing trade and keeping money in circulation where it legitimately belongs.

Brother Wm. J. Dougherty is bringing Buffalo to the front. He is rounding up the carriage and wagon smiths, fitters and helpers; has organized a Polish local and brought into the union a good many new members and reinstated a good many old ones, strengthening the ranks of No. 128 and No. 333. Brother Dougherty also brought about an agreement with the D. L. & W. R. R. and is getting a raise of 1½ cent per hour for our members on that road. Brother Dougherty will make Buffalo and surrounding territory a good place for a union man to live in if he keeps up the good work.

What appears to have been a very cunning attempt on the part of Canadian railway agents to recruit large numbers of Russian workmen for employment on the new East-to-West trunk line has been frustrated by the International Socialist Bureau. The agent proposed to the Workmen's Council of St. Petersburg to provide work for 10,000 men in Canada. The council decided to get into communication with the organized workers of the Dominion, in order to ascertain their wishes in the matter. The Russian Socialist Bureau condemned the scheme as being one which must be detrimental to the interests of the Canadian workmen, and forwarded the resolution to all labor organizations in Russia.

Somebody has been investigating George F. Baer's past and found that in 1887 in an address on "Land Tenure," delivered before the law students of the University of Pennsylvania, he said: "How much of this great wealth (mineral deposits of Pennsylvania) falls to the share of our state and her citizens? It has passed into the hands of gigantic associations kept together by state charters, or some cunning combination called a trust, whose principal stockholders are not among us or of us. * * * It is through the manipulation of these associations that men 'ride to sudden fortune,' and thereby provoke the discussion of social problems and the promulgations of theories which are at variance with all sound thinking and past experience." In 1887 Baer had not ridden to sudden fortune himself.

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Russia to-day has 30,000,000 of its subjects on the verge of starvation. Despotism has supplanted legitimate authority, license reigns in place of liberty and the spectre of famine haunts her provinces. Education alone can save Russia.

Some men who never speak in meetings above a whisper, if at all, discuss lodge matters vociferously on the street corners, or in front of a bar; prefacing the remarks with: "Let's have another?"—Exchange.

The twentieth century battle is on. To be successful you must be a briber or a bribe-taker, you must steal the long and hard-earned plans of your friend and neighbor, you must blast reputations, ruin lives, —in fact, anything to get the money. Then take an immunity bath, or bathe in coal oil, rub yourself down with a sugar bag, dry yourself by an anthracite grate, and you'll "be there with the goods."

District Council No. 15 have recently signed up an agreement with the Rock Island which appears in another column. Their annual election of officers also took place and the following officers were elected: President, Jno. W. Duff, Chickasha, Ind. Ter.; Vice President, A. W. Flinn, Ailvis, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, Leonard Fox, Shawnee, Okla; Trustees, R. F. Malone, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. Heenan, Valley Junction, Iowa; H. Schwochow, Chicago. Executive Board; J. W. Duff, H. Schowochow, Jas. Heenan, P. F. Malone, A. W. Flinn. A new set of by-laws was adopted and District Council No. 15 is in good working order. Go ye and do likewise.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation from the committee of arrangements to meet at the home of Mrs. Potter Palmer the 12th inst. Previous plans made it impossible to attend. The meeting was called, we understand, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a branch of the Civic Federation. The object was a good one and representatives of labor and capital were there, and, according to reports, a very pleasant evening was enjoyed. Why we were invited to the home of Mrs. Palmer we do not know. It seems that a public place would have been more appropriate. Labor is ready at any time to discuss the social and economic problems which are agitating the public mind today, but we do not care to be drawn into anything for the purpose of giving a labor union flavor to some future political movement.

We would be glad to receive the rates paid in different parts of the country where we have no agreements. Let the secretaries do this for us for reference. We are often asked to furnish such data.

Brother Goldman is getting the city of Detroit in good shape and has organized, with the assistance of Brother Dougherty, two locals and has been doing the same for Detroit that Dougherty has for Buffalo.

We have just organized a local in the Canal Zone. Brother Fein of No. 30, Little Rock, got busy. We have a good many men down there, some with cards and some without. *Round 'em up, Brother Fein.*

It is reported that the firm of Finkl & Sons, is going to be changed to Finkl Sons & Meyers. Meyers was taken into partnership for the good services rendered in keeping Charlie posted and later scabbed it. Ah! Meyers! you have a great head.

The cause of organized labor lives not for the present alone, but for the future, with its basic existence firmly fixed in the hopes and aspirations of the toilers for equitable conditions of justice and right. Its high and noble purpose is to create a healthier public opinion, and that its efforts are being crowned with success is to be seen in the accelerated stimulation of thought aroused among all people. Not even the bitterest antagonism can break down the rock of its hope, to which holds the hearts of the wage earning masses, and nothing can impede its march nor defeat its purposes but treachery in its corps of membership. Its advance will be just as rapid in proportion as the spirit of fraternity is developed, and its demonstrable strength shown in the willingness to bear one another's burdens manifested by individual members.

The Denver & Rio Grande railway has sent out the following ditty, prompted thereto by the ruling of the inter-state commerce commission that after Jan. 1, 1907, free passes shall be discontinued:

Everybody walks but father;
He rides around all day.
Big mogul on a railroad,
He don't have to pay.
Little Johnny's walking;
Also Brother Will;
So's the whole Dam family
Since Hepburn passed his bill.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

FEBRUARY.

(By Alix Thorn.)

With blowing curls and shining eyes,
He treads his happy way,
Though drifts be deep, though winds pipe shrill,
And dark the wintry day.

O'er hill and valley swift he comes,
Through country and through town,
The sturdy lad, and laughs to see
The white flakes flutter down.

'Neath maiden casement oft he waits,
His lips are red as wine;
Brave February, sure 'tis he,
This old world's valentine.

HIS BAIT BOX.

"Say, where you goin?"
"Fishin."
"What ye got in yer mouff?"
"Wor-rums, fer bait."

THOSE USELESS QUESTIONS.

How many of our words are absolutely superfluous, serving no end but the waste of time.

A man stood before a mirror, his face well lathered and his razor in hand.

In came his wife; she looked at him and inquired,

"Are you shaving?"

"No," he replied fiercely, "I'm blacking the kitchen range. Where are you—out driving or at the matinee?"—Women's Home Companion.

SALT.

Common, ordinary table salt (sodium chloride) has many virtues. It is one of the best cleansers for the teeth and gums. It is good for dyspepsia. It is excellent for the skin, and disinfects wounds and sores. It relieves pain caused by bee stings and spider bites. Land is greatly enriched and grass is made to grow by sprinkling salt on the ground. Salt used when sweeping carpets freshens them and keeps out moths. It will put out a fire in the chimney as well as revive a coal fire. Salt in the oven under baking tins prevents scorching on the bottom. Salt put on ink spots freshly made will remove them. Salt in water will refreshen cut flowers, and as a head wash will prevent the hair from falling.—From the Baltimore American.

A country paper lays down this rule of etiquette: "When a lady and gentleman are walking in the street the lady should walk inside of the gentleman."

The Empress Eugenie recently gave to the Swiss canton of Thurgau the castle of Arenberg, where Napoleon III passed several years of his youth.

A constant demand for the label on articles purchased by union people will result in curtailing the output on goods manufactured by unfair concerns. The union label is the battle ax of organized labor, and should always be in demand.

Miss Evelyn B. Longman of New York has been awarded the first prize for the best design of a bronze memorial door to be built at the naval academy at Annapolis. There were thirty-three contestants, including the most noted artists in the world.

"Once, in the early summer, three painters were painting the inside of a house in the country. Toward tea time these painters began to wish for something to drink. Accordingly they put their heads together and the result of their conference was that their leader went to the mistress of the house and said:

"'The frames of your old oil paintings are very dingy, ma'am. We'll clean them for you if you've got any whiskey.'

"'How much whisky will be needed?' the guileless old lady asked.

"'About a quart, ma'am,' said the painter.

"So the old lady brought to the three painters a quart of whiskey, and they cleaned the picture frames with water.

"On toward sunset the old lady, coming to inspect the frames, expressed herself as delighted with them.

"'Oh,' she said, 'they look beautiful. And who'd have thought a quart of whisky would clean so many? It was lucky I saved it. It was what I washed Fido in last Sunday.'"

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Every time a woman does something to encourage the use of union labels she is working directly in her own interests. Every time she does anything to strengthen the trades union movement she strengthens and fortifies her own position for better social and economic surroundings.

The more pins a woman uses the less claims can she make to neatness, according to a statistician who has been getting data to prove that the Boston women are among the most slovenly in the country, while the pin trade flourishes there to a great extent. New York has the worst pin trade, yet its women are found to be the neatest in the world.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has a simple taste in perfumes. She uses only cologne, but at the rate of a quart a day. Every morning she takes a warm bath into which a pint of cologne of the finest quality is poured. She stays in the bath seven minutes, then stands under a cold shower for five minutes. She never touches a drop of water for toilet purposes into which cologne has not been poured.

Eat union made bread, meat handled or packed by union men, groceries from a union grocery, wear clothing made by union tailors, shoes made in factories where union men are employed exclusively, a hat bearing the label, and finally when it comes time to be called from this life, arrange that your body shall rest in a union made casket and be buried by union men.

SAYINGS OF NAPOLEON.

Imagination rules the world.

Force without intelligence is nothing.

No man's loss is irreparable; for no man is indispensable.

They should have knowledge who seek to govern others.

Men are led by trifles.

It is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

There are two means of moving men—interest and fear.

When a man is bent on public office he has already sold himself.

I conquer provinces, but Josephine wins hearts.

The only victory over love is found in flight.

A faithful friend is the true image of Deity itself.

R. E. L.—Usted mucha mala muy no to amo aloha means "You are the limit (literally, very bad); I have no use for you (literally, I don't love you)."

READER.—For dandruff: Massage vigorously every day, or apply 10 grains or less of corrosive sublimate mixed with 5 ounces of distilled witch hazel.

R. E. G.—"Candy kid" means a young man who is all that could be desired—bright, up-to-date, knowing all things.

X. Y. Z.—If two balls, perfectly round, weigh 25 and 50 pounds respectively, of the same metal are dropped at the same time they will hit the ground at the same time.

E. C. H.—Birthdays July 22 to Aug. 22, sign of Leo. Leo persons are said to be kind-hearted, generous, magnetic. They defend their children, right or wrong, and are sometimes lazy, but are good cooks; easily attracted by opposite sex and not always constant; occasionally are liars; hot-headed; take quick prejudices; chronic borrowers.

READER.—The reason a neat housekeeper with only two children has to pay as much rent as a slovenly one with five or six may be that the landlord doesn't realize the difference; or he may be afraid that a neat housekeeper will scrub off the paint. Besides, one healthy boy sometimes does more damage than three or four other children.

E.—Birthdays Dec. 21 to Jan. 20, sign of Capricorn. Capricorn people are thinkers, orators, teachers; self-conscious; not meddlesome, good story tellers, good friends, keep promise, proud, try to keep pace with "aristocracy," abhor flattery, selfish, distrustful, talk too much, magnify their troubles, slow to anger, eat too much, children are arrogant.

A native writer in a Chinese publication remarks: "When a girl is sold in China she becomes the slave of her owner and a part of his property. She no longer retains her free-born rights, but surrenders them all to the will of those who own her. She receives no compensation for her labor, but is obliged to accept such raiment and food as her owners may be pleased to give her. In cases of tyranny or gross cruelty she cannot appeal for redress. She may be resold, given away or cast off in the streets at the arbitrary will of her master. All freedom is denied her and she remains a tool and chattel in the hands of her owner until she is sold again or until death releases her from her unwilling fate."

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

GENERAL PRESIDENT KLINE'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the I. B. of B. and H.—

We have recently visited Moberly and Sedalia, Mo., and Kansas City. Moberly is one of our staunch locals. With Brother Lowrey at the helm, we fear no ill results. Fireman Sonnus seems to be well pleased with the boys and vice versa. At Sedalia we saw some of the old-time brothers. Dave Maupin handles one of the frame fires, Brother Garner the other. Brother Garner is confined to the house with rheumatism. President Musick is holding the reins on No. 54. A joint meeting was held. The Carriage Smiths and the Katy shops attended and a large turn out was the result.

The smiths and helpers of the Missouri Pacific want more money and they must have it. The Katy also. This is the time to demand more pay and insist on getting it. We are not working for our health altogether, we want good wages also; so, craftsmen, go after it.

We met with No. 66 at Kansas City and found them well lined up, only a few being absent. We would liked to have shaken hands with the whole bunch.

Being an old-timer around Kansas City and working in the Union Pacific several years, I hied me to the nearest phone and called up the *august* Master Mechanic, Mr. Roberts, whose influence over the slaves working there is such that they stand in awe as he sweeps by. I asked for a permit to enter the sacred precints of the Armstrong shops, but his lordship sought to protect the shops against any *Samson act* and find them carried away and placed on some far off hill, he refused this courtesy. While the Ethiopian, whose duties it is to wield the stick on the heads of those who seek the soft side of planks, was ever vigilant, and like the proverbial eagle, his piercing eye sought the nooks and corners for any strangers that might enter and mar the tranquility of the few remaining *scabs* who sought a home for life under the protection of the U. P. officials while the writer with others were on strike against piece work. Well! we didn't get in, but others did and the object was accomplished just the same.

Strange thing occur: John Kengott, who has worked for the Union Pacific for more than a quarter of a century without a break, was pensioned off by the company, he being 70 years of age. Not being satisfied with this he goes to work for the Kansas City Machine Co. helping scab Bryson, and later takes a fire. Andy Childs is boss. This is reported as correct. Andy was president of No. 66 years ago, but is reported in bad standing. Now, when in that condition they have to mix up with strange things.

After giving my old shoes to Brother Con Farley, I left for Chicago. Attending to the business there, I headed for Omaha, to get matters in working shape. An open meeting was held and the hall crowded, twenty-five applications were read and the applicants will be obligated at the next regular meeting.

On the day following, I visited the Union Pacific shops. Mr. Mould, foreman blacksmith and the superintendent of shops, showed me around one of the best equipped plants in the west. The smith shop is being filled up with all the latest improved machinery, and being only 350 x 95 feet, it is getting a little crowded already. Everything is up-to-date. Charley Pospisil is walking foreman.

We appreciate the courtesy extended by Mr. McKeen and the superintendent of shops and foreman, Mr. Mould. I finish this much of my report while at Omaha.

Fraternally,
J. W. KLINE.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT CUMMINS' REPORT.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1906.

Mr. J. W. Kline, Gen. Pres. I. B. of B. & H.

Following is the report of my work for December:

My last report was sent in from Minneapolis, where I was in attendance, together with General President Kline and Vice-President Henry, representing our Brotherhood at the 26th annual convention of the A. F. of L.

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In the matter of our grievance with the carriage and wagon workers, we presented a resolution strongly protesting against that organization receiving blacksmiths or their helpers and insisting that our Brotherhood is the only legitimate organization holding jurisdiction over all such mechanics. While this resolution was yet in the hands of the grievance committee and before that committee had reported their findings back to the convention, we had a conference with the representatives of the carriage and wagon workers, where an agreement was reached: That as soon as convenient, representatives from each organization shall meet at some central point and go over the whole matter, when, I believe, we will be able to convince them that all smiths and helpers now in their organization must be turned over to us as well as all other smiths and helpers *wherever found.* At least I shall at all times and in places under any and all circumstances, insist upon the above claim.

While at Minneapolis I received a wire calling me back to Philadelphia, Pa., where our brothers are on strike at the Scot plant of the Railway Steel Spring Trust. I thought it best to remain for the report of the grievance committee on our case. They reported our agreement for conference on Wednesday, a. m., the 21st, so there being no further business of pressing importance to our Brotherhood to come before the convention, I started for Philadelphia, stopping at the general office in Chicago en route.

When I arrived in Philadelphia I found all of the strikers as firm and enthusiastic as when they came out last August with the exception of two who had returned to work; but these two are not of much account and cannot injure the boys very materially. They were both promptly suspended as will appear in the monthly report of No. 491. It was thought by our members, as well as by the Company, (who offered these two men great inducements to break from us) that their action in returning to work would have the effect of weakening us by causing others to break away and return to work, but contrary to expectations it had the effect of solidifying them and making the boys more determined to win this battle which they deserve to do, as, notwithstanding the fact that they have had to contend with adverse conditions such as organized strike breakers, their *officers, agents and detectives,* together with repeated arrests of the pickets and leaders, under no violations of law, and other adverse conditions such as no strikers of our Brotherhood has ever before had to contend against. We have been able, thus far, in each case of arrest to almost immediately get the prisoners released, not one having been detained over night, although it was plainly the intention to get them locked up at least for one night and longer if possible, as each arrest has been made just before or just after dark although in some cases the warrant was sworn out in the morning but the arrest was not made until evening, then the prisoner would be taken to the farther end of the city, thinking that they could have them locked up at least one night, but as soon as the arrest was made and what magistrate they were to appear before was ascertained, I was immediately notified and could thus get to the majistrate's office almost as soon as they got there and have, in every case, had the prisoner immediately released, either under bail or otherwise. We have also caused the arrest of Brinon one of the agents of the strike breakers, and he is now under bonds to keep the peace.

We have successfully met them at every point. When they first entered into a contract with these organized strike breakers the contract was for thirty days. I concluded that the best way to meet this move was to force their expenses to the highest point and to reduce ours to a minimum, so I advised that our men should procure temporary work wherever they could procure it, and soon we had but twenty-five men upon our strike pay roll out of one hundred and twenty-eight who came out and by careful inquiry we find that instead of an average wage of two dollars paid to our men before the strike, they commenced by paying the strike breakers, including their *agents, guards and detectives,* an average wage of between five and six dollars and the output is scarcely one-third as much per man as what was formerly produced by our men and at each renewal of the thirty day contract the scabs ask extra pay. They are now working on the third thirty day contract, so it will be seen that we are steadily forcing their expenses up to the highest notch and making their organized strike breakers a very expensive proposition.

As soon as I returned from Minneapolis and got things again running smoothly at Philadelphia, so I could again leave for a

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few days, I went to Altoona, Pa., where the principal shops of the Pa. R. R. System are located. I found that this company employs between five and six hundred smiths and helpers at this point in three very large plants. I visited all of the shops and called two meetings and succeeded in organizing a local with forty-two members, installed the union and installed their officers and received the promise of at least another hundred members at their next meeting. It then being necessary that I return to Philadelphia for a short time, I promised them to return to Altoona as soon as I could attend to some other work then on hand. And I feel confident that I will be able to report about five hundred members at Altoona before spring. I then returned to Philadelphia and after again encouraging the boys and getting things in shape for another short absence, I went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where I succeeded in organizing the smiths and helpers at the Navy Yard to a man. Sent for their charter, instituted the local and installed their officers. I then came home to spend Christmas with my family and will return to Philadelphia in a few days.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. CUMMINS, 1st Gen. V. P.

REPORT OF J. J. MOCKLER, SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22nd, 1907.

Editor Journal:—My report for the month of January:

Since my last report, I have been waiting on the Arbitration Board of the Wabash to select a third member, but after having had three meetings, our arbitrator, Mr. Wharton, found that impossible, on account of the stand taken by the Wabash officials in demanding that the third arbitrator be a federal judge, and they also wanted to name the judge.

When Mr. Wharton informed President Kline of the attitude of the Wabash officials, he immediately wrote Mr. Wharton to notify Mr. Miller that the blacksmiths and helpers withdrew from the case as far as arbitration of the case was concerned as they knew from past history of federal judges that in a case where a labor organization was involved that we would not receive justice at his hands.

When the machinists were informed of the action the blacksmiths had taken and knowing that they would not get a fair deal they also withdrew from arbitration of the case with the Wabash. The case will now be handled by Pres. O'Connell, of the machinists, and Pres. Kline, of the blacksmiths and helpers, and will try and effect a settlement with Mr. Miller, general manager of the Wabash.

The Conference Committee of the Missouri Pacific System has been waiting for a conference with Mr. Sullivan, general manager of that system, but his time has been taken up with the engineers at Chicago and other committees, which had previous engagements with him, and has prevented him from setting a date to meet the blacksmiths, but they hope that when they have a conference with him, they will be able to come to an agreement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

All my time not taken up by the Wabash and Missouri Pacific roads has been devoted to formulating demands for shops and organizing St. Louis and vicinity, of which I have been fairly successful.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. MOCKLER, 6th Vice-President.

FROM SPECIAL ORGANIZER POWLESLAND.

J. W. Kline, Gen. Pres. I. B. of B. and H.

At the writing of my last report I had just got through with the Texas and Pacific agreement signed up in Marshall, and then proceeded immediately to Houston, where we had a similar proposition awaiting with the Southern Pacific system, from Algiers, La., to El Paso, Tex. With the assistance of Bro. Geo. Wright, the Houston delegate, (who, by the way, is a very valuable one) we succeeded in getting a conference with Mr. J. J. Ryan, the superintendent of Motive Power. On account of the firemen's strike, which was in full blast at that time, we had to use some strategy in order to obtain an interview, which was almost as difficult as trying to serve a subpoena on John D. Rockefeller. The next move was to get the delegates from Algiers and El Paso in time for the conference, which we succeeded in doing, although the time was very limited. We were received in as courteous a manner as could be expected when strangers meet, but it did not take long to see that I was regarded in the light of an intruder. It's sort of embarrassing to get the glad mit one minute and the cold shoulder the next. However that's all in the business, so I staid "wid 'em." The conference did not last long after the preliminaries were gone over, as the superintendent wanted the matter put up to the foreman and divisional master mechanics before going any further,

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so the conference was adjourned until this had been complied with. At this writing I am glad to be able to report that matters are progressing slowly but surely, and are left in the hands of a very capable committee as the general president is much in need of organizers elsewhere. We expect to hear of the successful conclusion of the whole matter in a short while.

Since leaving Houston I have visited Fort Worth and had a conference with the management of the Frisco lines in Texas with delegates from Sherman and Fort Worth. The outcome was not satisfactory so we have laid the matter on the table until we can take up the Frisco lines as a whole and improve the schedule now in effect, which is a regular Jonah as far as Texas rates are concerned. I have also visited the brothers in Tyler, who are the real thing and a credit to the organization. Their number is small but they make up for it in enthusiasm and their hospitality is renowned of old and beyond question. I managed to meet with them on their regular meeting night and gave them all the information and assistance I could in getting up an improved agreement and new scale of wages, and I have no doubt but that they will succeed in getting both. My next stop was Palestine, where we have no organization of any craft at present and the effects of the same are easily noticeable. I tried to sow a little seed of unionism there by leaving a few tracts in the shape of Journals and asking them to a meeting. They accepted the Journals but not the invitation to the meeting. I was reminded of the story in the good old book, of the sower that went forth to sow in another Palestine and some of the seed fell upon stony places and failed to materialize, but there is a little encouragement in the other parable of the bread cast on the waters that is found after many days. As I said previously the effects of the opposition towards organized labor by the officials of the I. & G. N. R. R. at this point are easily seen for their motive power is in a state of decay which I found out to my sorrow. In two trips out of three which I made on their trains the engines fell down, the first, a supposedly fast mail with only one passenger coach and scheduled to make no stops until reaching destination, made what might be called a sandwich run, as it stopped not only at stations but also between stations to doctor up the crippled spring rigging, and on another trip the steam chest "busted" and we were nearly nine hours going 150 miles. The engineer tried to bandage it up with two Jack screws and a copper plug, but I suppose if they want it that way its their business. In the meantime the army of organized labor goes steadily marching on.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

ORGANIZER ALLISON'S REPORT.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22nd, 1907.

Mr. J. W. Kline, Gen. Pres. I. B. of B. & H.

The following is my report for the month of December, 1906: My last report left me in Salt Lake City awaiting for a conference with Mr. Dunn, Supt. of Motive Power on the O. S. L. On Wednesday, Dec. 26th, I called at Mr. Dunn's office and was told that he would meet the committee on Saturday, the 29th, if I could get them together. I assured him I could if he would wire transportation to the committee, which he did, and they all arrived in time for the conference which was held with him on the 29th, with another on Monday, the 31st, and one on Wednesday, the 2nd of January. The last meeting was held with him on January the 3rd, at which time a settlement was reached with every one satisfied. The other crafts have had to split their committees up and let one part meet the company alone, but in our case the committee worked together, no split being made.

The rates of pay on the O. S. L. is as follows:

Hammer smith .			47½		
H Smith Heater.			32½		
First Fire 43	44½	44	43	43	
Second and Tool Fire 40½	42	41½			
All other Fires ..39	40½	40	40	39	
1st Helper 1st and 2nd Fires..28	28	28	26	28	
All other Helpers..26½	27	26½	24½	26½	
Bulldozer and bolt machine ..32½		32½			

Haying settled and receiving a wire to work east stopping at Cheyenne and Omaha, I left on the 6th, arriving at Cheyenne and held a meeting with Local No. 127 and renewed acquaintance with the boys there and found them in better shape than any time since the strike on the U. P., getting one application and one reinstatement. They have all the men that they care to take in at that point. I then went to Grand Island and organized a local of 8 men there. After installing it and leaving them in charge of an old member of the brotherhood, I jumped to Omaha and was taken around the city on a visit to all the shops. Holding an open meeting

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with Local No. 50 on the 16th, I got 11 applications and invited the men to attend an open meeting of the same local on the 24th, at which time they would meet President Kline. Having done all I could there, as some of the men have a grievance that can only be settled by our Gen. President, I took a straight run to Chicago where I am at the writing of this report and will stay for a few days rest and then start for the east. All of which I respectfully submit,

A. G. ALLISON.

AGREEMENTS.

Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.

The following agreement has been signed by the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. and the Blacksmiths and Helpers:

Rocky Mt., N. C.—
2 men receiving 32 c advanced to 34c
3 men receiving 30 c advanced to 32c
4 men receiving 28½c advanced to 31c

Wilmington, N. C.—
1 man receiving 28½c advanced to 31 c
1 man receiving 25 c advanced to 27½c
1 man receiving 22 c advanced to 25 c

Florence, S. C.—
1 man receiving 32 c advanced to 34c
3 men receiving 30 c advanced to 32c
3 men receiving 28½c advanced to 31c

Savannah, Ga.—
6 men receiving 36 c no advance 36c
7 men receiving 32½c advanced to 34c

Waycross, Ga.—
3 men receiving 35 c advanced to 36c
1 man receiving 22½c advanced to 25c

Jacksonville, Fla.—
1 man receiving 35 c advanced to 36c

Port Tampa, Fla.—
1 man receiving 32½c advanced to 34c

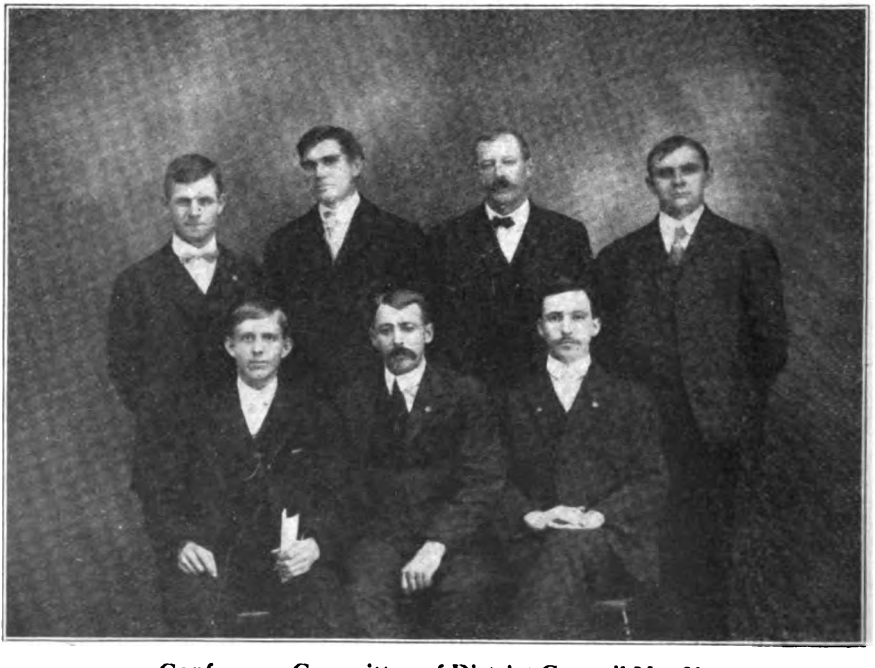
Lakeland, Fla.—
1 man receiving 27½c advanced to 29c

Highsprings, Fla.—
1 man receiving 34 c advanced to 36c
5 men receiving 32½c advanced to 34c

Sandford, Fla.—
1 man receiving 34½c advanced to 36c
6 men receiving 32½c advanced to 34c

Montgomery, Ala.—
2 men receiving 35 c advanced to 36c
4 men receiving 32½c advanced to 34c

And all apprentices a 10c increase.



Conference Committee of District Council No. 21.

Back row, left to right, R. T. Dillon, J. E. Humphries, H. C. Cole, J. H. Chaney.
Front row, G. M. Oliver, Geo. Eville, R. E. Cronier.

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News from our Local Unions... Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

Our Next Biennial Convention.

Milwaukee, Jan. 7, 1907.

Editor Journal:—Our Milwaukee Local has never drawn very largely on the space of your excellent Journal which we know you would be glad to give us, but now that we have something special to talk about we are going to make up for lost time and keep Milwaukee to the front to such an extent that every member of the I. B. of B. will know that we are on the map and that the annual convention for 1907 is to be held in this city.

First of all, we want to say to you that things are moving along here most harmoniously and we are a unit in our determination to do everything possible to make the convention a great success from every point of view, and we want it understood that we are going to be greatly disappointed if there are not five hundred delegates present at the Milwaukee convention the first week of next October.

This letter will be proof to you that the press committee has already been appointed and is at work, and in the very near future other committees will be appointed to take hold of special lines of work. We think that members of the order ought to know something about the city they are coming to visit and we are sending you an article descriptive of Milwaukee and have also been fortunate enough to secure some cuts of the city showing beautiful buildings and various park scenes which we trust you will be able to use in your next issue.

"Milwaukee, the Beautiful," which in October, 1905, was selected by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers for its biennial convention of 1907, has the proud distinction of being one of the foremost convention cities in the United States. It is a distinction which is justly earned, first, by reason of its natural qualifications of beauty of situation and delightful climate, and second, by the enterprise of its citizens, collectively and individually, in their pride in the city and in the cordiality with which they welcome guests.

Milwaukee is the metropolis of the great commonwealth of Wisconsin and with its population of 350,000 inhabitants now stands well at the front with American cities. By the official statistics issued from the United States Census Bureau this year, the city has advanced since 1900 from the fourteenth in the Union to the twelfth, passing in the meantime New Orleans and Detroit, its closest competitors.

Situated on the bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan, it is one of the most beautiful of American cities, and public enterprise has contributed to a marked degree to complete the work so well started by nature, with the result that there are hundreds of miles of as handsome streets and drives as are to be found anywhere, and the most imposing and architecturally perfect public buildings, all things considered, of any city of its size in America. Among these buildings may be mentioned the ten-story City Hall, erected only a few years ago, and from the tower of which an unrivalled view of the surrounding country may be had; the County Court House, occupying a public square almost in the heart of the city; the Public Library and Museum building—the museum occupying the west wing of the beautiful stone building has exhibition halls covering 38,000 square feet, with exhibits of more than 245,000 specimens; in the library, which occupies the east half of the building, are over 150,000 books, beautiful reference and reading rooms for specialized studies; the post office, which is one of the finest types of recent Federal architecture; and the Layton Art Gallery, one of the most beautiful and complete art galleries in the United States, containing three halls of paintings and a hall of statuary. It is open free to convention visitors every day in the week except Monday.

While the park system of Milwaukee is not old, it is regarded by many as most admirably adapted to the needs of the people of a great city. The system includes no one park great in point of acreage, but

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on the contrary a large number of smaller parks distributed in all parts of the city so that they are available for the masses of the people and accessible by comparatively short trips. The extent of its park system is nowadays a gauge of a city's progressiveness and Milwaukee is far ahead of most localities in the number and beauty of its parks. A tour of the park system is recommended to all visitors because of the comprehensive idea it will give of the entire city.

Juneau Park is the principal down town park, along the lake shore, north from Wisconsin street. It is a beautiful promenade tract, affording a superb view of the beautiful bay. In Juneau Park there are statues of Solomon Juneau, the first white settler of Milwaukee, and Leif Ericsen, claimed by some to be the real discoverer of America.

Lake Park, in the northeastern part of the city, is perhaps the most beautiful of Milwaukee parks. It extends for more than a mile along the lake shore, on high and commanding bluffs, is naturally wooded, has deep ravines through which streams course down to the lake, beautiful driveways, rustic bridges, band pavilions, golf courses, tennis courts and picnic grounds.

Washington Park, on the western limits of the city, is the largest park and a much frequented resort, with natural groves, beautiful gardens and palms, a large lake, a zoo and deer park. The West Park golf links are very popular with residents and visitors.

Mitchell Park, on the south side, is called the "Flower Garden" park and is of particular interest because of the conservatory and beautiful botanical gardens.

Among the public squares of particular beauty in Milwaukee should be mentioned the Court House Square on the east side, Grand Avenue Park on Grand Avenue between Eighth and Eleventh Streets. In Grand Avenue Park are the Washington Monument and the Soldiers' Monument, and a beautiful column erected in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Milwaukee as a city. Fourth Ward Park, fronting the Union Station, the Water Works Park, connected with the municipal water works, also many smaller ward parks afford a resting place for pedestrians.

Whitefish Bay, four miles north of the city limits, is regarded as one of the most beautiful spots on Lake Michigan. Here is located the Pabst Whitefish Bay Resort, which is annually visited by hundreds of thousands of Milwaukee people and their visitors. Approaching Whitefish Bay is a drive of the same name which has become famous for its scenic environments. Every afternoon and evening may be seen during the summer season, along this drive, hundreds of fashional euipages, many of them enroute to the Country Club, which is half way from the city to the bay. At Whitefish Bay are served, as at no other place in America, the delicious whitefish—planked and otherwise.

One of the points of particular interest to all visitors to Milwaukee is the National Home for Dependent Soldiers and Sailors, established in 1867 and conducted by the Federal Government. It is located west of the city, occupying a beautiful tract of more than 2,000 acres of land. During the summer months daily concerts are given by a military band connected with the home.

The residence streets of Milwaukee are particularly beautiful and are of the same general character in all sections of the city. Upper Grand Avenue, on the west side, and Prospect Avenue, on the east side, are lined with handsome residences and the cross streets are distinguished for their uniform beauty.

With all its beauty, which eminently qualifies Milwaukee for a convention city, it is nevertheless one of the busiest manufacturing centers in the United States, as is demonstrated by the fact that the value of its manufactured products last year aggregated $315,464,759; and it is an interesting fact, not generally known, that the leading manufacturing industry in Milwaukee is that of iron and steel, which has for years exceeded all other lines of manufacture. It is followed in consecutive order by the manufacture of clothing, the tanning industry and the manufacture of beer. The jobbing business of Milwaukee in 1906 amounted to $438,420,653. These figures mean that Milwaukee, with a population of one-sixth that of Chicago, does one-fourth as much manufacturing and one-third as much wholesale business as that city.

The hotels of Milwaukee have demonstrated their peculiar fitness for the care of conventions in countless cases during the past few years. They are most conveniently located with reference to railway and steamboat stations, street car lines and theatres. In addition to the cafes, connected with the hotels, there are many first-class restaurants.

The railroads entering Milwaukee arrive at either one of two stations—the Union

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Depot, used by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Railroads; and the Lake Shore Depot, used exclusively by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In addition to the railroad facilities there are many boat lines operating across the lake between Chicago and Milwaukee with docks located very near the hotels and of easy access, and free from disagreeable features which sometimes characterize steamboat docks.

The street car service in Milwaukee is particularly fine and is controlled by one company with a universal system of transfers. Besides the city system there are interurban and suburban lines reaching Cudahy, South Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha on the south; West Allis, Waukesha, Waukesha Beach and Hales Corners to the west and southwest; and North Milwaukee, Whitefish Bay and Fox Point to the north.

J. W. NICHOLS,
OTTO SCHUETZE,
Press Committee.

FROM QUAKER CITY LOCAL NO. 491.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1907.

Editor Journal:—The boys of No. 491 are more determined than ever to win since they have heard of the good work done in Detroit in organizing that shop, also for the reason that one of our members saw fit to sell his principle out to the company, Adam Hoover, whom you, Mr. Editor, ought to remember as the man that took you carriage riding through Fairmount Park. He was working in Pittsburg, Pa., for that new spring company (Crucible Steel Co., not in the trust) since shortly after the strike started until two weeks ago, when he came back to our local with the story that the Railway Steel Spring Co. had bought the new company out and which, by the way, had their plant built and machinery in the shop, had closed it up and stored the machinery in a corner of the shop and boarded it up, so he said he did not see how we were going to win in as much as the other shops was doing our work. Before the meeting started that day he tried to get several of the boys to bolt the meeting, but it did not succeed. As it was, he was the only one to think we were not going to win. Shortly before the meeting was over he tendered his resignation to the local, which was not accepted until a few days afterwards. He was in to work by himself just when prospects were bright for us. Hoover always was a pet of the superintendent, also a chum of the assistant superintendent, who are father and son, but we never thought he would do this. Hoover's wife and the assistant superintendent's wife are chums also, so its plain to be seen Hoover got paid good for doing the sucker act, and it is plain to me he will be sorry. Good riddance to bad rubbish. The strike is going into its fifth month and the boys have stood it well and intend to fight it to a finish and are very thankful to the Brotherhood at large for the support they have given us. But are kicking awful hard because Bro. Cummins, 1st G. V. P., is leaving us again and for so long. It has a discouraging effect on the boys. Bro. Willse and myself generally get arrested together, but last Saturday, January 5th, about twenty-five of us followed twelve scabs over the Delaware River to Camden, N. J., (which is just across the river from Philadelphia) right to their homes, showed them up for fair. (Three came back Monday.) One had Bro. Willse arrested in Camden on a trumped up charge, was thrown in jail at half-past one and did not get out until 7 o'clock that evening, through Bro. Cummins, who had to deposit $15.00 for his appearance Monday for court. Talk about grafters, Bro. Cummins asked for a receipt and couldn't get it. The police sent Bro. Willse a lawyer who asked $15 to get him out and $15 to try his case. Sunday, Bro. Cummins and Willse and myself went to the Camden C. L. U. and laid our case before them. They acted promptly, appointed a committee, Bro. Joseph R. Graw, District Organizer, and Bro. Reuben Price, Business Agent, both of the U. B. of C. and J. of New Jersey. They did heroic work, secured an attorney, also bail. The members of No. 491 could not do a thing for Bro. Willse in Camden, N. J., jail only for Bro. Cummins, as we had no friends that we knew of and no money, which has been a serious drawback with us. His hearing comes up tomorrow, in my next letter I will write how he made out. The superintendent asked to see a committee January 3rd, and at our meeting that eve one was appointed, Bros. Way, Westhoff and Flynn, to act in conjunction with regular shop committee. Next day Superintendent Nicholls declared he would have no conference with committee because we got one of his scabs to quit that he had just got in a couple of days before. General Manager Sheppard was there that day and I suppose they reconsidered about meeting a committee after talking it over with *Scab* Hoover, hoping to get more of

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us back, but they cannot get any more of our men, not that Hoover and the company did not try hard enough. There is only 20 of the regular strike breakers of the original 54, the rest are Italians and Pollocks and Hungarians and a few Americans. With the company under a great expense and not turning out much work they will have to give up soon, which I expect they will. They had better for summer is on its way here and the company knows what that means.

Fraternally,
THOS. J. HANLY, Pres. No. 491.

The Adam Hoover spoken of in this article was one of three that escorted the Editor of the Journal around the city of Philadelphia last summer, and we found him a *royal entertainer,* a good conversationalist, and well able to point out all the places of interest in that beautiful city. He was quite enthusiastic while passing through Fairmount Park in describing the different points, especially that of *General Washington* and *Benedict Arnold.* If the brothers will recall my report in the September Journal, you will note what I said in regard to the traitor keeping in close touch with his chief. Being in the labor movement for several years, we have learned to read human nature to some extent, and we were pretty thoroughly convinced that we knew whereof we spoke, and after that trip we put a few questions to some of the brothers regarding the actions of the above named individual, intimating that it was not all gold that glittered. Craftsmen, govern yourselves accordingly, he is now scabbing.

[The strike of the springfitters has been going on for several months in Philadelphia and we are supporting them financially. Their cause is just. They struck against a reduction in wages that should commend them, especially at a time when wages are going up, some cases voluntarily. These springfitters were organized about one year ago. You will notice from the letter of the president the kind of stuff they are made of. We propose to support them morally and financially until the company learns to treat them as human beings and not as slaves.—Editor.]

FURUSETH ON WAR WITH JAPAN.

That war between this country and Japan will come sooner or later, no matter which way the San Francisco public school incident may be settled, is the firm belief of Andrew Furuseth, chairman of the national legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor. He is in Boston attending the international convention of the seaman's union.

Chairman Furuseth lives in San Francisco and is thoroughly acquainted with the conditions in California. He is an ardent believer in the utter exclusion of the Japanese from this country. He said: "There were good grounds for the exclusion of the Japanese from the public schools in San Francisco. We now have about sixty-five thousand Japs in California. They work in all sorts of places part of the day and go to school part of the day. They make very good servants. They are commonly employed in brothels and a variety of undesirable places. So you see, the question in California is very different from that of admitting Japanese students to colleges. If the point were forced, the while people would take their children from the schools.

"It is absolutely necessary to keep the Japanese out of this country. They come here not to be absorbed but to absorb. The introduction of machinery into Japan will throw millions of their people into idleness and want, and if permitted they will come here, bringing with them their customs, their vices, their perseverance and patient toil and their low standard of living. Their earning capacity being out of proportion to their ordinary needs, their fecundity will increase while the inevitable reduction in our standard of living will, with us, cause later and fewer marriages, fewer children, thus bringing about the gradual deterioration and destruction of our race."—Boston Traveler.

The New York teachers have taken up the fight for higher salaries, the women asking "equal pay for equal work," and at a meeting of the women's association the other day decided to ask the board of education to take up their cause. It will mean an amendment of the Davis law, but the teachers think that could be accomplished if the board of education would help the movement. All over the country there is more or less of an agitation in regard to this question, and no doubt the desired result will be produced if the women keep at it long enough.

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FROM EAST ST. LOUIS LOCAL NO. 159

East St. Louis, Jan. 19th, 1907.

Editor Journal:—I will attempt to give an account of a general good time indulged in by the members and a few friends of No. 159 at our first meeting of the new year. This good time and smoker was anticipated for a few weeks and proved a grand social success. Bro. Robert Rose and wife and Mr. Coy and wife furnished a quartette which was entertaining to a great degree as quartettes, trios, duetts and several solos by Mr. Coy brought the big crowd to their feet in a tremendous encore. Then the little volin wonder, John Detchmendy, assisted by his father, made the crowd look with wonder as the little fellow, only 12 years old, changed from the first to fifth position, furnishing music that would do credit to a violin instructor. During his last piece of fast music, Bro. Brekenridge and Bro. Henry Detchmendy jumped to the center of the floor and presented themselves in a buck and wing dance that would make a pair of plantation darkies ashamed of themselves. We were then treated to a four-round bout in the manly art of self defence by the Kraus Bros. It was no tame affair and showed that Bro. Kraus has spent much time and care in training and instructing his little sons. Then the midget Kraus, only 6 years old, furnished several selections on the violin; then came Pres. Toner in a recitation; then the little Kraus Brothers and cousin sang in trio "The Merry Blacksmith"; then another violin solo by little John Becker which was well executed. We were then treated to a joint discussion between P. Minuette and Sixth Vice-President J. J. Mockler on the difference between Blacksmiths and Boilermakers, after which Bro. Mockler delivered at some length, an address setting forth the advantages gained by the blacksmiths and helpers in the past few years. Then came the jig for the prize, taken part in by Bros. Brekenridge, Pres. Toner, and H. Detchmendy. The prize was won by Bro. Brekenridge. Pres. Toner was very much hurt, thinking the judges gave him the worst of it, but after a few days he agreed he was fairly beaten, but he danced well, as also did Bro. Detchmendy. Then Bro. Graef, with his massive frame of more than 250 pounds, and with his corps of assistants began to pull the tops off the Budweisers, and the big crowd waded into that enormous pile of everything good to sustain the inner man, while the Detchmendy Bros. gave some good violin music so the crowd could eat by note. Long after midnight the big crowd started for home much to the satisfaction of the people trying to sleep in that neighborhood. All had a good time.

Yours truly,
A. J. NAUGHTON.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 288.

New Augustin, Fla., Jan. 10th, 1907.

Editor Journal:—I have been looking over the rates in different shops and I think if all shops would give flat rates, that is to say, all blacksmiths in the shop get the same wages, it would be so much better than for some to get more than others. We all get the same here. There are six of us at present and two fires short. I think all blacksmiths should get the same wages, no matter if some were doing light work and some heavy; they all work the same hours and all work hard. Take the boilermakers, they all get the same without a question; also the machinists. When they ask for a job there is no question about what class of work or wages you have been getting, they simply go to work at the same as the rest. Now, brothers, one and all, would not the blacksmiths feel better and have more interest in the craft if there were no rates in the shop. Think it over and ask yourself which is right —some to get more than others, or all get the same. Now, my brothers, let's all work together for the interest of each other and also our craft. Hoping this will meet with favor, I remain,

Fraternally,
H. E. BELL.
New Augustin, Fla.

FROM ST. PAUL LOCAL NO. 300.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5th, 1907.

Editor Journal:—Bro. Henry , Third Vice-President of the I. B. of B. and H., was presented a box of cigars on New Year's Day by Local 300 of St. Paul, Minn., in appreciation of his able services in the drawing up of last year's schedule and helping to carry it to a successful issue.

The committee appointed to present the gift was comprised of Bros. Kern and Ohls. The present was a surprise and was accepted with thanks and expressions of appreciation by Bro. Henry, who entertained the committee very pleasantly at his home on 346 Fuller St.

Yours Fraternally,
FRED KERN, Rec. Sec'y.
LAURENCE OHLS, Treas.

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Editor Journal:—It appears that organized labor has got on the right track at last; but before they can go ahead they must first clear the track; take out the unnecessary curves, raise the low joints to the high centers, so that organized labor can make speed and arrive safely in the legislative halls of the land. But before they can get there they must cleanse themselves in order to get the public favor. Our local union meetings must be more secret, and the order of business more impressive, so as to demand respect of members preseut. Let us have some invocation, which, when ready, will appeal to the better senses and to better the conditions of the Brotherhood of man. Our present form of ritual work is not up to date. As regards the ritual work, let us revive the ritual and make it more impressive. The order of business does not remind us of the law of God which is the foundation of all successful undertakings. The law of God is the only law that will lead us to success. If the labor unions have gone into politics, surely, we can put up a better fight against the Pharaohs of these times. Then let us have God's law to guide us to success. We are sadly lacking in sympathy for one another; our obligation is of no avail; it is a failure in the majority of cases; it appears it is a rule or ruin policy; there is too much dog-eat-dog code of ethics that seems to find favor in the minds of the members of our organization. The above should be cut out at any cost to our selfishness, and let us work for the betterment of one and all regardless of nationality or creed. It is alarming, from a moral view, to look over the past and see the hypochrisy and deceit which prevails in the minds of the members. It has deadened their senses of justice, of right, of morality; it has lashed them into a fury, implanted in them a develish desire to fight, to snarl, to battle against another member who does not think and do as they do. This is where union labor loses out, and trys to crush the member to the wall who dares to say you or the other member is wrong. Many excuses have been made to maintain power to crush the weaker, regardless of right and honor. We sacrifice pronciple for power; we use malice in place of sympathy under the excuse of brotherly love. This is a serious problem and needs handling with care. It is an overgrown wolf ready to eat up union labor at short notice.

When we come to the conclusion that one man is as good as the other, till it has been proven to the contrary, then a ray of light will dawn upon the rank and file of the Brotherhood that will run away with our expectations. One point we seem to forget, that is, to do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Let us forget the past; let it die the death it deserves; don't let it stagnate us in the future. Now, brothers, let us work to the interest of the Brotherhood at large; let us try and build up a fraternal feeling in our Brotherhood. Did it ever occur to you, brothers, that we are organized against might, ruling the destiny of humanity, and forcing us to accept conditions that are not in accord with man's better senses. Might is only the rule of brute force, and it can only rule the brute—it cannot rule the better senses of humanity.

Fraternally yours,
C. B. Rose.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 69.

Big Springs, Tex., Jan. 15th, 1907.

Editor Journal:—We wish to thank our esteemed president, J. W. Kline, for sending Special Organizer W. G. Powlesland to assist the blacksmiths and helpers on the Texas Pacific System in getting our new contract and scale of wages, and we wish to thank W. G. Powlesland for his assistance and his businesslike manner in the way he handled the business in hand; and also wish to thank our officials for the courtesy shown our representatives. *The Souvenir Journal was all right.* Who said the *other Journals weren't all right?*

W. E. Scott, Sec'y.

To whom does the honor belong for the shorter hours which men and women work today than twenty-five years ago?

What class of men was it that secured for you better wages, better sanitary conditions, child labor laws and payment in money instead of store orders?

The employers did not do it, and neither did strike breakers.

These reforms were brought about by union men and union women.

You non-unionists stand in the way of all progress, and you must either get inside or be brushed aside so that civilization may not be retarded.—Buffalo Progress.

All union men do not demand union made goods and educate the members of their families to do so?

Prosperity is the handmaid of intelligent industry.

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Mechanical.

MARVELS OF STEEL TOOLMAKING; FACTS NOT IN THE TEXT BOOKS.

BY E. T. CLARAGE.

No one knows how, when, or where the first tool steel was made. Without doubt it was the result of an accident. Some primitive blacksmiths found that from contact with the fuel under certain conditions iron became much stiffer, and that it would become much harder if dropped into water at a red heat. By further experiment it was evidently found that iron bars would best take on this ability to harden if packed in muffles with charcoal and kept at a high heat for a number of days. They had no idea whatever that they were carbonizing their iron—in fact, they did not know that there was such a thing as carbon as we know it.

The science of chemistry itself is only about a hundred years old, and the old blister steelmakers of Sheffield had nothing to guide them and had no idea what they were doing. It is no wonder that they did not know carbon as we know it. It would have been hard for them to believe that a diamond, a flake of graphite, and a piece of charcoal are chemically the same substance.

Blister steel was simply iron carbonized the same as one casehardens the link motion, except that it was left in so much longer that the carbon went in much deeper. You occasionally hear some old fellow speak of the good old days when they had blister steel to make tools of. I only wish he had to make a tool out of some of it. The truth is that it was full of seams and the carbon was unevenly distributed. The center of the bar generally had little or no carbon, and one of the first improvements was to turn a bar over and weld it upon itself, which allowed the carbon to soak through a little more uniformly and thinned out the soft streak in the center.

OLD PROCESS WAS SECRET.

This was called single shear steel, and when this bar was again doubled over and welded on itself it was called double steel.

Some time about 1760 one company in England astonished the rest of the blister steel makers by producing a bar that would harden uniformly all the way through. The story is that the process was kept a secret until a competitor sought shelter on a cold wintry night, and was allowed inside for humanity's sake. His eyes saw what to him was a wonderful process. He found that they were packing the broken pieces of blister steel in a crucible and melting it. This was the beginning of the present crucible process, and really few changes have been made since that time.

It may be said that there have been only two changes of any importance in the method of making tool steel. One concerns the type of furnace used, and the other is the direct process of carbonizing. All of the melting was originally done in coke holes, the same as brass is melted today. By the way, any metalworker can make steel in his own shop if he has a brass furnace. Just put a hundred pounds of good Swedish iron into a new No. 60 crucible, putting a cap over the top to keep out any gases which might carry any impurities into the steel. Put in one ounce of good clean charcoal to each four points carbon added to your mixture, and that is about all there is to it.

LIKE BAKING BREAD.

But this is a slow process, and it would bother us a good deal to keep the heat just right. The amount of heat must be just as carefully regulated as in baking bread. If we were to pour out the steel as soon as it is melted, the chances are that it would be all honeycombed. It must be held at a high heat for a certain length of time to work off the gases, or must undergo what we call "killing" the steel. This was a hard thing to do with the old style coke furnaces, but with the invention of the Siemens-Martin regenerative gas furnace it was made possible to regulate the heats perfectly.

A few years ago some one who was a little more daring than the rest figured it out that the charcoal could just as well be put right into the crucible with the iron. The reason it had not been done before was probably because every one thought the charcoal would all burn up the minute the crucible was put into the furnace. The

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science of chemistry is only about a hundred years old, but the practical application of chemistry to the arts is not over fifty years old.

Chemistry teaches us that in order to burn up this charcoal we would have to supply oxygen in the proportion of 32 parts by weight to each 12 parts of carbon. The amount of oxygen contained in the free air in the crucible is too small to enter into any calculation; consequently this charcoal simply gets red hot without being consumed.

A good illustration of this is the carbon in an incandescent lamp, which is not consumed as long as the oxygen of the air is kept away from it.

IRON HUNGRY FOR CARBON.

When the iron is brought up to a certain temperature it becomes hungry for carbon, and the carbon in the charcoal is then taken up rapidly. When this direct carbonizing method first was used I remember a certain English steelmaker came out with a publication condemning it thoroughly and saying steel could not be made in that manner. This same man is still making steel, and is now using this process the same as every one else.

One thing of great importance was learned from experience, and that was that certain kinds of iron made good steel and that others seemed, for some reason, unfit for the purpose. Mind, they knew little about phosphorus and sulphur, the two deadly enemies of steel, and it was only from many experiments that they found that certain grades of Swedish iron gave them the best results. This knowledge became tradition, and to this day we are still guided by it.

Chemistry has taught us to compute accurately certain known impurities, such as phosphorus and sulphur; but to this day we cannot tell why these Swedish irons are better than irons produced in this country of as far as we are able to determine, the same chemical analysis.

SWEDISH ORE THE BEST.

When nature made these deposits of iron in Norway and Sweden it so happened that there was little or no phosphorus or sulphur present to contaminate it, and so far these conditions have not been discovered anywhere in America.

We used to hear a great deal about "Bessemer ore." By this term was meant an ore running not over one-tenth of 1 per cent phosphorus, up to which limit it could be safely used in the Bessemer process. Some of the southern irons carry as high as two-tenths of 1 per cent, while many of the Swedish irons carry little over one-hundredth of this impurity.

Starting in with the purest American ores chemistry has taught us how to eliminate nearly all of these impurities, but it would seem that the immense doses of physic required must weaken the structure of the material, or else the difference is due to elemnets which cannot be found by analysis.

Such advances as have been made in crucible steel making have been developed first of all by outsiders, and gradually forced on to the steelmakers in spite of themselves. The modern high speed steel is a good illustration of this, the development of which was brought about by two men who were not directly connected with the tool steel branch of steel making.

One of the large open hearth steel concerns which furnished a great deal of its material rough turned found that its forging department could turn out a great deal more material than its machine shop could take care of.

DISCOVERED PARTLY BY ACCIDENT.

Possibly by accident, possibly by intention, it seems that they burned the end of some of their self-hardening tools, and they found that the steel would then do a great deal more work, and at higher speeds.

We steel men had gone around for the last twenty years or so telling people to use low heats on all their steel, and this shows how little the steelmakers themselves really knew. We did not know that the rules governing the use of straight carbon steels might be directly contrary to what these tungsten steels required; but such seems to be the case. When this fact became apparent we immediately asked ourselves: "What does this high heat do to the point of the steel? Does it burn something out, and, if so, what?" Carbon is, of course, the most combustible element in steel, and we reasoned that heating the point of this steel till it fused must burn some of the carbon out.

So, starting in with that as a basis, we reasoned that if it was a good thing to burn the carbon out, why not leave it out in the first place?

Now, in speaking of these high heats that must be used on high speed steels, do not forget that the fact remains that regular carbon tool steel must be heated at a low heat to harden. The grain of the steel always records the last heat used. If it looks like a piece of cast iron it has been badly overheated, no matter if the blacksmith does tell you that he only had it at

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a cherry heat. Perhaps he was brought up on white cherries. The grain of the steel always tells the truth. If you have broken tools, first of all look at the grain shown in the steel. If it is coarse, just take the same piece and put it back into the fire and heat it at a low red, harden it, and then look at the grain. That will tell the story.

GRAIN TELLS THE TRUTH.

A piece of tool steel properly hardened must always show a much finer grain than the unhardened bar.

About two years ago, when speaking at the blacksmiths' convention at Buffalo, I told them that there was one common fault in railroad blacksmith shops, in giving the tool fire to the oldest man in the shop.

In most cases he has worked iron all his life, and his eyes are in no condition to judge heats to a nicety. I suggested that they give the tool fire to the youngest man in the shop, and not necessarily a full-fledged blacksmith. Take some young fellow who is willing to learn and will do as he is told, and show him the effect of heat on steel by breaking the piece after hardening to show the grain.

I know a young man who was tool dresser in one of the western railroad shops some years ago, and used to heat every piece of steel he got hold of. The foreman took him in hand and got him so much interested that he became one of the most expert steel workers, and for several years he has occupied the position of instructor in one of our large universities. You will find the young man willing to learn, and he is quick to become interested, but it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR.

To the Labor Press—

A strike of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, constituting fully 90 per cent of the clerical force of the Atlantic System of the Southern Pacific Railway, went into effect at 10 o'clock a. m. October 13th.

At the end of the fourth week of this strike all members are standing firm; there is no indication of weakening at any point. Our members are making a fight which is bewildering to railway officials and every indication points to our ultimate victory.

Our Grievances.

This strike was precipitated through discrimination against our craft upon the part of the officials of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. While they have met committees from other classes of employes in a spirit of fairness and justice, a request for an audience by a committee representing employes of their Clerical department, for the purpose of discussing and possibly adjusting the many injustices practiced against them, not only met with a refusal, but with the dismissal from the service of some of those members constituting such committee. Employes of that company in other departments have been granted increases in wages, from time to time; they have secured mutual agreements establishing a minimum wage scale. These have been denied the clerks—no advance in aries have been, and are, contingent upon wages, consistent with the increased cost the least possible amount at which their services can be secured. This company has entered into agreements with other employes, specifying a certain number of hours to constitute a day's work, while the hours of service demanded from their clerks are not covered by agreement, understanding or precedent, but instead by the demands of the service as interpreted by minor officials. They are required to work long hours—far in excess of a reasonable day's work—and while other classes of employes are compensated for overtime, such extra compensation is refused employes in the Clerical Departments.

These are some of the grievances which we are seeking to remedy. We only ask for a just and equitable adjustment of them, but when a request therefor was made upon the officials of that company many prominent members were discharged and immediate preparations made to discharge all members of this Brotherhood, employed upon the Atlantic System of that road as soon as their places could be filled my non-member clerks.

Efforts to Secure Clerks as Strike-breakers.

Agencies have been established in various cities for the purpose of securing strike breakers for the Southern Pacific Railway. Advertisements are being inserted in the daily press for railway clerks by such agencies and in most instances no mention is made of the fact that they are wanted to fill the places of strikers.

All friends of organized labor, members thereof and others who desire to see fair play and justice prevail are requested to use their influence toward discouraging all railway clerks possible from having any business transactions with these agencies.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—

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termed "The Infant Railway Organization" —is fighting, alone and unaided, the battle of the railway clerks of the country. Its triumph will mean their emancipation from unjust conditions and will mean much for organized labor in general. It, therefore, asks for the moral support of the wage-earners of North America.

J. F. RILEY,
Third Vice-Grand President.
R. E. FISHER,
Grand Secretary-Treasurer.
November 8th, 1906.

STRIKING LITHOGRAPHERS SUPPORTED BY SWEET-ORR & CO.

The Lithographers Association, whose members are on strike for an eight-hour work day, are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of merchants and manufacturers, in their attempt to unionize the lithographic establishments in the United States and Canada.

The New York Subordinate Association of Lithographers, No. 1, has been notified by the firm of Sweet-Orr & Co., manufacturers of trousers and overalls, that it has refused to place its contract for lithographs with any of the firms that have been doing its lithographic work heretofore because of their refusal to grant union conditions.

Sweet-Orr & Co. are large employers of union labor and it is the first firm that adopted the Garment Workers union label on its overalls. The good feeling expressed by these manufacturers will merit proper consideration by all members of organized labor. The Lithographers Association feels that the support Sweet-Orr & Co. is giving the strikers by withdrawing its large contracts from non-union houses will be of great assistance in terminating the strike in favor of union labor.

WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR HAS DONE.

BY JOHN J. MOCKLER,

Sixth Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, St. Louis.

One of the principal objects of the trades unions is to wipe out child slavery. After years of ceaseless toil by the trades unions, laws have been enacted to keep children out of the mines, mills, factories and workshops of this country until they attain the legal age, which the law of Missouri says is 14 years.

The trades unions recognize that to bring about reform of any evil they must strike at the root of the evil. They know that to have a race of good, healthy, intelligent Americans, it is necessary to see that children receive as much education as possible. They know that it is wrong to allow children to take up the burden of labor until a good age has been reached. The trades unions are striving to have laws enacted placing the age at which children shall be permitted to work at 16 years.

Through the trades unions sanitary laws have been enacted, and more are needed to apply to bagging, cording and cotton mills. The dust and lint is now swallowed by children in the factories. The taking of this stuff into their lungs is injurious. The result is the flat and hollow chests of the child slaves in these mills. Almost all the laws that have been enacted for the relief of child labor have been brought about by trades unions without assistance from any agency or institution of any sort.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.

Why not help
The Shoemaker
Get Better Wages and
Better Working Conditions.

Insist upon having union stamp shoes. They are the best made and longest wearing. Made in the cleanest and best factories. If you cannot get union stamp in shoes in your locality let us hear from you.

246 Summor St. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION, Boston, Mass

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"THE CAPEWELL"

THE VAST MAJORITY OF HORSE-SHOERS IN THIS COUNTRY — AFTER TESTING THOROUGHLY AND PROVING THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND THE ECONOMY OF "THE CAPEWELL" NAIL — ALWAYS INSIST UPON HAVING THIS BRAND . . .

So POPULAR have these Nails become that more than half of the Horse Nails used in the United States each year are "CAPEWELL."

YOU WILL FIND IT ALWAYS IN YOUR INTEREST TO SPECIFY FOR

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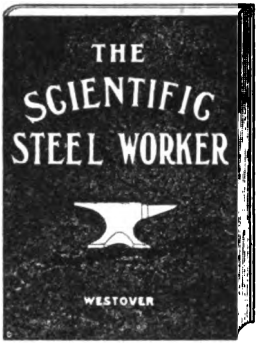
BRANCHES New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco Baltimore, Portland, Buffalo, New Orleans, Denver, Mexico City, Mexico, Toronto, Canada.

CATALOGUE AND 1907 CALENDAR FREE UPON APPLICATION

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THE SCIENTIFIC STEEL WORKER

BY O. A. WESTOVER

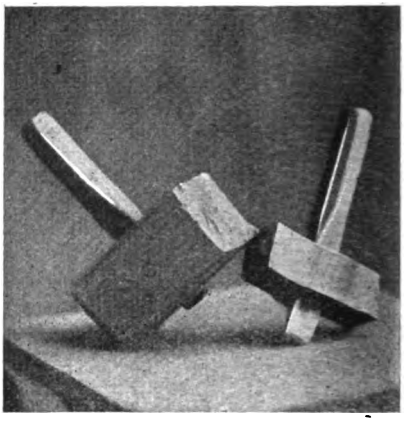


[SECOND EDITION]

This book has been revised, rewritten and enlarged to twice the size of the first edition, is nicely illustrated with half-tone engravings and contains tables, rules and instructions for working all kinds of steel and welding high speed steel. This information cannot be found in other books. The Scientific Steel Worker is filled with facts not theory, contains no advertising anecdotes or nonsense, is strictly up-to-date in every respect, and is the only book on steel ever written by a union toolsmith. The author is a member of Local No. 83, is an expert steel worker of many years' experience, and has worked up tons of steel into tools of all kinds; has hardened and tempered thousands of taps, dies, drills, reamers, and milling cutters of all kinds and sizes.

The above cut represents two thin flat cold chisels, made of ordinary 7-8 octagon steel. One of them was driven through a cold bar of 1⅜ square steel, the other was driven through a cold bar 2¼ square iron, to demonstrate what tool steel can be made to do when properly worked.

The Scientific Steel Worker is a practical manual for steel workers and blacksmiths, and thoroughly explains the art of working



steel according to scientific principles, giving complete instructions for judging steel as to carbon and quality. Forging, annealing, hardening and tempering tools of all kinds; and case hardening soft steel and iron to any desired depth, brazing iron, steel and cast iron.

The book also contains nine of the best recipes for making welding compounds, six valuable recipes for hardening solutions, and a table of temper colors or color tempering chart. It also contains 25 pages of mechanical tables, 18 of which are tables for making rings or bands. These tables tell you exactly how long a piece of iron, steel or angle iron of any size it will require to form a ring of any size, commencing with a ring 1 inch in diameter and advancing by an eighth of an inch up to 20 feet in diameter.

Size of book, 5x7 inches, 200 pages, bound in full cloth, stamped in gold. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO O. A. WESTOVER
BOX 22, LOWELLVILLE, OHIO

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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

John Vermuellen.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 295, of Horton, Kan., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinate wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow workman, John Vermuellen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and hope that the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local and that a copy be presented to the brother's family and also that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

C. M. SHAW,
FRANK KUHN,
JAMES I. SMITH,
Committee.

Henry P. Dorm.

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 442, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our fellow member, Henry P. Dorm; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

W. J. HARGAN,
CHARLES METTER,
CHARLES McLANE,
Committee.

ADOLPH DE ROCH.

At the last regular meeting of Springfield Local Union No. 241, of I. B. of B. and H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas: It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our worthy brother and fellow craftsman, Adolph De Roch, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death we lost an upright and honest fellow workman and his wife a faithful husband; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes, and a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased, and also be published in the Blacksmiths Journal.

B. F. RATHBONE,
W. CONSTANCE,
WM. CRAWFORD,
Committee.

WM. H. HAM.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from among us our esteemed general foreman and fellow workman Mr. Wm. H. Ham, who died Dec. 17, 1906, and

Whereas, The life that made our association with him pleasant is at an end and the gates of death are closed upon our further intercourse, and

Whereas, By his many ennobling traits of character he has endeared himself to us and in his career has left an example to his friends and to us, and

Whereas, Those manly qualificatiens which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to an appreciation of his life among us, be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Wm. H. Ham we have lost a true friend and sincerely deplore the loss of one to whom we had become affectionately attached by long association and by relations which were never marred by the least occurrence of an unfriendly act,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved widow and family and the city papers for publication.

A. F. BRADFORD,
W. PLOWMAN,
JOHN VAUGHN,
FRANK M. SPICER,
WM. W. GARDINER,
Shop Committee.

From Local No. 193.

FRANCIS McMAHAN.

At a regular meeting of Boston Union 209, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, Francis McMahan, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we lose a true friend and a faithful member; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt brotherly love and sympathy, and feel that while those hearts are saddened, that yet under the guidance of an all-wise and loving God they may learn to see that in their loss the dear departed has joined that throng of brothers who have earned eternal rest in the hereafter; be it also

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and also be published in our official journal.

JAMES McNALLY,
THOMAS. E. KEENAN,
JAMES GEORGE,
Committee.

MARY AND CHARLIE SCHMIDT.

At a regular meeting of Horton Local No. 295 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to enter

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the home of our brother and financial secretary, Herman Schmidt and take therefrom his two beloved children, Mary, aged four, and Charlie, aged eight, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy in this their hour of trouble, and trust that the Almighty Father will give them strength to bear their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the family and brother, and also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

CHAS. FRYMAN,
GODLIP PATER,
THOS. BANNING,
Committee.

EDWARD MURRAY.

At the regular meeting of Lake City Union No. 336, held on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to see fit to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother and fellow-workman, Edward Murray, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother our most heartfelt sympathy, and may God give him strength to bear his sorrow.

P. F. FISK,
Recording Secretary, Dunkirk, N. Y.

G. O. GONNON

Whereas, It has pleased the all-wise Father of the universe, who gives and taketh away and who does all things well, to take away the mother of our brother, G. O. Gonnon, who was most dear to him, and

Whereas, We realize his great loss and sorrow, be it therefore

Resolved, This union extend our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this the greatest affliction, and, in further token of our brotherly love and sympathy, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our brother and a copy to the Blacksmiths Journal for publication, and the same to be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

J. J. GONNON.
G. HORR.
R. A. McFARLAND.

WILLIAM F. WHALEN.

At a regular meeting of Local 452 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of his providence to remove from our midst our respected brother, William F. Whalen, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 452 hereby show our respect to our departed brother and that our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days.

JOHN J. QUINN,
ALBERT W. GRANT,
FRANK E. BEMAS,
Committee.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

THE OPEN SHOP.

The "open shop" means porterhouse steak for the employer and liver for the workman.

The "open shop" means individual bargaining, so much desired by the opponents of organized labor.

The "open shop" stands for the unfettered employment of women and children.

The "open shop" means that the employer shall be the sole judge as to what your labor is worth.

The "open shop" gives the employer the privilege of being a member of an organization intended to prevent the payment of better wages, but denies the laborer the right to be a member of a labor organization.

the proposition is voted down and the

The "open shop" bars the possibility of a solid front on the part of the workers.

The "open shop" declares that some can better conditions while others can enjoy the benefits without cost.

The "open shop" denies men the right to sell their labor under any conditions they elect.

The "open shop" declares there is no "living line"—no minimum for the price of labor.

The "open shop" declares it is legal for an individual to do an act that it is illegal for a combination of individuals to attempt.

The "open shop" would place the solution of factory sanitation and unguarded machinery in the hands of the employer.

The "open shop" stands for everything that will increase profits for the employer and decrease the income of the employe.

The "open shop" means that the employer will be the master and you will be the slave.

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N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., E. Olson, 773 W. 21st st., Chicago; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave., Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, Jno. Mockler, Farm and Ravine aves. Webster Grove, Mo.; secretary, Scott Marshall, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 41 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, James C. Jennings, 2598 118th Place; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., R. R. Robertson, Kern City, Kern Co.; secretary, Thomas Rust, 918 K. st., Sacramento, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, H. Schwochow, 5358 Princeton ave., Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Mike Kennedy, 346 Walnut st. Chicago, Ill.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, D. L. Miller, Clifton Forge, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 119 E. Anderson st., Knoxville, Tenn.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbana ave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 603 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec., Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnes, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres., W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st., South Alamasa, Col.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., F. H. Turner, 257 Louis st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller, st., San Francisco; sec., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st., Oakland, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman, Jackson, Tenn.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Federation hall. President, F. S. Fetcher, 508 Pullman st; secretary, C. M. Keister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. President, Wm. D. Whitehead 509 Walker ave.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

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5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, Pres., F. W. Bieser, E. 2d ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesday at Fitzpatrick hall, 100 State st. President, E. M. Lewis, 330 Indiana ave.; secretary, John A. Shepherd, 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Nettleton hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., J. L. Ellis; sec., Chas. E. Schaefer, Selma P. O., Va.

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 4th ave. and 19th street. President, Carl Lind, ave. G, bet. 10th and 11th sts.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitaker sts. President, J. M. Murrin, 111 E. Broad st.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, C. W. Parsons, 3655 Dodiers st.; secretary, N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., Wm. P. Carroll, cor. Reid Chappel; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall. hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 18 9th ave., 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Richard Malone 47 Iroquois st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 2 Arcade avenue, Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. President, W. J. Holly, 305 21st st., Argenta, Ark.; sec., E. P. Hart, 202 W. 10th st., Barring Cross, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; secretary, W. A. Beer, 2009 Common st., Houston, Tex.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, 251 B-W; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Wednesday in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., F. H. Weibel; secretary, E. Decker, 1209 9th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill s.s.; Pres., A. R. Francis, 326 Sherman st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets second Saturdays at K. of P. hall. President, Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel st.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets last Wednesdays, Erie st. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; secretary, James F. Wyant, P. O. box 433, Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, Frank Peugh, 611 Macubin st.; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 926 Randolph ., St. Paul, Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall. cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, W. H. Planger, 219 N. 14th st.; secretary, Chas. M. Hender, 1910 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Nerwood st., S.E. President, Otto Brown; secretary, Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainard, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets third Thursdays at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 509 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, R. F. D. No. 1; sec. O. M. Brown, 1318 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary, W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. President, J. R. Robertson; sec., H. S. McDonald, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, J. H. Miller, 336 Caperton st.; secretary, H. Finch, 553 Felver ave., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, on Water st. President, A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; secretary, W. Whitworth, 1153 S. Main st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries, 810 S. Washington st.; secretary, Alonso Rowe, lock box 108, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Forester Hall, 118 E. Fourth st. Pres., Rudolph Shutzman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, P. J. Kehoe, Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. President, Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, 1540 Fort st., Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave.; secretary, J. W. Proctor, 1295 Harrison st., Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago, Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

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73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Alexander's hall. 38th and 6th sts. President, A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st. N. E.; secretary, John C. Iserman, 2838 Polk st. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. President, B. Bohlman, 160 Trowbridge st.; secretary, Thos. Kelly, 3614½ Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. E. Ploeger, Fairview Hotel; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of P. hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. President, John Rebmann, 1110 N. Western ave.; sec., D. T. Adams, 1215 N. Mason st. Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

81 ELKHART — Meets fourth Thursdays at 329 Main st. President, M. S. Guipe, 500 Harrison st.; sec., Victor Danielson, 619 Oakland ave., Elkhart, Ind.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Housom; sec., Frank H. Quinn, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., Fred E. Reed, Jr., 1718 3d ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1911 3rd ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN— Meets 4th Tuesdays of month at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts., Pres., C. W. Austin, 904 N. Willow st.; secretary, C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 813 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, C. E. Fisher, 602 Jefferson av., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, President, Matt Avery; secretary, E. A. Vinsant, 1309 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., J. Gemmel, 15723 Finch ave.; sec., H. Katzman, 15523 Center ave., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. President, A. Artus, 1625 Washington st.; sec., Frank Schaefer, 1473 Elm st., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st. Pres., John Finn, 1134 Sherman st.; secretary, Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Forester Hall, cor. 13th and Clay sts. Pres., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st.; secretary, W. L. Weitz, 537 Hobart st., Oakland, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Halliwan hall, Richmond. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., Hunter C. Ware, Richmond, Va.; sec., Hunter C. Ware, 1202 Hull st., Manchester, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall, Pres., James Haliday, Indiana; sec., Ralph Mathes, 803 Col. ave., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Phillip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary George C. Streit, 211 N. Baker st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 Willows Central, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S. A. Taylor; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., T. J. Gerhard, 180 Balback st.; Sec., L. Cripps, Rural No. 6, Box 66, San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Slantley Stortz, 41 Beck st., Baffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., C. T. Kirkbride, 25 W. 4th st.; sec., E. E. Apple, 23 W. Dry st. Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL — Sec., James C. MacKenzie, 252 Park ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., A. H. Martain, 941 N. Harrison ave.; secretary, W. F. Stone, 340 N. Arthur st., Pocatello Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets every Wednesday at Cook's hall, Schroeber st. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., Albert Slinkman, 113 S. Poppleton st., Baltimore Md.

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122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave,; sec., P. W. Moeller. 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. President, Adam Weiner, Central ave.; secretary. F. D. Sweet Jr., 780 Park ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres,, Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE — Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Union hall. President, J. E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall. cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Wm. J. Dougherty, 462 Gensee st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 14th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec.. Edward J. O'Connor. 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentiz Place, Prentis ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st.; secretary, A. W. Withrow, 24 Ontario st., Hornell City, N.Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres.. H. V. Druin; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Sheffelbino hall. Pres., James Alton, 1607 N. Elm st.; sec., F. A. Irwin, 303 E. 15th st., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres.. Thos. Prior, 822 Eliza st.; sec., G. A. Weber, 815 Opelousas ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., H. E. Rarick, 523 8th ave.; sec., Geo. H. Tate, 1304 1st ave,, Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. 'Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Chas. C. Pires, 505 Sandusky st., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., Chas. Tonner, 521 Trendley ave.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1156 W. 2d st.; sec., R. C. Stamper, 33 Prattel st., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, Wm. R. Ellis, Ray st.; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; sec.. Fred Martin, 152 Federal st. Northampton, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. President, Ebert Berkinst, 933 W. 6th st.; sec., R. C. Brown, 57 Green st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2715 22d st., San Francisco. Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., R. E. Cromer, care A. C. L. shops; sec., J. H. Stevens, 218 Columbus st., Montgomery, Ala.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Federated Trades' Hall. Pres., James E. Doherty, 2114 10th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 I st., Sacramento, Cal.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith; sec., F. G. Moore, 417 Clark ave., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON M—eets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, Chas. Mozer, 127 E. 8th sts.; sec., Edw. Bowman, 718 E. Third st., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. Pres., F. Shimek, 422 10th avenue, E.; sec., Geo. H. Carson, 861 B ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Council hall. Pres., R. R. Robison; sec., Louis Bosley, Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., E. M. Worthington, 1508 Linden st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 1415 W. Grand ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Alburtus Hillyer, Cataret, N. J.; secretary, Joseph Arsenault, 59 Broad st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Gensee st., Auburn, N. Y.

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190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., W. B. Clapp, 806 Park st.; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington st., Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, John Vaughn, 187 Urbana ave.; secretary, Frank M. Spicer, 218 S. Cottage Grove ave., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

195 GREEN ISLAND—President, Henry Neeb, 120 Paine st., Green Island, N. Y.; secretary, F. A. Smith, 1508 15th st., Troy, N. Y.

196 SPRINGFIELD—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall, West Main st. Pres., Wm. Jones, Oakland ave.; sec., James McManus, 304 Harrison street, Springfield, Ohio.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., Albert J. Ruede, 207 Harris st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Oak Hill hall. Pres.,C. E. Smith, 409 E. 7th st.; secretary, W. R. Goodard, 1322 Grand View, Portsmouth, Ohio.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, C. Luttener, 515 Erie street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

203 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. E. Thomas, 1113 N. 13th st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 824 Clark st., Paducah, Ky.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Con Sheriff, 11921 Eggelston ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

208 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Matt. A. Weidenbener, 933 Stout and Indiana sts.; secretary, Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sundays at 45 Eliot st. President, Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; secretary, James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., J. E. McLindon, 3823 South st., Meridian, Miss.

211 BLUEFIELD—Meets every Thursday night at 4 Park st. Pres., J. Garrett; sec., M. Cruey, Bluefield, W. Va.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., Fred Humphries, 2024 Mozart st., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carakin's hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Spokane; Secretary, F. E. West, 2122 E. Providence ave., Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., Wm. Spiller, 130 College ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., F. A. McDonald, box 96, W. Seattle; sec., John Arthur, 117 Taylor avenue, Seattle Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Dinnis McCarthy, 18 Hamilton st.; sec., John Nixon, 815 Belmont st,, Brockton, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. of L. Hall. President, Jacob Hausbach; secretary, Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., James B. Mellin, 427 Wright st.; secretary, John Gehrig, 225 Marion st., Peru, Ill.

228 GALION.—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Martin's hall, cor. Iberville and Exchange alley. President, Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec., I. McCracken, 720 Munez st., Algiers, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 222 State st.; President, C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; secretary, J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., M. Maloney; sec., J. H. Saager, Sparks, Nev.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave, and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st, S.; sec., Lonis Fuchenmeister, 817 6th ave, S., Great Falls, Mont.

234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thos. Heddle, 17 Frederick st.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge, 201 E. 4th st.; sec. A. Davis, 604 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall. Center st. President, A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Mortimer Sammins, 112 Granger st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casazza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., J. J. Jones, 1418 Park av.' Chicago Heights, Ill.

241 QUEEN CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Eagle's hall, Commercial st, Pres., Wm. Crawford, 931 Dale st.; sec., P. F. Schilling, 1805 Benton ave., Springfield. Mo.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; sec., A. Shanky, 756 7th st., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec.. Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall. President, J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; sec., S. Spieldenne, 753 Madison st., Conneaut, Ohio.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C E. Craig, 312 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

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248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox; secretary, J. H. Owen, box 103, Spencer, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., J. W. Engelhart; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

251 McCOMB CITY —Meets second and fourth Mondays at Gibson's hall, Main and 2d sts. President, Ewell Doggett; secretary, Thos. J. Harvey, box 131, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., I. J. Stoker; sec., T. M. Dossett, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., B. C. Mayo, 2214 Martin st.; sec., J. D. Thompson, 404 S. 12th ave., Nashville Tenn.

255 FLINT ROCK —Meets first and third Mondays at K. of P. Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

260 WM. McKINLEY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at U. M. W. hall.; Pres., Peter Zuppert,; sec., Harry Griffiths, Minersville, Pa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. Pres., C. K. Baker, 312 E. 25th st.; sec.. C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer, 1256 Lincoln ave.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

264 PIONEER CITY—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Browns hall, cor. Salem and Carbondale ave. President, Thos. F. Coleman, 222 Dundaff st.; sec., Henry Chapman, 139 Washington St., Carbondale, Penn.

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnall, 9 East st.; sec., Michael Harney, East Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred Aheimer, 2412 Eccles st., S. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second and last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble, box, 504; sec., F. L. Van Antwerp, box 1098, Susquehanna, Pa.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Haas Bros.' hall, cor. Wood, Hope and Sprigg sts. President. J. H. Reed; sec L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Empire hall, Cor. Main and St. Catherine sts. President, Joseph Breto, 1765 E. St. Catherine st.; sec., Jake Segal, 409 City Hall ave., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

277 LIVINGSTON — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall. Pres., Frank Millet; sec.. Walter M. Nye, Box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Harry I. Mitchell, box 1473, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

282 GREENVILLE — Sec.. J. R. Mayhugh, Greenville, Ky.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.: sec., Jas. J. McGarvey, 38 Albert, st., Middletown, N. Y.

291 RATON — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Machinists' hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn box 13; secretary, John C. Soale, box 635, Raton, New Mexico.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at I. B. of B. & H., hall, First North st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.: sec., Eugene Gallagher, 923 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at C. O. F. Hall. President, John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 267, S. Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Trades Temple hall, High st.; Pres., Chas. Weigant; secretary, Chas. Fryman, box 297. Horton, Kan.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets every third Friday at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 282 27th st.; secretary, Alex. Baxter, 2743 Pacific ave., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.— Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 836 van Buren st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Wm. H. McGovern, 3323 Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 287 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 346 Calumet Boul., Harvey, Illinois.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 312 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco. Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., Wm. D. Fuller, 4424 N. Broadway. St. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Edward Dundas, 1336 Granville st.; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver. B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. President, John Graham, 700 Carroll avenue; secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL — Meets first and third Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Curtis Shippy, 417 N. 9th ave., Maywood, Ill.; secretary, W. J. Tyrell, 1940 Carroll ave., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Wm. Coughlin, 724 Taylor st.; secretary, D. J. Driscoll, 184 S. Green st., Chicago, Ill.

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326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 75h st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Martin Walsh, 9320 Lyons; sec., Newton Belgum, 7029 Washington ave., Chicago, Ill.

327 PULLMAN—Meets second and third Fridays at During hall, 111th st. and Michigan ave. Sec., Chas. Etners, 10566 Curtis ave., Pullman, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., L. D. Grimes; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Michael Heffernan, 95 Carlisle st.; sec., James Reilly Jr., 94 Orchard st., New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS —Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 160 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

335 HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades hall, James st. E. Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 621 Beacon st.; secretary, Harry Kethro, 290 Reitta st. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

336 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; sec., Peter F. Fish, 106 Lincoln ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME-Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Kirk ave.; secretary, Emmett N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President, D. Harmon, 811 1st ave. W.; secretary, R. C. Oelwein, 143 3rd. ave., N. Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets first Saturday of each month at Nelliton hall. President, A. B. Cunningham; sec., C. L. Bower, Clifton Forge, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., John Marshall; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Mondays and 4th Sundays at 45 Elliot st. President, Carmille Gorkey, 24 Holmes st.; sec., Wm. J. Barry, 50 Willow st., Sommerville, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Pres., John W. Fein; sec., W. E. Dickinson, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays of each month. Pres., Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place, Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Red Men's hall. Montgomery ave. Pres., J. H. Brazeale; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, John Cahill; secretary, J. S. Wilkes, box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets first and third Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, W. Ferguson st. President, Robert Kyle, North Spring st., Tyler, Texas; secretary, J. A. Yarbrough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., C. E. Wood,; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., W. D. Malone, 2201 Crawford ave.; secretary, Fred. Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kan.

410 BURLINGTON BLACKSMITH HELPERS

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 245 S. Oklahoma ave., Shawnee, Okla.

415 FOND DU LAC—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac, Wis.

421 DUNDEE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec.. T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Pres.. J. C. Stone, 161 Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Rourke, Hallet 2, S. of Spring Hill ave., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

426 ALBION—Meets first and third Saturdays at Foresters' hall. Pres., Jamas O'Brien; sec., Omar Dilts, 16 West ave., Albion, N. Y.

428 EVERETT—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Temple, 2814 Lombard ave. President, John Mick, 2210 Nassa ave.; sec., Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Straight hall. Pres.. C. B. Weber, general delivery; sec., C. F. Jenks, box 235, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

441 NORWOOD — Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood. Mass.

442 MERIMACK— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., E. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adam st. President, Maurice Birmingham, 2640 Rutger st.; sec., John Kelly, 413 S. Ewing ave., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 604 S. 3d ave.; sec., N. E. Nelson, 316 E. 12th ave., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fireman s Hall, Main st. President, M. C. Yeater; secretary, Frank Williams, Osawatomie Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays Library Bldg. Board. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets every 4th Monday at Cutleps hall, 1000 Water st. Pres., Geo. M. Strachan, 89 John st.; secretary Geo. Coit, Geldurd st., Valley Falls, R. I.

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451 STAR—Pres., Earle Hyle; sec.. Bert Bernard, Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., John J. Quinn, 24 Salem st.; sec.. A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA— Meets second and fourth Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Geo. L. Harris, 128 N. Cherry st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory street, Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO —Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE —Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall. cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 1005 E. Indiana st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. President, Mitchell O'Reilly, 518 W. Broadway; sec., James Wilks, box 838, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Red Man's Hall, 1640 Larimer st. President, Thos. Carpenter, 1540 Larimer st.; secretary, Samuel Andrews, 3122 Forest street, Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY — Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., M. J. Hoolehen; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Range hall, cor. 4th and Cedar sts. Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. V. Limerick, 715 16th st., Moline, Ill.; secretary, Geo. P. Ganzer, 923 E. 6th st. Davenport, Iowa.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS-Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F. Wittenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; secretary, R. R. Brabant. 1208 Rose st., La Crosse, Wis.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, J. J. Goldman, 4062 5th ave.; secretary, Fred Amend, 5345 Shields ave., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, W. E. Baker; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Pres.. F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS— Meet first Saturday of each month at Labor Home. Pres., C. F. Stoutsenberger. 512 Shendoah ave. N. E.; sec., Patrick Lillis, 428 6th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

475 KENTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Boiler Makers Hall, north side Public Square, President, George Reese S. Wayne st; secretary. B. Bryant, 703 E. Franklin st., Kenton, O.

476 RICHMOND — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; secretary, S. W. Dyers, Lock box 166 Point Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS— Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall on Plant ave. Pres. J. H. Chancy, 49 Remshart st.; sec., G. O. Bine, 2 L st., Waycross, Ga.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 3d Fridays at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Pres., O. M. Miller; secretary, H. W. Seim, 322 Walnut st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., F. B. Phillips, 1302 Nettleton st.; sec., J. W. O'Brien, 2007 Taylor st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Octave Belerose, 36 Hath st.; secretary, Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

484 DOUGLAS. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Avenue G, Douglas, Ariz. President, E. Morris, Douglas, Ariz.; secretary, J. C. McIntosh, box 523. Douglas, Ariz.

485 Cutlery Forgers — Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 9 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birts, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

486 ONEONTA—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Supreme Court chambers, President, E. A. Matteson, 8 Cherry st.. Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

487 BERWICK LOCAL — Meets every two weeks; Pres., Wm. H McCarty, 300 Oak st.; sec., Edward Seeley, 212 9th st., Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., H. R. Cheeseman, 704 E. Chester st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 565 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights; sec., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.

491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly. 865 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, Simon Benschop; sec., H. A. Berger, box 680, Havre, Mont.

493 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 541 Collinsville ave., Pres., Chester Henning, 1304 Jefferson ave.; sec., B. D. Warren, 825 Trendley ave.. E. St. Louis, Ill.

494 BLACK DIAMOND — President, Seward Talbert, Athens, Pa.; sec., John M. Clune, 125 Province st., Waverly, N. Y.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., J. W. Gilbert; sec., Chas. Charleston, Alamosa, Colo.

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496 JEROME—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Wolfe; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz.

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., J. Muldoon, 539 Truman ave.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons; sec., Louis D. Haley, Proctor, Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 35 Washington st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Frazer's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 507 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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UNION LABEL BULLETIN

ISSUED BY AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR; HEADQUARTERS 423-425 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.































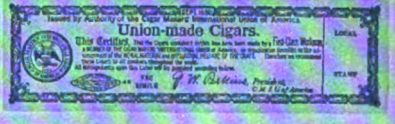


















































DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

JANUARY, 1902.

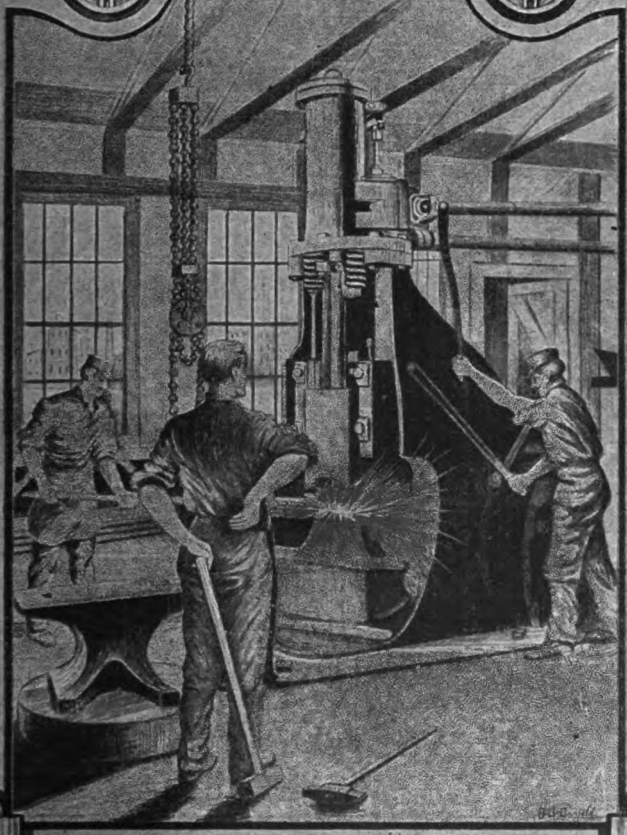
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VOL. VIII MARCH No. 3

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

1907



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH, 1907. No. 3

TO REPAIR THE OREGON.

A recommendation has been made by the Committee on Naval Affairs to the National Legislature that one million dollars be appropriated from the repair fund to be expended in modernizing the warship Oregon, which, costing originally some three or four million dollars, has in the past few years become antiquated and out of class with the great battle machines of our sister nations. The Oregon is at present in the Pacific, and our long haired and wise guardians at the national capitol seem to think that when she has been rejuvenated that she may be made useful off the Golden Gate in preventing our slant-eyed yellow friend the Mikado from coming over to Frisco and compelling the school board of the Coast City to give his knowledge-hungry kids reserve seats in the public schools, where they can learn of the lamb whose ownership was vested in a gentle lassie yclept Mary. The turrets of the Oregon, now cylindric, are to be made elliptic, and her battery of four 6-inch guns is to be increased to an armament of twelve. We may need an enlarged navy to intimidate the Yellow Peril as represented by our Jap. neighbor, and if we do then the money required to produce it should be forthcoming, but we cannot believe that her victory over the Russian Bear has so swelled the head of the little Mongolian Porcupine as to make her think that she can for a moment dominate the policy of this country, educational, social or political. The Japanese who come to America is only a slight remove above his Chinese relative and is a menace to the American workingmen's interest, because he cheapens labor, never becomes Americanized, nor in any way identified with American institutions. We can't see why the coming to our shores of the Chinese should be restricted while his Jap. brother is welcomed. The distinction may be in the Jap.'s cutting his hair and wearing European clothes, while the Chinaman hangs his shirt outside like a table cloth out of a flat window, and wears miniature skids for shoes. There is little difference—both are Mongolian and equally undesirable as residents.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Of making books there is no end, and the world since the inception of Christianity, and before, in every era, has known multiplied thousands of religious cults and read voluminous tomes teaching the various codes of ethics. These cults have been propagated, and secured and held adherents just in proportion to the strength of organization. Where the basal principle of the institution has been weak the fabric has tottered and eventually fallen. Where its organic principles have been strong it has withstood opposition and grown stronger and stronger in the face of storm and opposition. This truth as it applies to religious societies also applies to social and economic institutions. The more catholic the association the more tenacious its life, and it is this very catholicity of principle which is making the new cult known as Christian Science the most widely discussed and strictly arraigned of all the religious institutions of the day. Mark Twain in a book recently published, discussing the principles of its organization, says: "Christian Science appeals to the universal world, to the rich, the poor, the high, the low, the cultured, the ignorant, the gifted, the stupid, the modest, the vain, the wise, the silly, the soldier, the civilian, the hero, the coward, the idler, the worker, the godly, the godless, the freeman, the slave, the adult, the child, the ailing, the well, in fact to the masses,

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the human race." Thus appealing, the cult will live, will increase its clientile, and increase in power and influence. Like this cult in the world's religious field, stands federated labor in the world's economic field; its organic principles are catholic in spirit, appeals to the masses and to the great brotherhood of man extends the olive branch. It is growing in force, influence and territory, and in the near future will become a potent factor in the political field of activity.

INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.

A Trades Union is efficient, powerful in influence, and potent in force in the same ratio that the individual members are honest in their convictions and loyal in their adherence. Every Local is just what its members make it, dead or alive, progressive or impotent, in the same proportion as its individual components recognize their responsibilities and honestly live up to them. Take a personal interest in the organization of which you are a member; encourage your officers by your presence at every meeting; keep your dues paid up, and study the truth that your interest in every movement for the advance of your craft should be as great as any other member. If it is worth while to belong to a trades union it is certainly worth while to do your share in making it a success. Live up to your profession and obligation, and if you can not or do not endorse the principles advocated, get out of it and be openly and above board what you are in heart—*A SCAB*. It is not the openly avowed enemies of craft federation from whom the greatest danger is to be feared, but from the listless, apathetic, half-hearted constituency in our own ranks. If you are a union man be a factor, and count; show up in your place, and leave no ground for anyone to question your loyalty. There is no middle ground on which a unionist can stand—it is either be a "man or a monkey." The man who lays claim to be a good union man and at the same time avoids the spirit of his obligation is a traitor, and the excuses he offers for not living up to union principles deceives no one, but only reveals his own littleness.

CHILD LABOR IN MISSOURI.

In his recent mesage to the Legislature Gov. Folk said: "I have visited many of the factories of our own state, and have seen numerous instances of little children working away at the looms or in some other capacity. In some cases it was claimed that the child was the sole support of indigent parents. Investigation developed that those claims in a majority of cases were not bona fide."

The Governor proposes more stringent child labor laws, and says he will enforce them. He suggests that a man has no right to ruin his child, mentally, morally and physically, by forcing him to work, at a tender age, in a factory. Such a man, if really so poor that he must rely for support upon the labor of a little child, the Governor says, "is poor enough for the state to support him as a pauper."

This subject is of very great interest to the people of St. Louis and Missouri, and a full page is given to it in the coming Sunday Post-Dispatch, treating it from every point of view, and giving full information regarding it.

At the present session of the Legislature stringent anti-child-labor laws will be introduced, and it is certain they will be strongly opposed by certain interests inspired by greed and devoid of patriotism.

The child is the coming citizen. And every adult citizen owes it to his city and state to stand up for its rights. Inform yourself as to the prevalence of the evil, the need for better laws and their enforcement, and bring your influence to bear upon the state legislators to do their duty in the matter.—Post Dispatch.

WOMEN AND THE LABEL.

There is "always a woman in the case," and this applies to the label movement. It will never be a success until you get the women thoroughly interested in it, says the Garment Workers' "Weekly Bulletin."

A union man's wife should always endeavor to uphold union principles. She should always remember that her husband receives better pay and works fewer hours than he would if he did not belong to a union. She should, therefore, insist on union-made goods.

If all the women in this country would demand and buy only such goods as bear the union label, sweat-shops, child labor and female slavery would be speedily abolished. A realization of this truth should swell the ranks of the local Women's Label League.

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OUR GREAT CRIMINALS.

By Washington Gladden.

Who are they? Burglars, highwaymen, train robbers, safe breakers? These are petty criminals. Our imagination invests them with terror and the newspapers set forth their deeds in staring headlines; but how slight, after all, are the injuries which they inflict upon life or property when compared with other depredators to whose malevolence we are continually exposed!

Of the enormous sums iniquitously wrung from the producing classes every year I will not stop to speak. Unjustly to deprive another of his property by force is robbery; millions of dollars are every year unjustly taken by force—the force of law—from their rightful owners. By iniquitous tribute under the forms of law from the fruits of honest industry great fortunes are built up. All this I pass by.

What I am thinking of just now is the wholesale homicide which sends thousands of human beings to their graves every year, and which is committed by men upon whom, hitherto, scarcely a breath of censure has fallen. When a mine inspector or a building inspector neglects to enforce the law which he was charged with enforcing, and, as a consequence, scores or hundreds of human beings meet their death, the calamity is not an accident; it is a crime. Who is the criminal? If the neglect is due to a corrupt combination of the greed of the owner with the venality of the inspector, they may divide the responsibility between them, but the share of neither is lessened by the division. If either of them had done his duty the tragedy would have been averted. The guilt belongs in equal measure to both.

Possibly the blame goes further back. Who appointed this inspector? Was there any good reason for believing him to be a man who could be trusted?

The water supply of a city is inadequate, and its sources are defiled, so that the city is threatened with pestilence, but the necessary provision is delayed for years by official stupidity and selfishness. The council will not issue the bonds, because it is unwilling that the executive department, which is of opposite politics, should have the spending of the money. Individual statesmen refuse their co-operation with the scheme, because they are suspicious that those promoting it are not friendly to their political ambitions. Thus the matter drags on for years, and in the meantime an epidemic of typhoid breaks out and hundreds are prostrated. If the matter had been promptly taken up when the danger was first discovered, this calamity would have been averted. It is no accident. It is a crime, and the criminals are in full sight. Is their guilt brought home to them, or does a flabby and nerveless public sentiment pass all this slaughter of innocent human beings by as part of the game of politics? Who is to blame for this kind of public sentiment? Who is to blame for such men being in office? Who are the criminals?

LABOR'S GREAT WORK.

Contributes More to Human Happiness Than Any Institution in the Whole World.

For the Blacksmiths Journal.

When one considers the condition of workingmen of to-day, contrasted with their lot of twenty-five years ago, it causes one to wonder at the great changes brought about between that period and the present. The path has been strewn with blood, anguish, disappointed hopes and sacrifice, yet this path has led its travelers to the fuller measure of enjoyment and almost ideal conditions. Hope has inspired these toilers to press on and on and these selfsame toilers will struggle and sacrifice until correct and satisfying measures are meted out.

This is the day of the skilled workman. Organized labor has been the potent factor all these years, paving the way for better things. It has appropriated unto itself a great principle—one from the word of God—and it has diligently sought to apply this principle to all workers. An organization of workingmen and women formed for the uplifting of each and for the rescuing of those cast adrift on the sea of disorganization is one approved of by the Creator. It is as necessary for toilers to join an organization as it is a church. The church disseminates religion; the union that of charity and brotherhood. That of both is extremely difficult and has its discouraging elements. Trades unionism to-day is the pulse of America. It is not its wealth, nor its armed forces, nor its numbers, but solely that factor known as trades unionism, powerful in a degree such as was unknown before.

Trades unionism or organized labor has created a new order of things. It has unceasingly and assiduously applied itself to the task of redeeming men and women, and how it has succeeded! Over 3,000,000 in its ranks, with millions upon millions of acute sympathizers! It has introduced a new kind of Christian charity, and many have adopted its pattern. Look at the homes, the vast expenditure of money, the educating of men and women, the relieving

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of distress, the supporting of the aged and needy. These are monuments to organized labor such as the world never before knew.

As an illustration, New York City Typographical Union expends $100,000 a year in charity alone, not counting its other avenues of expense. What institution is there, sacred or secular, that can surpass the record of this New York union? We fear very few, if any. And this is one example of what organized labor is doing. It is no wonder harmony prevails. It is no wonder such men become expert and proficient.

Attacks from the outside against one member are felt by all—resisted by all. No wonder, then, that unionism grows.—Labor Journal.

FROM ANVIL

Editor Journal:—According to the Associated Press dispatch of Jan. 19th, from New York City, the Rev. Dr. James Roscoe Day, Chancellor of the University of Syracuse, in his address to the Alumni at their annual banquet at the Hotel Astor, he attacked the arguments in favor of the poor, the charitable and philantrophic movement which had been advocated a few moments before by J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rosa Pastor Stokes, his wife. He said, "What is all this cry that is being made about the poor wage earner. The wage earners get enough for what they do, and a great many of them get more! I know the poor, I have been among them, I have studied them, I know that they are the chief support of 10,000 saloons in this city. I know that they are the chief cause of intemperance and shiftlessness, and then blame it all on the hard-hearted corporations. We should cease some of our philantrophy which we practice and help the poor to learn their duty, and to make them help themselves," thus said the Rev. Dr. Day. A few criticisms will probably be timely. Doubtless there are some partial truths contained in the above remarks, which no truthful and intelligent worker will deny. It is a lamentable fact that many of the workers spend too much of their wages in saloons. Dr. Day's speech will have very little practical effect, coming from such a source, because Chancellor Day is unfriendly to the wage earner on general principles. It is to be regretted that his remarks were made before a class of young people who generally are the beneficiaries of wealth, either by inheritance or by exploitation, and who mostly believe what the professors teach. But these same teachers know about as much of economic and industrial conditions practically, as the students, because they have never had an opportunity to test by practical experience the truth of what they teach. The obvious truth of some of the remarks made ineffectual by the subtle insinuation that some of the workers receive more than they are entitled to. How does he know this, has he been at work in some shop or store where he could get some practical knowledge as to whether the worker gets more than he is entitled to? Did he ever meet a worker who told him that he was getting too much money? Here is where Dr. Day and most all the professors are lacking in proper, up-to-date experience, because if they had the actual experience, they would know that the employer will always take care that they do not pay too much for their help. But, for example, the impudent question may be asked: Do some of the professors get more than they are worth? Some get too much for what they produce, (Hot air) while some ought to get more. In all charity it may be said that the class to which Dr. Day belongs is getting more than they are entitled to! Because they need more practical experience!!

These people have a surplus of book knowledge, but a very large deficit of practical experience, otherwise they would not talk such nonsense, that a worker gets more than he is entitled to. There never was one who was not worth all he received, otherwise he would be replaced by another who was. This is plain every day common sense and experience. If it were not for organized labor wages would be at a lower lever than it is, as nearly every increase has been secured by coersion. If the workers were given their equitable share in the profits of their labor, they would be getting still more, notwithstanding Mr. Day's assertion to the contrary. There was a time within the memory of the present generation, when a worker was thought not entitled to any more than to be able to barely live and to work, and take what was offered by the employer. But those times are gone never to return. The idea of a worker to have a piano, books or an organ for his family does not take well with some of our university and college profesors. But "the world do move," and they can't prevent it. In conclusion, it is well to remember that there is a wide scope for improvement in regards to supporting so many saloons, it would be better for every worker if he spend more for his home, wife and children, and enjoy all the comforts and luxuries, which he can procure. To live a higher life should be the ambition of every worker!!

ANVIL.

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Valuable Pointers to Workers in Iron and Steel...

Mechanical.

EARNINGS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The Illinois Central is one of the lines that invariably shows handsome increase on earnings each year. The annual report for year ending on June 30, 1906, is in keeping with the past history of the road. The report states that the Company now operates 4423.87 miles, the gross receipts of which were $51,636,405.16 and net income over expenses of operation and taxes $18,455,924.36. The gross receipts from traffic increased over the preceding year, $2,127,755.22, or 4.30 per cent. The report states that the Company has secured control and operation of that part of the Tennessee Central lying to the westward of Nashville, Tenn., extending thence to Hopkinsville, Ky., 84.64 miles, with an option running until July 1, 1908, to purchase the property. Included in this option is the joint ownership with the Southern Railway of the Nashville Terminal Railroad, with its franchises and belt railroad.

In order to secure an entrance into Birmingham, Ala., trackage agreements have been made on satisfactory terms with the Mobile & Ohio for the use of that Company's tracks between Jackson, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., fifty-five miles; with the Southern and the Northern Alabama for use of the latter Company's tracks between Haleyville and Jasper, Ala., forty miles, with the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham for the use of that Company's tracks between Jasper and Birmingham, Ala., forty-one miles.

The Burlington's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906, shows that the road's gross earnings were $74,146,670, and the net earnings, $22,683,029.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient has filed its annual report which shows that they have over 172 miles in operation. Though the road is a new one yet its earnings for the past year exceeded the operating expenses by $56,221.43 which is an excellent showing for a new road in a new country.

The annual report of the Rock Island for the year ending June 30, shows that the gross earnings were $51,237,858, an increase over last year of $7,186,348, and the net earnings were $16,170,799, an increase of $3,177,499 or 24.5 per cent. A gross increase of more than 16 per cent in one year is certainly an endorsement of good management.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois annual report shows the road to have earned for the year ending June 30. $9,928,562 gross. The net receipts were $3,674,402, an increase net for the year of $690,546. Every department of the road showed an increase in earnings, the freight increase being $1,208,865 and the passenger $270,083, which is a splendid showing for a system of 947 miles.

The International & Great Northern has arranged to erect division shops at Bryan, Tex.

The Chicago Great Western will erect a new roundhouse at Red Wing, Minn., to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

The Seaboard Air Lines' new shops at Jacksonville, Fla., are now in course of construction and will cost between $750,000 and $900,000, including the new machinery, buildings, etc.

The Great Northern has plans for a 36-stall roundhouse at St. Paul, Minn.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient is building a 10-stall roundhouse at Fairview, Okla.

The Kansas City Southern will soon build division shops and a roundhouse at Port Arthur, Tex.

The Central of Georgia will make Cedartown, Ga., a division point and erect suitable shops there.

The Fort Worth & Denver City has plans for a new roundhouse to be constructed at Amarillo, Tex.

The shops the Southern Railway is building at Coster, Va., consists of a machine shop building 150x733 feet, and a 15-stall addition to the roundhouse.

The roundhouse and shops of the "Soo Line" at Bismarck, N. D., were destroyed by fire on October 3rd. It is understood that they will be rebuilt soon.

Mobridge, S. D., has been selected as a division point on the new extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Company is to erect a roundhouse there at an early date.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is to erect new shops and an electric power plant at

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Harrison, N. J. The shops are to consist of a machine, blacksmith and coach shop, storage house, etc.

Mention was made some time ago that the Intercolonial would build extensive shop improvements at Moneton, N. B. The following are the shops as recently contracted for: Freight car repair shop 133x 360 feet; planing mill, 80x260 feet; passenger car repair shop, 100x360 feet; passenger car paint shop, 100x360 feet; store house and office building, 50x350 feet; and will erect the following engine shops under one roof. Tool room, brass shop, bolt shop, 44x380 feet; machine shop in two bays, 133x380 feet; smith shop, 76x300 feet; engine erecting shop, 80x375 feet; boiler erecting shop, 50x300 feet; boiler shop, 50x 300 feet. A power house 68x250 feet and accessory buildings will also be erected.

The Western & Atlantic will erect a new roundhouse and division shops at Atlanta, Ga., to replace those destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. The roundhouse and equipment will all be modern.

A report from Omaha, Neb., informs us that the Union Pacific will erect a plant at that point for the purpose of building McKeen gasoline motors as it is the intention of the Company to use them extensively on branch lines.

The Grand Trunk has placed orders for 55 new locomotives with a locomotive works at Montreal. They are to be larger than any now in use on the system, and it is understood that they are to be the standard engines for future use.

An official of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company states that they propose to use oil as fuel on all their locomotives. Their passenger engines are now equipped for oil and the freight engines are to be likewise as fast as they can so arrange in the shops.

A district court at Salt Lake City recently held that a railroad company is liable for $1,000 damages for the death of a person killed while riding on the train even though the passenger was riding on a pass. It was stipulated, however, on the back of the pass that the holder of the transportation could not recover over $1,000 damages in case of gross negligence on the part of the company's employes.

It has been decided that after January 1, of next year, when the anti-pass provision of the new rate law becomes effective, all officials must pay full fare for domestic servants who accompany them or their families when traveling.

The Pennsylvania has issued a notice to the effect that after November 1, they will collect 15 per cent in excess of regular fare from all passengers not purchasing tickets excepting those boarding a train where there is no regular agent.

A new process for directly converting iron ore into malleable iron or steel by a continuous system has recently been made by two Australians, Messrs. Heskett and Moore, says the Scientific American. It is claimed that the new discovery will effect a saving of 25 per cent in the manufacture. The ore is simply concentrated by ordinary methods, or if it is magnetic it is separated electrically until the pure oxide of iron is obtained. The oxide of iron is passed through a revolving cylinder heated by waste gases from subsequent operations, and brought in that cylinder to a dull red heat. It drops from the cylinder to a second similar cylinder, and in the latter it is brought into contact with the deoxidizing gas which is forced through and brought into contact with the heated ore. The heated ore is thus converted into pure iron. Accompanied by and protected by the deoxidizing gas, it is passed into a third chamber or melting hearth, where it falls into a bath of molten iron, and is converted directly into steel or balled up as malleable iron.

EARNINGS OF THE WABASH.

The annual report of the Wabash has been presented to the stockholders of that road, and has also been made public. It shows that for the year ending June 30, 1906, the gross earnings were $25,015,378.70 as against $24,696,600 for the preceding year. The net earnings were $6,937,491.35 as against $4,193,155.55 of last year. In commenting on the report, President Delano made the following statements:

"There was a very large decrease in passenger earnings as compared with the World's Fair year, but this was a little more than made up by freight earnings, which increased more than 18 per cent over the previous year. The diminution in passenger earnings was not wholly due to World's Fair business; for a large contributing cause has been the opening of new rail lines between Chicago and St. Louis and between St. Louis and Kansas City, as well as the competition of electric lines both in Illinois and Indiana. The margin of profit at which passenger business is now done is so very small considering the service demanded that we must look largely to freight traffic for net revenue. The state of Ohio has passed a law limiting passenger rates to two cents per mile, and this, of course, still further diminishes the revenues from passenger business.

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A FEW THINKS FROM AN OLD HEAD ON POINTS THAT POINT TO THOUGHTS YOU OUGHT TO THINK ABOUT.

Samuel Spencer was, up to last Thanksgiving, the president of a great railroad—the Southern. On that morning he, with several invited guests, were killed and burned to cinders, near Lawyer's block station, Virginia. His car was attached to the rear of train No. 33, and was struck by train No. 37, which had, through somebody's error, been permitted to enter the block not yet cleared by No. 33. The newspapers of the country headlined their story of the calamity so as to charge the responsibility upon a young railroad telegrapher, named Mattox, located at Rangoon. The Southern's highest officials held a hot air investigation, and confirmed this idea. That's the way the whole public has it—a telegrapher was responsible.

Perhaps Mattox was to blame for permitting the two trains to occupy the same block at the same time, but he *WAS not responsible for the resulting catastrophe.*

Then who was?

Nobody but Samuel Spencer himself.

I was detailed on the case as a correspondent, and my own newspaper refused to print what I am now going to tell the telegraphers in our own *Journal.*

The book of rules of the Southern railway makes it imperative for the flagman of every train to be stationed at the rear of the train. President Spencer had refused to permit the flagman of train No. 33 to ride in his car (negroes, however, being unobjectionable), and compelled him (the flagman) to violate his (Spencer's) rules, and ride in a Pullman car ahead of Spencer's car. From this Pullman, egress was possible only through the front vestibuled and locked door of the car. The flagman had no time to make his exit from the Pullman and get back up the road to flag any possible on-coming train.

But had he been where the book of rules says he should have been, and where he would have been, had not Mr. Spencer denied him the opportunity to be, he could, when No. 33 came to a stop have stepped immediately to the rear platform of Mr. Spencer's car and dropped a lighted fuse, which the engineer of No. 37 could have seen and thus brought his train to a stop before he killed the occupants of Spencer's car.

There were paid passengers, scores of them on No. 33, and their lives were all jeopardized by Mr. Spencer's exclusiveness, but no one was killed except the occupants of Spencer's car.

Maybe Providence and retribution were doing teamwork on the occasion.

But why will public newspapers withhold this information from their readers? The free pass game is a dead card. Why put the whole thing onto poor Mattox and cover up Spencer's responsibility?

A LA RUSSIA.

1,750,000 Child Slaves Toil for Trusts.

"The United States stands next to Russia in the matter of transforming children into wage earners and slaves," declared the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones recently, supplementing his address at Lincoln Center.

He declared that the treatment accorded Mrs. Van Der Vaart, the Chicago settlement worker who was ejected from the Alton Glass Works, was evidence of the greed of corporations and their desire to conceal their methods from the public.

"The corporation which boasts the largest glass factory in the world, located in our own state, last week shut its doors in the face of our Mrs. Van Der Vaart, whose only crime was that she is interested in the children and zealous for their wellbeing," he said.

"There are 1,750,000 children between ten and sixteen employed in gainful occupations in this country to-day; 589,000 of them between the ages of ten and fourteen are able neither to read nor write.

"But let us rejoice. The very forces that menace our civilization to-day represent its hope; the forces that threaten to wreck us are yet to redeem us. The very methods that so successfully multiply millionaires are to make well-meaning, right-minded paupers impossible, remove material want and physical penury forever out of the ranks of the industrious and the sober. Hunger and nakedness, aye, charity, will belong only to the unworthy and the degenerate.

"All this talk of 'income' and inheritance taxes, this effort to put a limit to private fortunes in the interest of public weal, represents the dawn of a new day that is to apply the methods, which have won out so magnificently in the realm of matter, to the problems of spirit. When the virtuous recognize the necessity of standing together, of presenting a common front against vice, as the vicious have learned to do against sobriety and decency, then virtue will triumph where now vice is triumphant."

Finkle & Sons of Chicago are waging war on Union Labor. Blacksmiths and Helpers, govern yourselves accordingly.

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EDITORIALS.

By JAMES W. KLINE

JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

From a special dispatch to the Inter-Ocean, we learn that the Japanese question on the Pacific coast was the subject of a two hours' conference at the White House between President Roosevelt and members of the California delegation in Congress. At the close of the conference the California delegation authorized the following statement:

"The California delegation had a very full and harmonious discussion with the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Navy on the serious questions relating to the Japanese on the Pacific coast. The character of the discussion leads us to feel confident that a solution will be reached satisfactory to all concerned.

"The result of the meeting is that the delegation has telegraphed to the President of the San Francisco board of education and the superintendent of schools to come to Washington at once for a conference with the President and Secretary of State."

The existing treaty between the United States and Japan will expire March 12 this year. President Roosevelt has heretofore assured the members of Congress from California that he would endeavor to form a new treaty with the Japanese empire which would meet with their entire approval and at the same time prove satisfactory to the Tokio government.

The Californians have in the past insisted on an exclusion act to bar Japanese coolies out of the United States, but it is hinted tonight that as a result of the conference, Senators Perkins and Flint and the members of the House of Representatives from that state have practically agreed to waive this demand and leave it to President Roosevelt to negotiate a new convention which will keep Japanese cooly labor out of this country. Japan has made it clear that she will only consider a treaty that is mutual, and what concessions this government has been asked to make have not been made public.

It is admitted at the Japanese embassy that Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, has discussed the proposed treaty with the President and that they are in perfect accord. The second secretary of the embassy, Mr. Hanihara, refused to say what concessions had been promised by this government or as to what would be satisfactory to the Tokio government. He stated, however, that Japan does not encourage her laborers to come to this country.

Members of the California delegation who participated in the conference have been pledged to secrecy and refuse to talk of the matters discussed with the President further than what is contained in the statement of the California delegation. The statement was given out by Representative Hayes and was prepared in the President's office and approved by Mr. Roosevelt.

The immigration bureau received a long report from Commissoner North at San Francisco reciting the circumstances attending the landing of about 800 Japanese immigrants on the steamships Alameda and Korea. These immigrants came from Hawaii. Statements made by the immigrants indicated that perhaps fifty of them were contract laborers, and the commissioner expressed the opinion that had it been possible to examine thoroughly those arriving on the Korea a very large percentage would have been found to be contract laborers. He believes that practically all the Japanese arriving on the two vessels were recruited in Japan and by the so-called immigration societies for work on the Hawaiian Islands and after remaining there for a time to come to the United States. Strict surveillance will be had over those believed to be contract laborers, and if evidence can be found substantiating this belief they will be deported.

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FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

In Trades Union lies the future prosperity of the nation. This statement is axiomatic, needs no argument to prove it, and is perhaps more thoroughly understood by the capitalists, who are in the minority, than by the great masses. This understanding is shown by the open antagonism and menacing attitude of the capitalistic class to craft organization. Any avowed expression of friedship by this class may be seriously questioned, for it has for its purpose the advancement first, last and always, of capitalistic interest.

Labor is struggling for equitable consideration, and a fair share in the distribution of the wealth it creates, while trusts, corporations and combines, the institutions of capital, are fighting to obtain the lion's share without adequate return.

Labor can and will succeed in eventually adjusting conditions, but this end will be obtained only when craft organizations become more class conscious, stronger in affiliation, more energetic in the enunciation of faith, more earnest in the practice of tenets, and heartier in the demontsration of fraternity.

Labor creates the wealth of the nation, but does not enjoy it; Capital hoards it in vaults, squanders it in dissipation and voluptuous extravagances. The few feast while the many starve, and you constantly hear, "Why, if the rich did not spend his money the poor man would starve." There is no war between Labor and working Capital, i. e., Capital expended in the institution of instrumentalities for the advancement of national or general prosperity. The building of railroads, opening of mines, establishment of factories, starting of mills by Capital will be always favored by Labor, but the placing of these instrumentalities in the hands of trusts and combines for individual wealth aggrandizement, through the watering of stock to enhance values, the ruthless driving of operatives to swell dividends, and the reduction of pay for employes, will be, and should be, fought against by *class-conscious* labor, organized into unions and federations, until the right to share in the general prosperity is conceded.

CHILD LABOR UP TO THE STATES.

House Judiciary Committee Reports Congress Has No Jurisdiction.

Chairman Jenkins of the house committee on judiciary submitted a report in which it is stated emphatically that the committee is of the opinion that "congress has no jurisdiction or authority over the subject of woman and child labor and has no authority to suppress any abuses of such labor or ameliorate conditions surrounding the employment of such laborers." The committee holds that the regulation of woman and child labor is within the police power of the various states.

This report was made in compliance with the resolution from the house committee on appropriations asking for an opinion on the subject before the appropriations committee included an item in an appropriation bill to cover the expense of the investigation of woman and child labor in the United States.

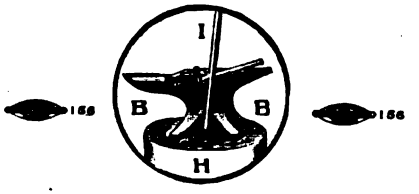
In concluding its report the house committee on judiciary says: "The national government is too weak to undertake the exercise of the police power of the state. In a short time this great nation would be worse than a ship in midocean in a great storm, without a rudder of comfort. The division of power was wise and beneficial. Time, study and experience approve it and we should not attempt in an unconstitutional way the destruction of the substructure of our government. If, then, these two great powers of police and commerce are separate and independent, the power of the state sovereign, where is the authority for saying that congress can invade and impair that power entire and independent in the state. The right and power of both the state and nation must be respected and upheld."

NOTICE!—Thomas Johnson, card No. 26,-291, member of No. 495, Alamosa, Colorado, height about 5 ft. 10 in., weight 165, dark complexion, left Chicago owing a $20 board bill. He placed his due book as a recommendation with his landlady, a widow, which was accepted in good faith. After eating her bread he brings dishonor upon the craft by running away and leaving his due book. We are now in possession of the book and will keep it until he straightens up. Brothers, govern yourselves accordingly. Do not allow him to join again.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

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BY THE WAY.

The rates for blacksmith and helpers at Douglas, Ariz., are as follows: Big fires, 47½c, others 43c, Helpers, 30c.

Some members never attend meetings, or keep their dues paid up, till they want a card to travel on, or "panhandle" with?

Sterling Local 142—Kindly announce that Brother E. K. Carpenter has left here with a paid-up book, and is worthy of any favors shown him.—THOMAS LEWIS, Sec.

The agreement printed in the January issue of this Journal under the heading of "Minneapolis & St. Paul R. R." should have read "Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R."

New locals are coming in right along, and we can congratulate ourselves on having organizers that attend to business. Another thing, they are not *booze fighters* and are of the *gentlemanly sort*, and deserve respect wherever they go. And that goes a long way in organizing men.

THE WINDS OF MARCH

From the icy vaults of caverns deep,
In the far North Wood by the mountain steep,
The Winds of March, with a roaring sweep,
Come rushing forth like the billowy deep.

They chill the air with their swirling rush,
They fill the soul with an awsome hush,
And a fear like death that seems to crush
The souls of all in its fearful rush.

Its moaning, groaning, whistling sounds
As it soughs through the trees with its awful bounds.
Like a leashless pack of the dreaded hounds,
O'er the cold, bleak plains and desolate grounds.

Like a pall of death to the fearful soul,
Like the weird cry from the gray wolf's fold,
It strikes a terror to the inmost soul
Alike to the maiden or warrior bold.

O, wintry winds, with your cold, bleak blasts
Be calm in your exit, and when at last
Your mission is done like the long-lost past,
Unfurl your banner from April's mast
And shower the earth from a southern blast.

And as your days are laid at rest,
And all your deeds, though not the best,
Are balanced up—among the blest
May you repose in eternal rest.

Brother Dougherty landed on Berwick in great shape. Say, W. J. D., we knocked our big toe nail off many a time on those rocks on the farm across the Susquehanna when a kid.

Don't forget that the American Hoist and Derrick Co. of St. Paul is on the unfair list, and is fighting union Blacksmiths and Helpers. Keep away and use your influence to keep others away. A committee has taken action and will push this matter to a victorious end.

Our troubles do not always come singly. Vice President Henry's father passed away some time ago; now his sister-in-law follows. Brother and Mrs. Henry have the sympathy of the craft in their bereavement.

At the first session of the present Congress the House Judiciary Committee postponed until this (the second) session the consideration of the bill to regulate and limit the issuance of the injunction processes, or, in other words, to prevent its abuse. It is expected that an effort will be made by members of the committee favorable to Labor's injunction bill (Pearre) to report it to the House. Every effort will be made to encourage this move and secure consideration for this most important measure.

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The House of Representatives has passed the bill urged by Labor affording the states and territories the right to protect themselves from the product of the labor of the inmates of prisons of other states from entering their own. The bill is now before the Senate and its passage there should be pressed with energy and persistance.

Labor insists that peaceable picketing, also the persuasion of non-unionists to make common cause to transfer patronage from an antagonistic employer to others more friendly, are acts which are not forbidden by law, and it is the essence of liberty for the working people to exercise those rights and to perform those functions.

The settlement on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain was made after a two weeks' strike. The company wanted it to appear that they had offered what we accepted before we called the strike, which is erroneous. We don't strike for fun, *but we'll strike if we don't get justice.* The Missouri Pacific didn't think so, but it runs through Missouri.

In discussing the action of the President in dismissing the colored regiment because of the Brownsville affair, Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, in his speech, quoted a great authority upon the definition of liberty. It may prove additionally interesting because of its application to Labor's contention in the injunction abuse and otherwise. He says: "Liberty is the right to do that which the law does not forbid."

The appalling disaster which befell passengers in the railroad accident at Terra Cotta, in the District of Columbia, recently, and by which more than 40 were killed and about one hundred wounded and maimed, shocked the sensibilities and humane feelings of all our people. Occurring almost within the shadow of the dome of the capitol, it even penetrated the sensibilities of many Congressmen. It clearly demonstrated the necessity of the demand made by organized labor for a limitation of the hours of labor of the workers, including those engaged in railroad transportation.

A bill by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, to limit the hours of labor of railroad employes to 16 per day has been adopted by the Senate by a vote of 70 to 1, 19 not voting. Te bill is pending before the House and certainly should receive the immediate favorable action of that body. Sixteen hours a day is much too long, yet this bill is a step in the right direction. If it were promptly enacted into law a further reduction might soon be made. It can be made a law at this session of Congress if the men of Labor and the friends of humanity will but make it manifest to their respective Congressmen that they are in dead earnest.

And so another law passed by Congress, for the protection of the life and limbs of laborers has been declared unconstitutional. The Employers' Liability Law, passed by the last session of the present Congress, has been so declared by Federal Judge Evans of Kentucky. According to Judge Evans, Congress has no power under the interstate commerce provision of the constitution to enact such legislation. We shall have occasion to refer to this question again, but in the meantime may be permitted to make an addition to the famous remark of a now dead Congressman from New York, "What's the Constitution among friends?—A whole heap when convenient." President Roosevelt has directed the Department of Justice to help in appealing the case to the higher United States courts for the purpose of securing a reversal of Judge Evans' decision and the establishment of the law's constitutionality.

Zone Local No. 400, located in Gorgona, Canal Zone, was organized some time ago by J. W. Fein, member of Rose City No. 30. Brother Fein is one of the hustlers of our craft and is to be congratulated for his efficient work in the Zone. He thinks they are the best bunch in the land (Canal Zone we presume he means), except himself. Well, John, include yourself, don't be too modest. He says they are bothered with Barbadoians, Jamacians and Mosquitoes. They need good blacksmiths and good helpers. They pay 44c per for helpers and 56c for heaters. The helpers there now are mostly Jamacians and they are not worth the 80c per day which they are getting. Brother Fein says they have no pig-tail Chinamen there but the first one that comes along he will send the general office the pig-tail for a souvenir. Bro. Fein says there are no Chinese or Japanese laborers there yet, but the Italians, Spaniards and Barbadoians and Jamacians are doing the work. Bro. Fein says President Teddy was there and inspected every nook and corner of the place and his report was the absolute truth. The *Yellow Peril* is not as dangerous as some would have us think. We hope to hear from Bro. Fein often. He says the mosquitoes are about the size of spring chickens.

He needs regeneration who never hears music in the voice of children, nor sees beauty in flowers.

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The position of Labor opposing the employment of Chinese coolies on the Panama Canal is more than likely to be accepted by our government. A party of 12 Congressmen visited the Panama Canal zone during the holiday recess and made a thorough investigation. Most of them openly declared on their return that there is no necessity for the employment of coolie labor. Chairman Shonts is reported to have come to this conclusion. Official opinion is gradually and surely coming around to the position taken by the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston in the convention of 1903. reaffirmed at every convention since, and presented over and over again to the direct attention of the official judgment will yet come our way and realize that it was an industrial blunder, if nothing worse, to have nullified the application of eight hour law upon the canal construction.

The packers, who last session won their big fight to force the government to pay the cost of inspection of meats and meat products, may yet be forced to pay for that expense. Senator Beveridge purposes to push the fight to impose this item upon them and has uncovered in open Senate the fact that the committee on agriculture has apparently been quietly playing the game of the packers. It was on December 6 that Beveridge introduced his measure requiring that the packers must pay the cost of the inspection, and that in addition the date of the inspections or packing must be placed on the label of each package. The measure went to the Committee on Agriculture, of which Senator Proctor is chairman, and has not since been heard from.

In order that local trade unionists may know what brands of flour are unfair, the following is the list as sent out by the international organization of flour and cereal mill employes union:

Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. unfair. Organized labor and sympathizers are requested not to purchase flour bearing these brands: Washburn-Crosby Co.'s Gold Medal, Parisian, Triple Ex, Regal, Superlative, Snowdrop, Northern Pacific, Crocker's Best, Queen Wilhelmina, Netherlands, Iron Duke. Washburn-Crosby Co. make the following brands: Royal Milling Co.'s Ben Hur and Ajax; Jenkins Co.'s Vienna, French Flag, White River; Minnesota Flour Mfg. Co.'s Rex; Humboldt's Milling Co.'s Supreme, Big Bonzana, Arlington. This action has been endorsed by American Federation of Labor. They have refused to arbitrate.

It may be doubtful whether the public generally are fully aware of what is already being done for the aged by workingmen through their trades unions and other self help organizations. Forty of the principal trades unions paid in 1904 no less a sum than $1,336,980 in superannuation benefit. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers itself is paying more than $500,000 a year to its aged members. All this is in addition to large expenditures on the unemployed, which again is no doubt greatly swelled by those who are made workless through old age. The Northumberland and Durham Miners' Permanent Relief fund has for many years made provision for its aged members. In 1905 there were 4,591 on the fund, the total amount paid in superannuation for the year being $300,000.—Nineteenth Century.

It is not what a man earns, but what he saves of that earning which will bring him to rank among the successful. It is the savings of the people that constitutes the wealth of any country. In the United States the aggregate savings are larger than in any other country in the world, but the business of saving has been turned over to the landlord and the capitalist, while the working man, the wage earner, in the majority spends his all for rent, clothing, food and drink—and for luxuries. It is said that in 1906 $15,000,000 was spent for liquor over the bars in Chicago alone. Now it is a fact that a large proportion of this was contributed by working men. This amount would comfortably home 250,000 people with a general reduction of rent. The man who injudiciously spends 25 cents per day wastes nearly a $100 a year, and this amount, if saved for a few years, with the interest, would buy a neat home, a garden patch, and make the saver his own landlord. Are you one of the contributors, brother, to Chicago's annual $15,000,000 bar fund? If you are, "cut it out." Save for the "rainy day," which may come, and when this practice becomes general instead of being confined to the few, the wealth of the country will be distributed among the people. Reckless spending is today the curse of the American wage earner.

Miss Meadowsweet—"Excuse my ignorance; but ought I to call you Mr. Squills or Dr. Squills?"

"The Doctor (irascibly)—"Oh, call me anything you like. Some of my friends call me an old idiot."

Miss Meadowsweet—"Ah! but those are only people who know you intimately."—Stray Stories.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

A REVERIE.

My cup is a cup of sorrow—
And, turn it as I will,
The breath of the myrrh and aloes
Clings to its sharp edge still.
But if ever I fain would leave it
With the bitter dregs unquaffed,
Jesus, I try to remember,
Thine was a harder draught.

My path is beset with briars—
They tear my lagging feet;
Dark are the ways I wander,
Cruel the foes I meet.
But if ever I fain would linger,
Then comes that face divine;
Jesus, I try to remember,
A wearier road was thine.

My cross is of fire and iron—
It wounds to the very bone;
But if to the top of Calvary
I needs must climb alone,
When the soul I would have died for
Turns ice and stone from me,
Savior of all, I remember,
A world rejected Thee.

SHE HOLDS HER HEAD TOO HIGH.

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

Goddess of Liberty, listen;
Listen, I say, and look
To the sounds and sights of sorrow
This side of Sandy Hook.
Your eye is searching the distance;
You are holding your torch too high
To see the slaves who are fettered,
Though close at your feet they lie;
And the cry of the suffering stranger
Has reached your ear and your breast,
But you do not heed the wail that comes
From the haunts of your own oppressed.

Goddess of Liberty, follow;
Follow me where I lead;
Come down into the sweat shop
And look on the work of greed;
Look on the faces of children
Old before they were born;
Look on the haggard women,
Of all sex graces shorn;
Look on the men—Gold help us—
If this is what it means
To be men in the land of freedom
And live like mere machines.

Goddess of Liberty, answer:
How can the slaves of Spain
Find freedom under your banner
While your own still wear the chain?
Loud is the screech of the eagle,
And boastful the voice of your drums,
But they do not silence the wail of despair
That rises out of your slums.
What will you do with your conquests,
And how shall your hosts be fed,
While our streets are filled with desperate throngs.
Crying for work or bread?

LIFE.

Life would be more like a loving dream
If we could teach ourselves to love the noblest,
And cherish the small rays of light as they beam;
And in actions, great or small, do our grandest.

"Do unto others as ye would be done by,"
And life's cares will disappear as if by magic;
Then will we have less cause to sigh.
Let us, then, follow the wisdom of this logic.

Then let us rally our forces and start anew;
Throw off these feelings of dulness and languor,
And bid them all a hurried but long adieu,
Leaving no room for sorrowful thoughts and self-censure.

E. B. J.

Undoubtedly a great part of the mischief which has cursed the world since the beginning has been done by too much talking. Where no fuel is, the fire soon goes out. Where no tale bearer is, the strife soon ceaseth. Had our first parent, old Mother Eve, not paused to parley with the serpent, paradise would have never been lost, and thenceforth all through history, idle words have been among the agencies which have turned the fate of nations. A word once spoken can never be recalled. Alas for the times when men and women bewail themselves in bitterness of spirit over the careless word scarce meant to be unkind which had so much better be left unsaid.

There are many cruel battles in which the weapons are "looks like daggers and words like blows" duels in which there is no bloodshed, but the wounds of which are not to be healed by any amount of subsequent remorse or repentance.

There is much truth in the saying that a strong character never is entirely understood, and therefore, it often is possible for those who are lacking in strength to gain credit therefor by a judicious amount of reserve. It is a mistake to be too communicative, even to one's intimates. Confidence to strangers is idiocy. To unravel oneself, as it were, is to explain one's personal magnetism.

CAN WOMEN BE BLAMED FOR NOT MARRYING

So long as men think that they have a right to be vile and unclean?

So long as men are narcotized with tobacco and soaked with beer and whiskey?

So long as men "beginning in youth to smoke cigarettes are undersized in their stature, shrunken in their physical being,

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atrophied in their intellectual make-up?"

So long as men are not fit to be husbands and fathers?

As long as fond fathers slave and mothers sacrifice so that foolish daughters can hide the petticoat of poverty under a silk dress and fill with vanity heads that ought to be filled with practical knowledge, our girls are going to grow up with the idea that getting married is getting rid of responsibility instead of assuming it.

VACATION EXCEPTION IN CHILD LABOR LAW.

Although the list of states fixing fourteen years as the legal age for working slowly lengthens, there are still great numbers of exceptions, says Charities. The legal age for beginning work remains at ten years in Nebraska (in vacation), and in Alabama and Arkansas at all times for children of widows and disabled fathers.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are the only remaining Northern States which permit factory work at the age of twelve years. Although this is nominally limited to the vacation, the return of children to school in the Fall is difficult, if not impossible of enforcement. The importance of the twelve years' age limit in these states lies in the fact that all three have cotton mills employing children.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN DENVER.

The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has affiliated with the Denver Chamber of Commerce and chosen three members to represent it in the directorate of that institution.

This is practically a union between organized labor and organized capital.

Labor took the first step in the attempt to bring employers and employes together by the adoption of resolutions in the Trades and Labor Assembly. Capital met the toilers more than half way, it is reported, and extended the right hand of fellowship.

The object on each side of this new alliance is the upbuilding and progress of Denver's industries.

The new movement is an experiment, and as such it will be closely watched by the whole country.

See that your wife asks for union label goods from the grocer. What an immense impetus the labor movement would be given if all union men's wives would follow this rule in all they buy.

Reprove thy friend privately, commend him publicly.—Solon.

HOW FISH SLEEP.

Fish may be seen lying motionless on the sand in the bottom of the water for hours. While they do not close their eyes it is supposed that they are asleep. Usually they face the current and sometimes lie in the shelter of stones.

Some fish, like the gudgeon, remain in one position from fall until spring. The barbeis and breams sleep in companies on the mud bottom. In summer the pike sleeps near the surface, close to the bank, where the sunlight can reach him. The eel hides in holes that it makes in the bank. The carp keeps near the bottom.

It is not so easy to study the sea fish, but herring, mackerel and other socalled migratory fish, pass the winter at the bottom, in a kind of stupor. Some mackerel have been found half buried in the mud. Other fish become frozen up in the ice.

WHY HUSBANDS AREN'T HAPPY.

"Because the stork presents its bill too often."

"They aren't slick enough at making excuses."

"Because marriage restores the eyesight of love."

"They dare not be or their wives mistrust them."

"Because their pockets do not jingle as when they were single."

"Because while they have better halves, single men have better quarters."—New York World.

The little daughter of Representative Burleson of Texas goes to the same school Quentin Roosevelt attends. They have a drill each day in marching out of the room. Little Miss Burleson was so placed yesterday that she and Quentin Roosevelt were to take hold of one another's hands and march out. The little girl held back when she saw the president's son with extended hand alongside of her.

"Take his hand," the teacher said.

"I'm sorry, but I can't," Miss Burleson said.

"Why not," the teacher asked.

"Because I'm a Democrat," she said and insisted on walking down alone.

ALF'S ALFALFA.

Alf Alford, who lives down at Alpha,
Has raised a large crop of alfalfa;
But those who would buy
Find it's no use to try
To get Alf's alfalfa at Alpha.

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

NOTICE.

A man by the name of Charles Montgomery, formerly a member of Moline, Ill., No. 461, card No. 25731, was in Clifton Forge, jumped his board bill, stole six sample pocket knives, and some underclothing. Also at Huntington he left an unpaid board bill.

[The sooner we are rid of such union men the better. Craftsmen, give them a wide berth until such time as they make reparation and act the part of a gentleman. —Editor.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The following members of Local Union No. 493 have been expelled for disloyalty. These members were out on strike by order of the General President in support of our members in Philadelphia, which, had they done so, would have settled that trouble at once. These traitors to our ranks, known as J. Sheehan, President, and Charles Loy, are especially to blame for this action. We hope the craft at large will note this fact and govern themselves accordingly. East St. Louis and St. Louis union men should keep them in mind. Sheehan is a butcher-workman, lost out in that strike (to hear him tell it) and began helping a spring-maker and was promoted as an inducement to betray his brothers.

Expelled by Executive Board:—

J. Sheehan, President, Hugh Dickens, Bob Irwin, Rob. Gardener, Charles Loy, M. Vincent, C. Brockman, H. Keck, E. Hoppe, D. Landgraph, Fred Otto, Thos. Fulgham, and all others who voted with them.

WANTED—Three good union blacksmiths. Apply at once to Secretary of Local No. 277, Livingston, Mont., WALTER M. NYE, BOX 1166, Livingston, Montana.

Local No. 82, Victoria, requested that Thomas Duncan, Card No. 29770, and Wm. Dockings, Card No. 24298, be published in our Journal for scabbing there. Look out for them, boys.

Due book belonging to Jack McClellan, Card No. 29454, has been stolen from him. Brothers, be on the lookout for it and if at any time it can be found, notify Local No. 277 or General Union.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT KLINE.

I wrote my last report from Omaha. I visited Sioux City and met all the members but one. Foreman Tierney has the best kept shop I was ever in and the men all take pride in keeping it so; if they don't, Mike goes after them; and so he ought. Being called to the office I cut out several visits and dropped off at Oelwein, where I met in joint session 220 and 341 and after business was transacted we had the songs by Brother Bayness and quartette composed of Brothers Abel, Gregory and Bensch. Brother Asbury was full of good suggestions, as were most all. Brother Bayness informed us of the fact that his Apprentice papers were written either on papyrus or sheepskin—he was not sure—then recited an original poem which appears in this issue. Time passed rapidly and at 1 p. m. I took the train for Chicago; spent enough time in the office to catch up with the work and departed for St. Louis in conference with the Missouri Pacific system. Very little satisfaction we got from Supt. Smith, so a strike was called on the 8th of February, and every smith and helper on the system obeyed the call except Atchison, Kansas, where we had no members.

I left for Chicago on account of sickness in my family, and on the 19th returned and conferred with Superintendent Smith and a settlement was made and signed. The boys on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain were loyal to a man, and a credit to the craft. (See agreement this issue.) The Terminal Company and the American Brake is still to be settled. St. Louis is waking up—*so mote it be.*

The General President is very busy (*but not kicking*), and will do all he can to fill in where the organizer cannot go.

Brother Dougherty was called to Berwick, Pa., and settled a strike in the American Car & Foundry Co.'s plant to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Wabash received our attention and at present is in an unsettled state on account of the failure of the arbitrators in selecting the umpire. We do not wish to forecast the future, but we can see the outcome. We cannot go further in detail and will await developments. Our organizers are doing excellent work and the craft is growing.

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REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT P. C. CUMMINS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16th, 1907.

Jas. IV. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.:

On January 2 I returned to Philadelphia, where I found the boys anxiously awaiting my return and as vigorous in the fight as when they came out last August. They deserve to win. On Saturday, January 5, some of our boys escorted the Jersey Scabs to their homes across the river where Bro. Ben. Wilse was arrested by a Camden officer. There is no doubt that this was pre-arranged by the Railway Steel Spring Company as Bro. Wilse surely violated no law. I immediately went to Camden, N. J., and procured his release, and as Brother Hanley, in his letter in the February Journal, explains this case I will not go into details. Suffice to say, that as usual we got Brother Wilse permanently released.

By request of President Kline and previous arrangement, I next went to Providence, R. I., and on the 8th of January addressed a very large and enthusiastic audience of smiths and helpers of that city. At the close of the meeting nearly all present expressed their desire and intention to join our brotherhood and a large number took applications to be filled out and presented at the next regular meeting.

As I had previously been informed by President Kline that there was trouble brewing at Montreal and requesting me to look after it, I then started for that place. I found that the trouble was that the plant of the American Locomotive Company in that city and started as follows:

As soon as the cold weather came on and it became necessary to close the doors and windows, the gas and smoke gathered so thick in the shop that the men could hardly breathe, there being no ventilation or other means where it could escape except by opening the doors, and as the weather is very cold at Montreal the men could not work with the doors open. The Company had been promising to attend to it for a long time. It appears that a new Superintendent had recently been sent there (as the men believed to cut the prices), in fact he said as much in the presence of myself and the committee. I found a great amount of dissatisfaction among the members of No. 274; a large number had become delinquent in their dues.

The management at the plant, knowing the dis-united condition of the men, already commenced cutting prices and they had already, as was claimed, discharged Brother Tibbetts of our shop committee, but the Company claimed he had quit his work and had so notified them. This matter had been talked over in the local and the members from other shops had indorsed the grievance of the locomotive men. These men could see no way but to strike. In fact when I got there a strike seemed almost inevitable and one that would involve about one hundred men. Believing that under the existing disorganized and disgruntled condition of the men and believing that the management knew and was desirous of taking advantage of same, that a strike at that time would be disastrous to the men, I urged that no strike take place until we could strengthen our forces and thus put ourselves in fair condition to win, if the strike should be forced upon us. With that end in view I, together with a committee, called at the office and had a long conference with their management and superintendent. After Strongly contending that the condition of the shop was positively unhealthy and not fit for men to work in, I finally received their promise to immediately attend to it and get rid of the gas, but they refused to reinstate Brother Tibbetts, claiming that he had quit of his own accord, and they plainly told us that they were going to reduce prices, claiming that the Company was paying too much, not only at Montreal but also at all their other shops.

So I immediately commenced to prepare for the future. While I was at Montreal about two weeks I held eight meetings and reinstated over a hundred delinquent members, organized two new locals, a Territorial District Council, established a business office and had a business agent elected, thus putting our organization there upon a good sound business basis with over six hundred members at Montreal. I believe that they are now in condition to weather the storm when it comes. But I believe the storm has been averted, from the fact that as soon as the management heard of our preparation for war, the superintendent went through the shop and notified the assistant superintendent and the several foremen that there should be no more reducing of prices and no more men discharged without his special order.

I have repeatedly made the claim that no strike should be entered into without a thorough preparation upon our part previous to striking and if this is done we are not only better prepared to win the strike but that in a majority of cases the strike can be averted and satisfactory con-

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ditions obtained without strike. The above case is evidenced of the soundness of this claim.

Respectfully submitted,
P. C. CUMMINS, 1st V. P.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER JOHN J. MOCKLER.

Webster Grove, Mo., Feb. 25, 1907.

Jas. W. Kline:—My last report left me at St. Louis, waiting for a conference with Mr. Sullivan, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific system. On January 25, I was instructed to proceed to Portsmouth, Va., as trouble was anticipated at that point. Brother Jolliff, Secretary of No. 144, met me at the dock when the steamer landed. He was using crutches to enable him to move about, on account of a truck frame falling from the anvil on his foot, causing a very painful injury. He led me to the hotel and after supper we went to the hall and I met some of the members of No. 144, the majority having had to work overtime that night.

At the meeting I learned that the men at that point had put in a demand to the officials of the Sea Board Air Line Railroad there for an advance in wages and after several conferences with Master Mechanic were compelled to accept an advance of one and two cents per hour, making the prevailing rate 29 cents per hour, which is a very low rate for competent blacksmiths to receive.

The facts of the case are a mistake was made in not having the other five shops represented and have a delegate from each shop and draw up an agreement and wage rate and have some one from headquarters to help them to obtain their demands. I explained the matter to them and they are going to get in touch with the other shops and get an agreement with the Sea Board Air Line road.

The members of No. 144 delegated Bro. Mount to show me around the next day and we went to the Sea Board shop and made the acquaintance of the members who were not able to be present the evening before. Brother Mount escorted me through the Navy Yard and over to Norfolk and made my visit a very pleasant one. That evening I had the pleasure of having the company of Brother Jean, President of No. 144, whose company made the evening enjoyable.

I left Portsmouth February 1 for Altoona, Pa., and found that the shop officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad at that point were intimidating the men in the blacksmith shop by suspending them from work and hinting that it was on account of belonging to the Blacksmith's union. I went to the office of the company and had a conference with Acting Master Mechanic Norris and the foreman of the blacksmith department, Mr. Bollinger, both of whom denied that the men had been suspended for belonging to the union, but stated that the men had been suspended on account of slackness of work.

I attended the meeting that night of No. 156 and after initiating three new members I informed the members of the results of the conference I had with the officials, and after addressing them on their rights as free American citizens and demanding such rights I promised to return and attend their next meeting.

I left Altoona for Pittsburgh February 9 and attended the meeting of No. 268. Bro. Eggers, a very energetic and efficient officer is president of that local, and after the initiation of two new members I gave the brothers a talk on organization and arranged with one of the members to visit the shops and induce the men to join, which has been done and good results is expected at the next meeting. The executive board of No. 262 and the committee from the B. & O. shops met in conference at the Griswold hotel in Pittsburgh, Pa., and drew up an agreement and wage rate which will be presented to the management in due time.

On February 22 I went to Altoona, Pa., and attended the meeting of No. 156 as I had promised to do, and after two new members were initiated I gave them a little talk and the members catching the fever, we had the pleasure of listening to about six orators enlightening us on independence, it being George Washington's birthday. I left and arrived in Pittsburgh the next day and attended the meeting of No. 262 that night and I want to say and do say that I have never seen a better conducted meeting than I witnessed that evening. Bro. Kraemer wields the gavel and all the officers of No. 262 are efficient and perform the duties of their office. After the initiation of two members I, as usual, gave the brothers a talk about building up their local and as there are hundreds of blacksmiths and helpers in and around Pittsburgh they have a large field to draw from and in time will have the banner local.

All of which I respectfully submit.
JOHN J. MOCKLER, 6th V. P.

REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.—

At the writing of my last report I had just arrived in New Orleans, where I organized a local last October of the contract

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shop men. On my return here I found need of something doing in order to place it on a sound basis, as it seemed as though interest in it had begun to die out. I called a special meeting and suggested the drawing up of an agreement to include all the shops in town and asking for an increase of wages. Am glad to be able to report success having succeeded in getting an average increase of 10 per cent by estblishing a minimum rate of $3.25 and $2.25 for smiths and helpers for a nine hour day. To accomplish this it has required a vast amount of hard work in which I was very ably assisted by Bro. Thos. Flanagan, the zealous and untiring president of New Orleans Local, who proved himself an indispensable assistant in this task and I think his local will not soon forget the active part taken by him and will work together with him in the upbuilding of their local which has been previously organized three times, but I believe is now permanently established. During the intermission between conferences with the employers, I visited McComb City Local No. 251, with the intention of reorganizing the helpers and consolidating them with the blacksmiths, but I soon found I had pulled a hornet's nest over my ears, the blacksmiths, through ignorance, being opposed to any such action. Coggett, the president, is an ignorant, insulting fool and should be expelled from the union. I am surprised that the other blacksmiths would submit to such an indignity to their local as to have such an ignoramus creature as its presiding officer. I hope the members will see the error of their ways and consolidate with the helpers which would mean a good local at that point. I called a meeting of the helpers and they, after knowing the attitude of the blacksmiths, decided to get a new charter. Our negotiations with the Southern Pacific agreement is at a standstill at present, caused by the illness of Mr. Ryan, superintendent of M. P. The case is safely in the hands of a good committee with Bro. Wright, the most capable committee man we could possibly secure anywhere, as chairman, together with delegates Bro. Jones of Algiers, and Bro. Criswell of El Paso. I hope they will not be kept waiting much longer as it is very tedious work. The committee came down to New Orleans during the Mardi Gras Carnival and, together with some of the local officers and myself, had their photos taken in a group which will soon appear in the Journal. Am just leaving New Orleans under instructions for eastern points, via Mobile, Ala., stopping over in Gulfport to visit the local there.

Respectfully submitted.

W. G. POWLESLAND.

FROM SPECIAL ORGANIZER J. J. GOLDMAN.

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1907.

Editor Journal:—As I have not made a report for some time, I herewith enclose same for the month of January. I worked Detroit and Flint, Mich., thence by order of President Kline, to Lima, Ohio, where I organized a local of 52 charter members. Following instructions from President Kline I went to Jackson, Ohio, and organized a local. Coming to Springfield, Ohio, I am working hard to organize a local with prospects of a good one. At present 22 have filled out the proper applications and I expect to have that doubled the next meeting. President Kline wants me to tackle Cincinnati, but I wish to visit my wife first for it may be the last time.

Yours fraternally,

J. J. GOLDMAN, S. O.

]Later—Charter sent Springfield.—Ed.]

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER A. G. ALLISON.

Feb. 23, 1907.

J. M. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.—

The following is my report for the month of February:

My last report left me in Chicago and after two weeks' rest I went to Aurora to organize that place if possible. I got to see some of the men that belonged to the old local there and finding that they were willing to organize if it was possible to get the men together I arranged for a meeting on the 31st of January and had Brother Kline attend it and address the men. There were twenty of the boys out and we secured 14 names and arranged for another meeting for the 6th of February, at which time they made application for a charter with 33 names attached to it. Having worked at this place for 2 years I thought it better to have some one with me that was a stranger to the men and at this meeting Brother Donavon came out and addressed the meeting, his arguments meeting the approval of all. While in Aurora I also worked on Joliet having a meeting there on February 9, with 11 men in the hall. These men being favorable I arranged for another meeting there on the 13th, at which time I got an application for a charter with 18 names attached. Having installed the local at Aurora on the 12th, with 7 more applications and getting the local at Joliet I left that local to be installed by headquarters and went to Galesburg, holding a meeting there on the 16th of February, getting an application with 14

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names and installed that local on the 20th, with 7 more applications. While waiting for the supplies I came to Kewanee and arranged for a meeting with the men here on the 22nd at which there were 6 men in attendance, with the promise of these men to do all they could to get the men out on Monday the 25th. I arranged a meeting for that time and hope to get a local then, but it is hard to tell.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. ALLISON, S. O.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

To the Officers and Members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers:—

I herewith submit to you a report of local unions that have been organized and reorganized since our term of office, from October 12th, 1905, to the time the *Journal* has gone to press. We feel proud to submit this report to the Brotherhood as it is a remarkable showing in its growth and strength, for the great amount of locals that have been organized into the Brotherhood.

GEO. J. WERNER, G. S. T.

208 Montreal, Canada.
400 Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
401 Grand Island, Neb.
402 Buffalo, N. Y.
403 New Baden, Ill.
407 Revelstoke, B. C.
410 Alliance, Neb.
411 Lafayette, Ind.
412 Montreal, Canada.
414 Lima, Ohio.
416 Aurora, Ill.
422 Mobile, Ala.
417 Jackson, Ohio.
290 Springfield, Ohio.
296 Galesburg, Ill.
57 Joliet, Ill.
117 Buffalo, N. Y.
119 Detroit, Mich.
125 Portsmouth, N. H.
156 Altoona, Pa.
157 Detroit, Mich.
158 Jacksonville, Ill.
211 Bluefield, W. Va.
217 Reno, Nev.
418 Augusta, Ga.
488 Jackson, Tenn.
489 Peoria, Ill.
490 Cleburne, Tex.
497 Hammond, Ind.
498 W. Duluth, Minn.
499 Salem, Mass.
500 Murphysboro, Ill.
288 St. Augustine, Fla.
282 Greenville, Ky.
274 Montreal, Can.
268 Pittsburg, Pa.
267 E. Hartford, Conn.
266 Sedalia, Mo.
258 Columbus, Ga.
247 Ardmore, I. T.
243 Edmonton, Can.
237 Anaconda, Mont.
233 Great Falls, Mont.
87 Sherman, Tex.
115 San Jose, Calif.
124 Springfield, Ill.
213 Spokane, Wash.
260 Minerville, Pa.
264 Carbondale, Pa.
445 Tucson, Ariz.
451 Trenton, Mo.
252 Gulf Port, Miss.
491 Philadelphia, Pa.
492 Havre, Mont.
493 E. St. Louis, Ill.
494 Sayre, Pa.
495 Alamosa, Colo.
496 Jerome, Ariz.
214 Waterville, Me.
155 Algiers, La.
107 Bedford, Ind.
16 Clinton, Ia.
37 Portland, Ore.
342 Clifton Forge, Va.
343 Huntington, W. Va.
344 Boston, Mass.
229 New Orleans.
231 Sparks, Nev.
281 Calgary, Can.
459 Two Harbors, Minn.
301 Milwaukee, Wis.
452 Portland.
479 Waycross, Ga.
480 Cumberland, Md.
481 Mt. Carmel, Ill.
482 Springfield, Mo.
483 Biddeford, Me.
484 Douglas, Ariz.
485 Southbridge, Mass.
486 Oneonta, N. Y.
487 Berwick, Pa.

LABOR ASKS FARMERS TO SELECT ITS GROCERIES.

The first step toward utilizing the alliance between the farmer and organized labor was taken recently by the Chicago Federation of Labor. A plan of buying farm products from retail dealers without the aid of middlemen or speculators was indorsed. This provides that every union in the city shall appoint a representative to co-operate with the farmers in selecting groceries with which to deal. One particular product will be selected and the members of all unions and the citizens will be urged to patronize the groceries selling it.

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AGREEMENTS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Rules and Rates Governing the Service of Blacksmiths and Their Apprentices Employed on the Pacific Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

ARTICLE 1.

The following hours in all shops and round-houses:

Sec. 1. In all shops and round-houses ten hours to constitute a day's work. Working hours will be from 7k to 18k with one hour off for dinner, from 12k to 13k, on the first five days of the week; on Saturday the hours will be from 7k to 17k with one hour off for dinner, from 12k to 13k, from October 1st to April 1st and from 7k to 12k, for the balance of the year.

Sec. 2. For night men in shops the hours will be from 18k to 6k with one-half hour for supper, twelve hours pay will be allowed for same, five nights per week.

Sec. 3. The night staff in round-houses will work from 19k to 6k with half an hour for meals, for which eleven hours straight time will be allowed, except on Sunday and specified holidays, when time and one-half will be allowed.

ARTICLE 2.

Overtime rates will be as follows: From the close of regular shop hours to 24k, time and one-half; after 24k, double time. Sundays and all dominion holidays, viz.:— New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, will be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

ARTICLE 3.

The amount of time to be allowed a Blacksmith or Apprentice called after working hours up to 22k shall be two and one-half hours; after that, five hours; if the hours worked entail a further allowance, overtime rates will be paid.

ARTICLE 4.

The Company may lengthen or shorten the working hours as the business may necessitate.

ARTICLE 5.

Blacksmiths sent out on the road to work temporarily shall be allowed straight time while traveling and necessary expenses will be refunded provided receipts are attached to the expense voucher.

Blacksmiths will be paid straight time when traveling to and from wrecks from the time called for (Sundays and public holidays time and one-half) and time and one-half while working at wrecks. No time will be allowed while laid up for rest, but straight time will be allowed while waiting for movement of wrecking trains.

ARTICLE 7.

When a reduction of expenses is necessary the Company will reduce hours before laying off the regular staff. If a further reduction is then necessary, married men and those having others depending on them shall be given preference, seniority and proficiency to govern.

ARTICLE 8.

No Blacksmith nor Apprentice shall be discharged or suspended without just or sufficient cause. When discharged, reasons shall be given showing the actual cause of the discharge, and if, after proper investigation, it shall be found that a Blacksmith or Apprentice has been unjustly discharged or suspended he shall be reinstated within five days after the discharge or suspension, and all the time lost during the investigation paid. Grievances shall be adjusted in the Company's time.

ARTICLE 9.

Leave of absence and transportation to places on the Pacific Division will be granted to Committees of Blacksmiths.

ARTICLE 10.

Blacksmiths will be granted leave of absence and passes or reduced rates in accordance with the current regulations of the Company.

ARTICLE 11.

The Company will not in any way discriminate against any Blacksmith in a Committee duly authorized to see the Management.

ARTICLE 12.

Any boy who engages as a Blacksmith's Apprentice shall be between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years. He must be able to read and write English and know the first four rules of arithmetic, and shall serve five years.

The number of Apprentices shall not exceed the ratio of one to five Blacksmiths employed.

Apprentices will receive the following rates:—

First year	9 cents per hour
Second year	11 cents per hour
Third year	13 cents per hour
Fourth year	16 cents per hour
Fifth year	20 cents per hour

ARTICLE 13.

Rates for Blacksmiths will be as follows:

Leading fire (Vancouver)	$ .40

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Leading fire (Revelstoke)	.41
Leading fire (Nelson)	.41
Spring fire (Vancouver)	.38½
Spring fire (Revelstoke)	.39
Spring fire (Nelson)	.39
Blacksmith's standard rates. Kamloops to Vancouver (inclusive)..	.38
Blacksmiths, Other points	.38½

New men may be started at three cents per hour under the above, but such must not continue longer than three months, and the same may be set to a less period if the man's experience shows him to be worth the full rating.

ARTICLE 14.

The above schedule will take effect October 1st, 1906, and shall not be changed without thirty days' notice from either party.

Signed,

For the Blacksmiths: F. B. WOOD, A. E. HILLYARD, H. G. GOUGH, C. J. MCALLISTER.

For the Company: S. PHIPPS, M. M., GRANT HALL, A. S. M. P.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Schedule for Blacksmiths—Effective September 1, 1906.

Rule 1. Any man who has served an apprenticeship or had four years' varied experience at the Blacksmith's trade, and who by his skill and experience in his class is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work with the use of drawings and blue prints and prosecute the work to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith, but the Shop Superintendent, General Foreman or Department Foreman, shall be the judge of competency. Forging, welding, sharpening, and temperng tools shall be done by blacksmiths as far as possible.

Rule 2. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work, with the exception of Saturday, when the shops will close at 5 o'clock p. m., and blacksmiths and helpers will be allowed full time for that day.

Rule 3. All time over the regular ten hours' working day, including Sundays and legal holidays, to-wit: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday. Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. All time after twelve o'clock, midnight, shall be paid at the rate of double time, except for night blacksmiths and helpers, who will be allowed eleven hours straight time for the hours on duty from seven p. m. to six a. m. and time and one-half for Sundays and legal holidays. Any legal holiday coming on Sunday shall be observed on the Monday following.

Rule 4. No call at night shall be paid less than five hours, and work done under night calls will be confined to running repairs or other emergency work.

Rule 5. Before any general reduction of force is made, the time will be reduced to at least eight hours per day five days a week, after which, should further reduction be necessary, the force will be reduced, and in reducing the force, married men and senior men, if proficient, will be given preference of employment.

Rule 6. Blacksmiths sent out on road to do work will be allowed straight time while traveling and waiting for trains and reasonable expenses will be allowed. Receipts for expenses to be turned in as far as possible. Schedule rates to be paid for all time worked, or for time men hold themselves in readiness.

Rule 7. One apprentice shall be employed at every shop, irrespective of the number of blacksmiths, and one additional apprentice to every five blacksmiths.

Rule 8. Apprentices shall serve a term of four years on basis of 280 days per year, but overtime worked by apprentices shall not be counted as time served on apprenticeship. Age limit will be from sixteen to twenty-one years; rate of pay $1.00 per day for the first year; 1.35 for second year; $1.75 for third year, and $2.00 for the fourth year. At the expiration of apprenticeship he will be given a certificate, and if retained in the service will be advanced to blacksmith's pay according to his qualifications.

Rule 9. A helper, if competent, may be permitted to take a fire after two years' continuous service in the shop in which he is employed as a helper, according to seniority. Helpers advanced to fires shall be called "Advanced Helpers" for three years and each year shall receive an increase of 25 cents per day, but not to exceed the lowest rate paid blacksmiths, after which he shall be given a certificate and if retained in service will receive blacksmith's pay, according to his qualifications. Helpers will be allowed one-half hour per day for building fires.

Rule 10. Competent men in the service will be given preference over a new man when filling positions at higher rates.

Rule 11. No blacksmith shall be discharged without just and sufficient cause, and will be given a clearance setting forth the cause of discharge. If, after investigation, it is found that the blacksmith has been unjustly discharged, he shall be reinstated, with full pay for all time lost, and investigation will be made within five

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days after the discharged blacksmith has made request for same upon the Shop Superintendent or Master Mechanic.

Rule 12. Blacksmiths or helpers leaving the company's service will be given a clearance signed by the proper official, which will indicate cause of leaving service and period of employment.

Rule 13. Blacksmiths and helpers having grievances will first submit them to the Shop Superintendent or Master Mechanic, and if his decision is not satisfactory, the grievance will be submitted to the Mechanical Superintendent for his decision, and if his decision is not satisfactory, the grievance will be submitted to the General Manager for final decision. Requests for conference with the General Manager or Mechanical Superintendent will be submitted through the Shop Superintendent or Master Mechanic, with a statement of the matter on which the conference is desired, and if the conference is granted, leave of absence and transportation will be furnished a committee.

Rule 14. Shops shall be kept in as clean and healthful a condition as the nature of the work will permit.

Rule 15. Shop Superintendents and Master Mechanics will designate a place inside shops and round-houses where proper notices of interest to blacksmiths may be posted.

Rule 16. This schedule shall take effect September 1st, 1906, and shall not be changed until after thirty days' notice from either party.

Rule 17. The rates of pay are as follows: Brainerd rates govern Mandan and east thereof; Livingston rates govern Dickinson to Trout Creek, inclusive; Tacoma rates govern Spokane and west thereof.

COMO SHOPS.

Class	No.	Rate
Blacksmith	2	$3.60
Blacksmith	1	3.40
Blacksmith	1	3.30
Blacksmith	2	3.00
Blacksmith	1	2.55
Helper Bolt Header	1	2.75
Helper	1	2.25
Helper	9	2.15
Bolt Heater	1	1.25

BRAINERD.

Hammersmith	1	4.50
Hammersmith	1	3.75
Furnace Heater Man	1	3.00
Furnace Heater Man	1	3.20
Furnace Firemen	2	2.40
Tool Dresser	1	3.65
Springmaker	1	3.65
Springmaker Helper	1	2.10
Bolt Man	2	2.80
Forging Machine Man	2	2.90
Punch and Shear Man	1	2.90
Punch and Shear Man	1	2.40
Bulldozer Operator	1	2.75
Bulldozer Operator	1	2.50
Steam Hammer Operator	1	2.10
Cold Saw Man	1	2.10
Hammer Boy	3	1.25
Blacksmith	1	3.90
Blacksmith	1	3.90
Blacksmith	1	3.75
Blacksmith	1	3.75
Blacksmith	9	3.65
Blacksmith	3	3.25
Blacksmith	3	3.00
Blacksmith	5	2.75
Blacksmith	21	2.60
Blacksmith	1	2.25
Blacksmith Helpers	6	2.25
Blacksmith Helpers	41	2.15

LIVINGSTON.

Blacksmith	1	4.10
Blacksmith	5	3.95
Blacksmith	3	3.55
Blacksmith Helpers	9	2.30
Boltmaker	1	3.00

SOUTH TACOMA.

Steam Hammer Man	1	4.65
Steam Hammer Man	1	3.90
Springmaker	2	3.85
Punch and Shear Man	1	3.00
Bolt Header	3	2.90
Bradley Hammersmith	1	3.30
Bulldozer Operator	1	3.05
Furnace Heater Man	1	3.40
Furnace Heater Man	1	3.20
Furnace Fireman	2	2.50
Tool Dresser	1	3.85
Hammer Boy	2	1.35
Blacksmith	1	3.90
Blacksmith	9	3.85
Blacksmith	6	3.45
Blacksmith	7	3.30
Blacksmith	4	3.00
Blacksmith Helper	1	2.50
Blacksmith	2	2.40
Blacksmith	42	2.25

DAVID VAN ALSTYNE,
Mechanical Superintendent.

Approved: H. J. HORN,
General Manager.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Schedule of Compensation and Rules of Blacksmiths, Apprentices, Promoted Helpers and Helpers—Effective Nov. 1st, 1906.

1. The standard working time shall be 10 hours per day, this time to be worked between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

2. In case of a reduction of expenses, the working hours will be reduced to eight hours a day before the force is reduced, and then, all things being equal, men with

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families depending on them will be given preference. Blacksmiths who have served an apprenticeship with this company are entitled to seniority rights from date of entrance of service.

3. All time over standard time, including legal holidays, such as all Sundays, New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half per hour.

4. Blacksmiths, apprentices, promoted helpers or helpers who shall be called to work overtime, shall receive five hours for the first three hours and twenty minutes, or portion thereof, and for over three hours and twenty minutes, time and one-half will be paid.

5. Blacksmiths and apprentices sent out on the road to do work shall receive full time and overtime according to regular hours at home station, and reasonable expenses. Straight time only will be allowed while traveling.

6. An apprentice engaging himself to learn the blacksmith trade must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, and have a fair common school education; he must serve a full term of four years and will be instructed in all branches of the trade during the said term of apprenticeship, and at the expiration thereof shall receive from the company a certificate showing that their course has been completed. If after six months' service he shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be removed from the service. He shall not leave the service of the company without a just and sufficient cause. Their rates of pay will be as follows:

OELWEIN SHOPS.	BLACKSMITHS— NO. MEN	RATE	HELPERS— NO. MEN.	RATE.
First fire	1	39c.	2	24c.
Second fire	1	38c.	2	21c.
Heavy miscellaneous work (spring maker, tool dresser, coach smith and leading frog fire)	10	36½c.	27	19c. first 3 mos., 21c. next 3 mos., and 22½c. thereafter.
Spring repairs, light miscellaneous work and car work	1	34½c.		
	5	33½c.		
	1	32½c.		
	2	30c.		
	1	28½c.		
	1	26c.		
Flue welders	3	30½c.		
Punch and shear operator, 25 cents per hour.				
ROUND HOUSE.				
Oelwein	1	34½c.	1	19c. first 3 mos., 21c. thereafter.
Des Moines	1	30c.	1	18½c.
Dubuque	1	28½c.	1	17½c.
Clarion	1	28½c.	1	17½c.
Council Bluffs	1	28½c.	1	17½c.

12. These rules and schedule shall take effect November 1, 1906, and remain in force one year and thereafter until such time as either party desires a change, in which case 30 days notice of changes desired shall be given other party.

First year .....10 cents per hour
Second year .....15 cents per hour
Third year .....18 cents per hour
Fourth year .....20½ cents per hour

Thereafter, if retained in the service, 30 cents per hour until promoted to higher fire.

7. Helpers, if competent, may be promoted to blacksmith after two years service as helper. They will receive the standard rate of pay of helper, 21 cents per hour for the first six months, for the second six months 23 cents per hour. The second year they will be paid 25 cents per hour. Third year the established rate of pay on the fire on which they may be working. Ratio of promoted helpers and apprentices to blacksmiths will be one to five and one for the shop.

8. No blacksmith, apprentice, promoted helper or helper shall be discharged without just cause. If, after the investigation, he is found to have been unjustly discharged, he will be re-instated and paid for time lost, the investigation to take place within five days, and the discharged blacksmith or apprentice may be present, accompanied, if he desires, by another employe in the same service.

9. There shall be no discrimination by the company, its agents or officers against any person or committee for presenting a grievance or acting for the adjustment thereof.

10. Blacksmiths, apprentices, promoted helpers and helpers will be granted the same privileges with regard to free transportation as other shop employes.

11. The rates of pay of blacksmiths and helpers will be as follows:

GEO. MERKLIN, A. H. COTTON,
Blacksmith Helpers Committee.
N. G. MOORE, E. S. WINE,
A. K. SMITH, EDW. KUHNS,
Blacksmith Committee.
J. E. CHISHOLM, General Master Mechanic.

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The following rules and regulations are issued for the government of Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Companies, in effect March 1, 1907.

Rule No. 1. The standard working time shall be ten (10) hours per day. This time shall be worked between the hours of seven (7) a. m. and six (6) p. m. excepting night men who will work between the hours of seven (7) p. m. and six (6) a. m. and be allowed eleven hours straight time for hours on duty. A reasonable time, not to exceed twenty (20) minutes, will be allowed for midnight meal.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, time will be reduced to eight (8) hours per day before reducing the number of men employed. Any further reduction in expenses found to be necessary will be made by reducing the force. In reducing the force seniority shall prevail.

Rule No. 2. Overtime will be paid Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Blacksmiths Helpers at the rate of time and one-half for all time worked over the hours in force, be this ten (10), nine (9) or eight (8) hours, and for Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation, or by proclamation shall be considered the holiday.

If requested to work from six (6) to seven (7) p. m., when the job can be finished during that time within the hour, or be relieved at the expiration of the hour, two (2) hours time will be allowed.

When called or requested to return to work after seven (7) o'clock day or night, five (5) hours will be paid for three (3) hours and twenty minutes work or less.

No Blacksmith, Helper or Apprentice shall be laid off any hours of the regular time to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

Rule No. 3. No one but Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Apprentices and Advanced Helpers shall do the blacksmith work.

Rule No. 4. All Apprentices must be indentured and shall be furnished with a duplicate copy of the indenture by the company.

Hereafter all Apprentices engaging themselves to learn the Blacksmiths' trade must know the first four rules of arithmetic and be able to read and write the English language. No applicant will be employed under sixteen years of age or over twenty-one (21) years of age. Apprentices shall serve four years of not less than three hundred days per year. They shall not in any case leave the service of the Company without just and sufficient cause. They shall receive ten (10) cents per hour for the first year with an increase of 2½ cents per hour every six months thereafter, until they have served the required four years. At the expiration of their apprenticeship, they shall receive the prevailing rate at place of employment.

In shops where colored helpers are employed one apprentice will be employed irrespective of the number of blacksmiths and one additional apprentice may be employed to every five blacksmiths.

When Helpers or Apprentices are advanced it shall be done in the ratio of one (1) to every five (5) blacksmiths in all shops of this company with the exception of shops where colored helpers are employed. Said helpers when promoted to be a Blacksmith shall receive helpers' pay for the first three months and twenty-five cents increase every six months thereafter until the rate of the fire is reached, and if in three months time he does not show ability to become a competent Blacksmith he shall be reduced back to helper, and the next in line for promotion advanced.

All Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Advanced Helpers shall stand in line for promotion if adjudged competent by the foreman.

Service letter will also be given when he leaves the service.

Rule No. 5. No Blacksmith Apprentice or Helper shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after proper investigation, it shall be found that a Blacksmiths' Apprentice or Helper has been discharged or suspended unjustly, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost, the investigation to take place within five days after the discharge or suspension.

Shop committee shall first try to adjust all grievances with the Division Master Mechanic. All grievances that cannot be adjusted locally may be brought before the management for adjustment by a committee representing the Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers on the system. The company will in no way discriminate against any Blacksmith or Committee of Blacksmiths, who from time to time are elected to represent the Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers on the system.

Rule No. 6. Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers shall enjoy the same privilege in regard to free transportation over the lines of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. as any other shop employes of these companies.

When requested the company will grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its own lines at earliest possible

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convenience to Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers who may desire to go before the Management for the adjustment of differences.

Rule No. 7. Should a Blacksmith or Helper be sent out on the road, he will be allowed pay, one (1) day for each twenty-four hours, from the time he is called until the time he returns, unless overtime is made; and necessary expenses, not to exceed one (1) dollar per day.

Rule No. 8. A Blacksmith shall be considered competent if able to work from drawings or blue prints and prosecute the work to a successful conclusion in a reasonable length of time.

Rule No. 9. A Blacksmith or Helper placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire for one day or longer, shall receive the pay on the higher rated fire. In emergency cases if a Blacksmith or Helper be placed on a lower rated fire for one day or longer, he will be paid his regular rate of pay regardless of the length of time employed on the lower rated fire.

Rule No. 10. Blacksmiths' Helpers will be allowed one man to the fire thirty minutes per day getting fire ready before working hours begin, fifteen minutes in the morning and fifteen minutes at noon. Blacksmiths' Helpers on big forges and furnace fires will be allowed one hour per day for one man, or 30 minutes each for two men, building fires, morning and noon and cleaning furnaces.

Rule No. 11. Following rates of wages per hour for Blacksmiths and Helpers are established on the Missouri Pacific system at the following points:

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Blacksmiths—

St. Louis—41c, 40c, 39c, 38c, 37c, 36c, 35c, 33½c, 31c, 29½c, 28½c, 27½c, 26½c.
Jefferson City—36c.
Sedalia—40c, 38c, 35c, 31c, 29c.
Kansas City—39c, 37c, 35c, 34c, 33c.
Omaha—34c.
Nevada—35c.
Atchison—36c, 35c, 32c, 29c.
Ft. Scott—38c, 37c, 35c, 34½c, 33c.
Osawatomie—38c, 37c, 35c, 34½c, 28½c.
Coffeyville—29½c.
Council Grove—35c.
Hoisington—36c, 27½c.
Horace—26½c.
Pueblo—38c.
Wichita—34½c.

Helpers promoted to Blacksmiths shall receive Helpers' pay for the first three months and twenty-five cents every six months thereafter, until the established rate of fire is reached.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—

St. Louis—22c, 21½c.
Jefferson City—21c.
Sedalia—22c, 21c.
Kansas City—22c, 21c.
Omaha—21c.
Nevada—21c.
Osawatomie—22c, 21c.
Coffeyville—21c.
Hoisington—21c.
Pueblo—22c.
Ft. Scott—22c, 21c.
Wichita—21c.
Atchison—21c.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RY.

Blacksmiths—

St. Louis (Lesperance St.)—35c.
Carondelet—25c.
Bixby—31c.
De Soto—40c, 39c, 37c, 36c, 35c, 33½c, 31c.
Poplar Bluff—37c.
Hoxie—37c.
Belmont—31c.
Baring Cross—41c, 40c, 38c, 37c, 36c, 35c, 32c, 29½c, 28½c, 26½c.
Cotter—35c.
Memphis—33½c.
Van Buren—36c.
McGehees—38c.

Helpers promoted to be a Blacksmith shall receive Helpers' pay for the first three months and 25c every six months thereafter, until the established rate of the fire is reached.

Helpers—

St. Louis (Lesperance St.)—21c.
Bixby—21c.
De Soto—22c, 21c.
Poplar Bluff—22c.
Hoxie—22c.
Baring Cross—22c, 21c.
Cotter—21c.
Van Buren—21c.
McGehees—21c.

Rule No. 12—In case either the Company or the Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Helpers employed by them, wish to change the above agreement a notice of thirty days is to be given of the proposed changes.

For Blacksmiths' Apprentices and Helpers.

GEO. W. SMITH, S. O. 'M.
J. W. KLINE, Genl. Pres.
JOHN REID, Chairman.

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers and Apprentices of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

Rule 1. The standard working time shall be ten (10) hours per day.

Rule 2. Should it be necessary to reduce expenses, the time shall be reduced to nine hours per day, then to eight hours per day.

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Should a further reduction be necessary, it shall be done by reducing the force, in which case those longest in service shall be retained, ability and merit being equal.

Rule 3. Apprentices shall be made from advanced helpers. When helpers are advanced, it shall be done at the ratio of one for the shop and one for every five blacksmiths thereafter. Said helpers, when promoted to fires, shall receive:

For the first six months, his usual rate of pay, and twenty-five (25) cents per day additional for every six months thereafter, until the standard rate of pay is reached. And, if in six months' time, he does not show ability to become a competent blacksmith, he shall be reduced back to a helper and the next oldest helper in point of service, if adjudged competent by the foreman, be promoted to a fire.

Rule 4. All time over ten hours and all work on Sundays and legal holidays shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Legal holidays shall consist of New Year's Day, Washington's birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices, called from their home other than standard working hours, shall be paid five hours for each call of three hours and twenty minutes or less, and if a longer time than three hours and twenty minutes is worked, time and one-half shall be paid.

Rule 5. Helpers shall be allowed thirty (30) minutes per day for fire building, when required to do so outside of regular working hours.

Rule 6. The Company will not discriminate against a blacksmith or helper, who from time to time represents the blacksmiths and helpers on committee duty.

Rule 7. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as preventing a competent blacksmith from promotion, should a vacancy exist.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to free transportation upon the Company's own lines as other employes.

When requested, the Company will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own lines to blacksmiths who may desire to go before the management to adjust grievances.

Rule 9. An advance of one (1) cent per hour will be given to employes of the blacksmith department.

Rule 10. The minimum rate for blacksmiths shall be twenty-eight (28) cents per hour, and for helpers nineteen and one-half (19½) cents per hour.

Rule 11. This agreement to be in force one year, from January 1st, 1907, to January 1st, 1908, and thereafter until either party desiring a change gives thirty (30) days notice in writing, accompanied by a statement of proposed change by the interested parties.

S. T. PARKS,
Superintendent Motive Power C. & E. I. R. R. Co.

JOHN J. HIGGINS,
Representing Blacksmiths, Helpers and Apprentices, C. & E. I. R. R. Co.

Rate of wages paid to employes of blacksmith department at Oaklawn:

	Smiths	Helpers	
1 Frame Fire	$ .37	2 Helpers	$ .21½
6 Fires	.34	1 Helper	.19½
1 Fire	.33	1 Helper	.19½
2 Fires	.31	1 Helper	.19½
1 Fire	.30	1 Helper	.19½
1 Fire	.28½	1 Helper	.19½
1 Fire	.28	1 Helper	.19½
1 Apprentice	.24½	1 Helper	.19½
1 Bulldozer Man	.29½	1 Helper	.19½
1 Boltmaker	.29½	Heater	.13
1 Hammer Driver (large hammer)			$ .22½
1 Hammer Driver (small hammer)			.13

At Danville Junction:

1 Fire	$ .34	1 Helper	$ .19½
1 Fire	.31	1 Helper	.19½
1 Fire	.30½	1 Helper	.19½
1 Fire	.30	2 Helpers	.21½
3 Fires	.28½	1 Helper	.19½
1 Bolt Maker			$ .28½
1 Shear Man			.22½
1 Hammer Driver			.13

While all Christian Nations observe Christmas in some way, the Grecians are said to be the most devout.

Passing through Greece before Christmas, it would seem to one that a vail of sorrow was cast over the towns and cities, and even in the parts more thinly populated. Men, women and children all have the same melancholy attitude. Unlike our custom, they do not present one another with gifts but await the opening of the New Year. Forty days before Christmas they begin fasting, praying and humbling themselves, but lo, on the dawn of the Birthday of Christ, they are all transformed. Singing, dancing and merry-making goes on, until one would think they would surely tire, but still it continues, until the week following Christmas, when they assume their usual calm.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

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News from our Local Unions... Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

OAKLAND UNION NO. 100.

Editor Journal—

It is not with any intention to wax eloquent that I take up my pen. Rather because the souvenir Journal has awakened me from a state where I had been for a long time, that of a procrastinator.

It has long been my intention to send an article to the Journal, and I hope the editor in his largeness of heart will see fit to put it in print.

First, a few words in regard to the souvenir Journal. Brothers, it is a credit to the organization, but I should have liked very much to have seen more *good looking blacksmiths* send in their photos.

Pass City, Sedalia, Mattoon, in fact all of the unions loom up fine.

I was much struck with the typical turnout of Devine and Livingston, but in point of numbers I believe 100 has it on all the locals. We turned out about 25 stronger than the photo shows.

By the time this gets to you, the copy of the by-laws of the district council of San Francisco and vicinity will also have reached you.

This district is one of the things too that was fathered by Brother Allison during his stay on the coast, and with the assistance of Brother Furey and others it has been brought to the point where it but awaits the favorable action of the general office to become a permanent organization. No. 100 has already elected permanent delegates, Brothers Weitz and Kelley and your humble servant.

A word for Brother Allison, although his work speaks for itself and I was very sorry that his "face" did not appear in the Journal:

Under his direction the committee of the blacksmiths obtained an agreement which I believe to be a good one—in fact better than any I have seen published in the Journal, and I believe every brother who reads the Journal will bear out this statement, and that in the face of the disastrous attempt of two years ago, when nearly all the committee lost their jobs after having accomplished nothing.

We of the Pacific coast have a warm spot in our hearts for Brother Allison. We believe him to be one of the shining lights, and long may he shine for the I. B. of B. and H.

Enough of blarney or you will think I have just returned from Ireland.

In one of the editorials I note the editor's advice to all blacksmiths to study social and economic conditions. Very good, but why not help them through the Journal. Reading the very able article from Ottumwa and noting the editorials from time to time has led me to believe that a discussion column in which the brothers might discuss the principles of social and political economy in the Journal might do wonders in the education of the union man. It might also bring the non-union man to the point where he might be able to see through the sophistries of the Citizens' Alliance and kindred organizations, cause him to join the union, and in time he will be in a position to demand what he now desires and is afraid to ask for—the universal eight-hour day and a more equal division of the means of production and distribution.

Myself a firm believer in the cause of applied unionism—that kind of unionism which is not afraid to ask for the union label, the union store card and the union working card, it strikes me that the ladies' auxiliary is just the proper thing in keeping the union label always before the shoppers, our wives and sweethearts, our mothers and sisters.

Lest I appear too verbose I will close for this time.

Fraternally and with best wishes for the Brotherhood, I remain, C. A. WIND.

Editor Journal—

Please publish the following circular:

To Organized Labor and Friends:

Greeting: On Aug. 29, 1906, the metal polishers, buffers and platers of Local No. 13, St. Louis, Mo., employed at the Buck's Stove and Range Company, were compelled to strike on account of the management of said firm insisting on the polishers, buffers and platers in their employ returning from the nine-hour to the ten-hour work day. In the month of June, 1904, the members of the above named union employed at the Buck's Stove and Range Co., secured the nine-hour work day. After

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working the nine-hour day for 18 months, or until Jan. 1, 1906, a notice was posted in the polishing department informing the men that on and after Jan. 1 said departments would run ten hours a day.

When the men returned to work after said date, they immediately notified the firm that they would work the ten-hour day under protest, or until such time as our International Union and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, with whom we have a national agreement, could agree upon a settlement, and after several conferences between our International Union and said association had been held, and being unable to arrive at a settlement, the above action was taken.

J. W. Van Cleave, president of said concern, is also president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of this city. *"His sole ambition is to crush the labor unions in general."* Metal Polishers' Union No. 13 has placed said firm upon the unfair list, and their action has been endorsed by the International Union of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Metal Trades Council of St. Louis and vicinity.

We sincerely trust that your organization will render all the moral assistance in your power in giving this unfair firm as much publicity as possible, also appoint committees to visit dealers handling stoves and ranges of said firm, and request them to cease handling said goods, also have them write the firm a letter to that effect.

Do not file this circular, but appoint your committees immediately, as a victory in this fight means a great deal to organized labor in general, and a blow to the Citizens' Industrial Association.

Thanking your organization in advance for this favor, we remain,

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS AND PLATERS' UNION No. 13.

P. S.—Any further information desired will be cheerfully furnished by addressing Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union, 1310 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

FROM OLWEIN LOCAL UNION NO. 220.

Editor Journal—

Everybody is working and all are loyal union men which, in itself, is something to be proud of. I regret to report that Bro. C. A. Blaisdell, our popular spring maker, is seriously ill and his cheerful countenance is missed from amongst us; we hope for his speedy recovery.

Bro. James Cameron of Dubuque No. 95 has lately come among us. His coming does not make us any worse, as he is a good smith and a real union man. Bro. Kuntz has departed for Texas and other southern states. It is rumored that his real intention is to invest in cotton lands. We wish him success in his financial venture.

I see by the Journal that there have been quite a number of good schedules signed up this year; the blacksmiths are slowly but surely coming up to where they ought to be, on an equal with the boilermakers and machinists.

There is another thing that the blacksmiths have not got which they should have; that is a flat rate. Most shops are rated all the way from 23 cents to 50 cents an hour. It is all very well to have one or two fires that do the heaviest work get more than the rest, but I do not think it is the proper thing to have twenty or thirty different rates on one road. Machinists have a flat rate for all, whether a man is running a small bolt lathe or doing the best work in the shop; also the boiler makers the same way. In the blacksmith shop a few are getting the wages for doing the best class of work; the rest of the smiths are away below. I think blacksmiths would do well to follow the other crafts and get a flat rate, which is the only thing that would put them on an equal with the rest of the crafts.

We have had a swell blow-out and there were some hot doings, from Bro. Gregory's latest selections on his graphophone to Bro. Lofstead's muscular performance of carrying between his teeth a table on which were twenty glasses of "water" without spilling a drop.

Our president, Brother Kaiser, then showed them what he could do in the line of eating ham sandwiches. Some say he ate twenty, but for this I will not say. Sufficient to say everybody had a good time and there was eat and drink for all.

We extend a hearty invitation to traveling brothers or our general officers to meet with us on our meeting night and give us advice on how we can best help our common cause of building up our craft.

With best wishes and hoping for the continual advancement of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, I remain, Yours fraternally,

OTTO A. BENSCH,
Cor. Sec.

He is a wise man that can avoid evil; he is a patient man that can endure it; but he is a valiant man that can conquer it.—Quarles.

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THE MIGHTY BLACKSMITH.

The blacksmith is a busy man,
He works all the day,
He does all of the heavy work
And gets the least in pay.

He makes the frames, he makes the yokes,
And equlizers too;
He also makes the rocker arms,
The smoke-arch ring so true.

Then he makes the truck frame,
And the braces and binders few.
If he don't earn his money,
Who are the men that do?

He makes the springs, he dresses tools,
Makes bolts and hangers new.
Now if they can do without him,
I will pass it up to you.

He stands behind the anvil,
With his brow all wet with sweat,
Studying how to do this work
The easiest way, you bet.

He is working for a living,
And now we will show you all,
The way he gets his money
Is by his brothers call.

He's a going to join our union
And by his brothers stand,
To do all that is in his power;
'Twill help the winning band.

Written for the Journal by R. F. GREEN, member Local 482, I. B. of B. and H., Springfield, Mo.

Editor Journal:—Since our organization we have shortened our work day from 10 to 9 hours and increased our wages 5 per cent.

When the machinists asked for a 9-hour day, I found that the blacksmiths and helpers were left out. They asked for a 15 per cent raise. Being the only union blacksmith in the shop, I persuaded one blacksmith and two helpers to join Valley Falls' Union No. 450. With the assistance of their president we wrote out the demand, duly signed it, and handed it in to the office. All smiths and helpers who did not join us were left out, and received no raise. I am a member of Local 234 of Providence.

We will soon hold a mass meeting and I hope to see good results from the same.

I believe a local of helpers could be organized in Providence were some one given authority to do so.

Yours fraternally,
ERNEST GERMAIN.

HOMESTEAD LOCAL UNION NO. 325.

Chicago, Feb. 12, 1907.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Homestead Lodge Local Union No. 325 is giving their Second Annual Ball, the same to be held at Hodcarrriers' Hall, corner of Green Street and West Harrison Street, Saturday evening, March 23rd, 1907.

We expect to have a very, very large crowd, from outside and from our own brother members. We have arranged to accommodate a large attendance with the largest and one of the best halls in the city. We intend to make this a grand success, so if all the brother members will take an active part in the ball there is no doubt but that it will be a grand phenominal success.

Being that our General Secretary-treasurer is a member of the local and the pride of our honor, we have requested him, at our last regular meeting by a unanimous vote, to lead the Grand March.

Don't forget the date, March 23rd. Tickets 25c a person.

C. P. MOYNAHAN.

FROM LOCAL NO. 262.

Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1907.

Editor Journal—If you will allow the space in your valued monthly, I will take the liberty to announce that an awakening has taken place in our city, known and often spoken of as the "workshop of the world." An awakening which I feel safe in saying means a great deal to the I. B. of B. & H. in this vicinity. Iron City No. 262 is just at present enjoying what you might term a "Revival Season," and I personally feel so elated over matters here just now, and the outlook for the future looks so bright that I could not refrain from writing these facts. We are taking in new members right along, an instilling of that "get a member" thought has taken hold of us. We have organized in this city now a body of crafts known as the Metal Trades Council of Greater Pittsburg, and I feel confident of success, judging from the interest already shown by the crafts represented, and from the many sources thrown open to us now as a member of this Council I can see No. 262 getting aid which otherwise we would not get. Our meetings of late have been very well attended, and I assure you the members are aroused, and you may occasionally cast a side glance our way and see for yourself.

Yours fraternally,
WM. F. KRAMER, Pres. No. 262.

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FROM LOCAL UNIONS NO. 326 AND 470.

Chicago, February 23, 1907.

Editor Journal:—Last Saturday evening, January 19th, Locals 326 and 470 gave a reception and dance. So, accordingly, the boys from other locals having the welfare of their fellow brethern at heart, started out to attend the dance, after meeting, as Locals 122 and 14 held their meeting on that night. When the boys came out of their hall at 47th Street and Princeton Ave., it was raining good and plenty, but behold there was Tegtmyer with a nice umbrella rain coat and rubbers and trousers turned up at the bottom; Moeller with an overcoat and a cap with ear flaps, gloves, and everything according, Tegtmeyer laughed and Moeller did not, as he had no laugh coming then, but looked appealingly at the umbrella, so Tegtmeyer took him under as they are a great pair of Germans and stick together, side by each (everyone for himself). So down the line they went about 20 strong, but as it was very wet they soon began to thin down till the destination was reached, when they were only 4 strong. But they no sooner got themselves tidy and ready for a dance with some of the girls there, (for they surely looked pretty, and sweet, too), till word came passing along that the No. 14 boys had arrived. Sure enough, there came Sullivan, Hughes, Conway, Baby Smith, the Hagerty brothers and a lot more. You can guess what happened soon. Well, next I saw them all near a large table with plenty of wet goods before them, and they were having a lot of fun with Smith about his collar that Hagerty bought, for there was enough linen to make a table cloth. About 12 m. they started to blacksmith. They were arguing next about the business manager, and believe me, they hired and fired more business managers in one hour than actually could be done in one year, all over the States, and were welding angle iron, mild steel, tool steel, cast steel, with compound, sand, clean fire, dirty fire, and Baby Smith was putting snowball patch heats on a large flue, etc., and then they got Smith to sing his favorite song, namely, "Rambled Till the Butcher Cut Him Down," and in the meantime the 470 boys brought their wives and sweethearts up to the bunch and introduced them. So Tegtmeyer was sure of a girl partner, for, remember, he had a raincoat and umbrella, but Moeller caught him making eyes and promptly knocked on him, claiming he was a married man. Now, Bro. Moeller, that was not fair, you should leave your knocker at home. Now it was about 3 a. m. and orders came to get out, so out went the entire bunch and holy Mike, it had turned cold, very cold, and there was snow a flying something fierce. Say, you ought to have heard Moeller, it was his turn to laugh, and what Tegtmeyer said about the weather man would not look nice in print, and they tried to take a lady home, but she was afraid of them and ran away home alone. The No. 14 bunch started up the elevated stairs and thank the lucky stars that Sullivan went first as Baby Smith got part way up he got fast in the stairway, but Sullivan gave him a lemon and he pulled up O. K. I have omitted a lot but am nearly out of ink so must quit.

E.T., Reporter.

FROM MOLINE LOCAL UNION NO. 461.

Moline, Ill., Jan. 24, 1907.

Editor Journal:—Regarding our smoker, which was a very elaborate affair, and surely was such because it met the sanction of everybody present, the program was carried out to a letter, all owing to our worthy president, Bro. Limbrick, who laid all plans and picked his talent to make up the program and each and every one of them did their part well and I am sure you will be glad to hear of the brother coming over from Local 101 and I am glad to state to you that 461 is in a very prosperous condition at the present time. It took everybody present by surprise when our president made a few remarks of his own, which proved to be very touching to everyone present when our president called on Miss Ruby Smith, a daughter of Bro. Smith, to open the program with a piano solo which started the ball a rolling. Our president next called on Brother Joe Kennedy, who surprised everybody in hearing with a speech of welcome to the brothers from 101, which was very interesting all the way through, and more surprised than ever when our president called on Jas. Burke, the noted caricaturist of them all, who started and ended with stories as usual which brought out quite a bit of merriment for all. Then, next our president introduced the Honorable Mayor of Moline, Mr. Oleson, who gave a very nice talk on organized labor and its benefits. He said that it had got to the time when it was really necessary for men to organize to cope with capital and that he never made a practice of running down capital. As he could see it, workingmen had a perfect right to organize and should organize to better their own condition and he also said that he was very proud to be present to hear the remarks of Brother Kennedy and Brother Burke and that they brought out and showed the good feeling toward one an-

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other and all others present, and he advised us to keep the good work going, for I can assure you in unity there is strength and that he was sorry his time was limited as he had another call, so he bid all a very pleasant good night. Our worthy president next called on Brother Joe Ballatoo, who took off the Hebrew to perfection and sang several songs which were very interesting and amusing. Next came the presentation to Brother Kent, a newly married brother, who was presented with a very beautiful clock, the presentation speech was made by Brother Smith, and during this time Brother Flynn was kept busy passing cigars and refreshments were served as usual by Brother Shaw and Brother Fredrick, who were kept pretty busy all evening. It finished with a boxing contest between Brother Kent and Brother Howard, which ended the program, and everybody left well pleased. We thought at first about having you down, but Brother Limbrick said he was a little bit timid as it was nearly an experiment on his part, but after the thing was over all the brothers were sorry that **General President Kline was not with us, but he is surely billed for the next time.**

Your Fraternally,
FRANK BURKE.

FROM LIBERTY LOCAL UNION NO. 274

Montreal, Jan. 28, 1907.

Editor Journal:—About three weeks ago, according to your instructions, Vice-President P. H. Cummins came to Montreal. When I met him he told me that he had a bad cold which had confined him to his bed and that he was still under a doctor's care, but did not wish to postpone the business of Montreal which he thought to be very important. And it was indeed of very great importance, as the situation can be considered by the following description:

The smoke and gas condition in the locomotive shop brought the men and the company on hostile terms. The brother who was discriminated against because of being connected with the union, was the cause of shaking the confidence of quite a number of our brethern and the extreme cold weather which prevails in this region must have contributed to the pest of cold feet which afflicted most of our members. However, the situation was threatening and war was surely at hand in the locomotive shop. Brother Cummins, as soon as he learned the surrounding conditions, went to work to arrange plans by which to repair everything to the best possible condition. First of all, he went to interview the management of said company. There he was met by two of the company's satelites, one of whom is rather a gentleman, but he is only an inferior to the other one, Mr. Ayres, who frankly declared that he has come here for the purpose of cutting prices. In regard to the reinstatement of Brother Tibbets, Mr. Ayres said that he could not do anything for him, justifying himself by combining a number of reasons, none of which deserved any consideration. Bro. Cummins, noticing that the reinstatement of Brother Tibbets was quite impossible, gave a few hints to Mr. Ayres, threatening him with war in the future if he carries out his designs. On the other hand, he gave the locomotive workers to understand that they are not in a position to strike just now. By this process Brother Cummins managed to lift up a flag for truce. I say so because I can yet foresee war in that corner of Montreal. Nor is Brother Cummins ignorant of this fact as is evident from his action. That is, he instructed the locomotive workers by giving them his best counsel as how to prepare for war and how to meet it when it is inevitable. The principal elements of his advice are the following: To beware of hasty action and to organize thoroughly.

Consequently, Brother Cummins divided our local into three new ones and organized a District Council. He also wished to assist us in establishing a business agent, but as he knew that the boys in Philadelphia were eagerly awaiting him, he left us Saturday morning, the 26th inst. We are just now busy in electing our business agent and about four weeks from now we'll probably have him installed and our entire business in full sway.

Yours fraternally,
JAKE SEGAL, Secy.

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FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 212.

Editor Journal:—Some time ago No. 212 woke up and found that they were behind the times and then got busy and never stopped until it accomplished its aim. We got busy with our Grand President, that we needed a good man out here and we must give him credit for the good judgment that he used in sending Bro. Allison to the coast. He was the right man in the right place because he came to do business and every one was given to understand that and every one was mindful of what he said. Bro. Allison has the appearance of a straight forward and honest working man and when you get better acquainted with him you will find that your first impression is correct in every detail, for a hard working man he is, and at the present he does not use the hammer and anvil but works just as hard or even harder and every shop on the S. P. he visited gives convincing proof of this statement, Bro. Allison is not one of those slick talking, dudish looking men you often encounter at the head of organizations but a typical working man in every sense of the word. Bro. Kline saw in him the qualities of a good organizer and we are sure that he is not disappointed because he has proved himself, the way he has handled the tasks our Grand President has laid out for him and I think there are some points on the S. P. that will not forget Bro. Allison for some time to come. 212 joins in with the committee in thanking Bro. Allison for the way he transacted the business on the S. P., also for having organized a District Counsel on the S. P., which we were in need of, and I hope and trust that the boys will see that it is impossible to get along without one and the writer thinks that it will prosper with such noble and efficient men at the head as our worthy treasurer, Bro. Hawkins, as president, and R. R. Robinson, of Bakersfield, as treasurer.

Just a few words in regard to No. 212: Will say that they are giving a series of whist tournaments and dances once every month for six months. The first one took place Wednesday night, January 23, and it proved a success and every one present had a very nice and sociable time. Now, brothers, attend these parties, it is up to you to make them a success socially and financially. Let the few regular attenders see that you are willing to put your shoulder to the wheel and help to push it along.

There is one thing I notice, the few regulars get together and come to the conclusion the blacksmiths and helpers ought to do. Finally they take a tumble that to have more pay, so they go to the stayaways and beg and plead with them just to come up to the meeting for one night so they can tell them what they propose they ought to have more money; they vote and elect a committee, the committee will work for two or three weeks, as the case may be, bear in mind that the company is not paying the committee while they are looking after your interest; finally the committee gets you more pay, then there are assessments levied to pay the committee, for the time lost working for you. You get full pay and some over, while the committee is short, then, brothers, you ought to jump in with that extra money and pay up the committee who has served you so faithfully and then you still have a little of that extra left. I will tell you, brothers, it is mighty poor encouragement for a committee when such things exist. So, brothers, don't forget that you will need committees in the future.

I understand the I. W. W. is going to get a raise in wages for the boys. *Hot Air.* Do you know what makes the grass grow in Texas? Another thing I can't understand, there are some men among us who are trying to kill the goose that is laying the golden egg. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Fraternally yours,
A MEMBER.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD BOYCOT.

Sparta, Ill., Jan. 28, 1907.

Editor Journal:—In the neighborhood of forty years ago Feenienism was at its height—rebellion was almost open in Ireland. Clerkenwell Prison in London, containing some Feenien prisoners and suspects, was partly destroyed by explosion trying to liberate them. Allen, Larken and O'Bryon had been sentenced to death on the scaffold for the murder of Sergt. Brett, who was conveying "Col." Burk from the court to prison in the prison van in Manchester, thereby becoming martyrs. A reward equal to $10,000.00 had been out some time for the arrest and conviction or any information that would lead to such of James Stephens, "Head Centre" of Feenienism in Ireland. Aggrarian outrages, "so called," were being perpetrated in Ireland with no slovenly hand, the cause of those outrages being the Rackrenting of the Tenants and the eviction of those who could not pay the enormous rents imposed both upon the land itself and on the tenants' own improvements.

The constabulary of Ireland was augmented to protect such landlords and helped to collect the rents from the poor farmers

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and was always present to help ejectment of poor unfortunates, who were turned upon the roadside, the hillside, or the bleak moor, perhaps to die, as many of them did.

It was at this time a certain Col. Boycot resigned from the British army and went to live on his estate in Ireland. The estate had been in the hands of an agent who had been particularly active in evicting the poor tenants.

After his arrival home he became more active in the evictions than ever his agent had been. On account of his position the constabulary were peculiarly active in his assistance, and he ruled things with a high hand. Revenge, however, came. Secret meetings were held and a conclusion come to, which was spread far and near: That no person, male or female, should hire to him, that those in his service should leave him, that no one should buy from him, no one should sell to him; he was to be unmolested and severely left alone, and this advice was followed up so completely that his crops rotted on the field, his land lay unplowed, his horses and cattle were uncared for, his family had to cook their own meals, his clothes and those of his family had to be taken to Dublin or go unlaundried, and was otherwise so severely left alone, that he was like a "Robinson Crusoe" on a well populated island and was actually starving in the midst of plenty.

He stood this for some time, but ultimately sold his estate and went to live in England. Afterwards, when a person was treated in this way, he was said to be "Boycotted" from the name of the man who was first successfully treated in this manner.

The origin of the Boycot came from the prosecution of the Lands Laws, or Agrarian Laws (as they are called), of Ireland and has nothing at all to do with labor unions as is popularly believed today.

The writer remembers the circumstances well and was a young man in Scotland at the time.

P. M. CUMMING.

FROM ONWARD LOCAL UNION NO. 91.

Editor Journal:—Would like the locals throughout the country to know that 91 is not dead. It is a long time between drinks, but we have had ours. Everything with us is running along smoothly—lots of work and fair wages.

The boys of 91 have been asleep a long time and are just now getting their eyes open. If a few more brothers like Brother Powlesland would come along they would get wide awake. The worst trouble we have with the brothers here is they have no children to leave with their wives on meeting nights, consequently they have to stay at home and they are a little slow in paying their dues, but to hear them talk on pay day you would think they had 20 children, so it is 23 with the man that handles the due stamps.

There is Billy Fahey, the boy from Cork Co., Ireland, it takes all his time to attend the Irish Wakes, but he is a jolly good fellow—his heart is as big as a ham. There is a cow blacksmith here. He attends all meetings unless his cow is sick and that occurs very often. He is a jolly good fellow and keeps his book full of stamps. His name is A. P. Pruith. There is long, lanky Matt Avery, the man that handles the rod and reel so well, and you bet he will sure be at the meeting to handle the gavel. There are five or six brothers from the tall timbers of Shawnee, Okla., that sure can handle the air line, and out in full bloom every meeting night. There is one brother that don't have time to attend the meetings on account of his blonde headed girl in Irishtown. There are some brothers at the Southwestern that would be a credit to any organization.

Fraternally yours,
C. A. VINCENT, Sec. Local 91.

FROM DES MOINES LOCAL UNION NO. 184.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 4, 1907.

Editor Journal:—We are still alive and "hammering" away. We have a better local now than ever before, as we are a pretty lively bunch, and always working for the good of the order. At present we have twenty-seven members all in good standing. There are only a few of the charter members left. Doc. Worthington and Jerry Fouhy are the stand-patters and are always in attendance if not working overtime, attending a wrestling match, or a christening, as Jerry heartily supports President Roosevelt's theory of race suicide.

In regard to the new agreements that have been signed up and published from time to time in our Journal, will say that the new agreements show vast improvement over the old ones. We still have lots of good ground to work on and I think it is about time some of our District Councils were taking up the flat rate question and working to secure flat rates for the blacksmiths and helpers the same as other crafts. I think this is the only system to bring our rate of pay up to the standard. The shop I work in has six fires and six different rates of pay for blacksmiths and two for helpers, where all other crafts have a standard rate. If some brother should happen

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to see this and know of any good reason why the blacksmiths and helpers should not have a flat rate I would like to have it discussed through our Journal.

We just put on a second degree to our initiation and initiated a new candidate last meeting. We had a good attendance and it proved to be one of the best meetings we ever had. Everyone enjoyed it and after our team gets to working, woe be unto the blacksmith or helper that crosses the threshold of our local.

There is quite a number of blacksmiths and helpers who could be brought into the union had we the time to go after them. I think if an organizer would show up here and work on some of these non-union men as has been done in other places, it would be a great boost to our local.

We have a mixed local here: R. R. Blacksmiths and Contract Shop Blacksmiths and Helpers. In any shop where our brothers are working, if a new man starts in they keep right after him until he joins the union. After a little talk from Brother McGrath and Brother Fouhy they are convinced that the I. B. of B. and H. are O. K. as Brother McGrath is certainly there with the argument.

Local 184 is against affiliating with the Metal Trades Council as we think other trades would not stick.

Fraternally yours,
A. G. IBSON, Rec. Secy.

FROM KNIFE FORGES LOCAL UNION NO. 165.

Bay State, Mass., Feb. 9, 1907.

Editor Journal:—We have a bunch of Waddell & Mahon's strikebreakers here to run the Clement Cutlery or what we call Lee's Shop. It certainly can't run far without the bunch knowing it. They eat, sleep and work in the shop and have their patrol doing a cake walk outside. This is something new for quiet little Bay State. We never have had any of that calibre of stock among us before and hope we never will again. In the beginning of this trouble which terminated in the Polishers' Strike, I wrote First General Vice-President Cummins for advice as how to act under our agreement with the other two International organizations, he having represented the Brotherhod in drawing up that agreement, something over a year ago and also being the general officer that took charge of our strike last spring and settled it very satisfactory to Local 165. When here on that mission he gained the highest esteem of the polishers and grinders as well as every member of No. 165. We were all in hopes he could get here and assist us at that time, but he was on his way to Montreal at that time to settle a difficulty there, but he immediately wrote, instructing us how to conform with our agreement and that he would visit us as soon as possible upon his return from Montreal. When Brother Cummins was able to get here all three crafts were out and the strike had been on for some time. He immediately called for meetings of the three crafts, had meetings of their executive boards and had Mr. Hellthaler of the Polishers' International wired, to the effect he wished a conference with him to make plans on which to conduct the strike. After waiting almost a week, Mr. Hellthaler arrived Thursday evening, February 7, and the general officers of the three crafts held a conference the next day. Mr. Lee informed them the establishment was in the hands of Mr. Waddell. That afternoon his gang landed here bag and bunks, so the only thing left to us now is to be true to ourselves and try to keep our lines firm and united, which we sincerely hope we can as defeat means a knockout to unionism in Bay State.

Yours Fraternally,
JOHN F. BRICK.

FROM JAMES M. RILEY.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1907.

Editor Journal:—In the January number of the Journal, Mr. George E. Chadwick, in his article, recommends Socialism as the panacea of all the ills a working man is heir to under the competitive system. I beg to differ with our friend for the following reasons: In taking over the means of production, what are you dealing with? and from it, how is this equality to be built?

The means of production is the human brain and the members of the human body, which shall remain as long as time lasts, private property owned and controlled by the units of the human race, and the race is composed of unequals. Things that are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. If equals be added to unequals, the sum will be unequal and no economic system or education can alter their condition, for it is self evident that the superior will rise master over the inferior as time moves on. Therefore, no system of government can hold on the foundation of equality this unbalanced structure, that proposes to pay to the man that uses the micrometer the same as he who uses the pick and shovel. It does not consider the value of skill but holds the skilled mechanic as worth no more than a common laborer. Therefore, Socialism is absurd and visionary. That Jesus Christ was a Socialist,

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when asked if it was wrong to pay tribute to Cæsar he said, render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and render to God the things that are God's, is another point on which he and the Socialists differ, and another thing he says, Thou shalt not steal. In the confiscation of the trusts, as is hinted at in my friend's letter, they would be thieves of the first quality.

That labor is suffering from wrongs I will agree. Their solution I cannot find in a wrong principle. That union labor is my choice of meeting them. That the iron workers of every shop have a working agreement among themselves, that if the company hits one they hit all.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES M. RILEY.

WHO SUPPORTS THE SALOON?

(BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.)

The president of an eastern university recently declared that "these oppressed workingmen support 10,000 saloons between Harlem and the Battery in New York City." Incidentally, in this connection, he paid his respects to organized labor, forgetting that the trades unions are doing more for the cause of temperance than all of the universities combined. This very astute college president seems to imagine that workingmen have a monopoly of these 10,000 New York saloons. As a matter of fact, there are just a few university men who are helping to support them. Possibly our college friend would be surprised to discover that there are more saloons to the population in the Fifth Avenue districts in New York—where the workingman does not live—than there are on the lower East Side, where he makes his home. This is not a statement ventured at a mere guess. It is based upon an accurate census. Here are the exact figures:

Number of persons to each saloon license on the East Side, south of Fourteenth Street, 375.

Number of persons to each saloon license in the Fifth Avenue district, 280.

These figures include the licenses issued to hotel bars, where the Fifth Avenue constitutency can do its drinking unobserved.

According to these figures, the people in the Fifth Avenue district drink more beer and whisky than the workingman does. If one were to follow the example of this college president and loosely employ the statistics furnished, one might say that this statement were true. No doubt this is true with some individuals, but these statistics do not prove it. It must be taken into account that others besides those living in this district patronize the hotel bars, although this same rule applies to some saloons on the lower East Side.

Sometimes one becomes tired of the loose talking of some professedly learned but profoundly ignorant "scholar," just as the unqualified statements of some workingmen make one impatient. It is undoubtedly a great mistake for the workingman to say unkind things about the rich and prosperous, especially when they are untrue, but it also behooves the other fellow to guard his speech when he discusses the workingman.

What is the conclusion of the whole matter?

"Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, 'Let me pull out the mote from thine eye,' and behold a beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

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CATALOGUE AND 1907 CALENDAR FREE UPON APPLICATION

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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

MRS. C. W. KISTER.

At a regular meeting of Atlanta Union No. 1, the following resolutions regarding the death of the wife of Brother C. M. Kister were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, ruler of the universe, to take from our midst the devoted wife of Brother C. M. Kister; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local, extend to Brother Kister our heartfelt and sincere sympathy;

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes and that a copy of the same be presented to the brother and husband of the deceased; and further that these resolutions be published in the Blacksmiths Journal.

E. J. CHAMBERS,
G. W. MYERS,
Committee.

MRS. GUS WAGNER.

At a regular meeting of Portland Union No. 37, held at their hall, Feb. 1, 1907, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to call from her earthly to her heavenly home, the beloved wife of our treasurer, Gus Wagner, leaving him and two small children to mourn their loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 37 take this method of expressing their heartfelt sympathy with our brother, and pray that he who doeth all things well may comfort and strengthen him in this his hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Wagner, a copy sent to the Blacksmiths Journal for publication, and the same be spread on our minutes.

HENRY WOODHAM,
JOHN DENTON,
E. R. NELSON,
Committee.

MRS. MATT HANNAN.

At the regular meeting of Laurel Leaf Local No. 341, I. B. of B. & H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and Ruler of the Universe, to enter the home of our brother and fellow workman, Matt Hannan, and remove by death his beloved wife; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to our brother in this hour of trouble, and trust that God will give him strength to bear this sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of brother Matt Hannan and that they become a part of our minutes, and also a copy of the same be sent to the Journal for publication.

A. O. ROSEN,
E. Z. SCOTHORN,
H. M. MICHELS,
Committee.

CAROLINA LINDSTRUM.

At the last regular meeting of Copper City Local No. 237, of Anaconda, Jan. 16, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to enter the home of our brother, John Lindstrum, and take therefrom his beloved wife, and we realize the deep sorrow the untimely death of his esteemed and beloved wife, Carolina, aged 33 years, has caused; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our profound and sincere sympathy in this his great hour of trial, and trust that God, the merciful Father of all, will give him strength to bear this sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of Brother John Lindstrum and that they become a part of our minutes, and also that a copy of same be sent to the Journal for publication.

PATRICK HODGE,
ED. NESLEY,
ED. A. DAVIS,
Committee.

CHARLES STOKES.

At the regular meeting of Huntington Blacksmith's Union No. 85, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in his infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our beloved brother, Charles Stokes, a worthy and highly respected member of our local union; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his beloved brothers and sisters in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy and hope that the Most Merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, As a token of our esteem, that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of the brothers and sisters, and also to the Blacksmiths Journal for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

HENRY CHAPMAN,
CLYDE CRAWFORD,
J. P. BARR,
Committee.

WM. THIERMAN.

At a meeting of Pacific Local Union No. 444, St. Louis, Mo., held on Jan. 26, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our membership our late brother, Wm. Thierman, who died in Louisville, Ky., on Jan. 26, after a brief sickness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Pacific Local Union do extend to his bereaved sister and brother, who tenderly nursed him during his illness, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sad affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That we commend them for comfort and consolation in this their sorrow, to him who rules and governs all things and doeth all things well, for he gave and he hath taken away; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved sister, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

JNO. R. KELLY,
M. BIRMINGHAM,
A. A. ROGERS,
Committee.

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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers, Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers and Executive Board.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon building, Chicago, Ill.
GEO. J. WERNER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
P. H. CUMMINS, First General Vice President, 42 McDonnell st., Amsterdam, New York.
ANDREW CARMICHAEL, Second Vice President, 493 Spence st., Winnipeg, Man.
J. J. HENRY, Third Vice President, 346 Fuller st., St. Paul, Minn.
D. C. TUCKER, Fourth Vice President, 491 Alabama St., Memphis, Tenn.
JOHN J. FUREY, Fifth Vice President, 1637 A Haigh st., San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN J. MOCKLER, Sixth Vice President (Reserve), Farm and Ravine aves., Webster Grove, Mo.
CHARLES HART, Seventh Vice President (Reserve), 319 Washington st., Paducah Ky.

General Board of Trustees.

W. J. DOUGHERTY, 462 Gensee st., Buffalo, N. Y.
J. J. HIGGINS, 13 Hayes st., Danville, Ill.
CHAS. BINGER, 740 N. Fairfield ave., Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., E. Olson, 773 W. 21st st., Chicago; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave., Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, Jno. Mockler, Farm and Ravine aves. Webster Grove, Mo.; secretary, Scott Marshall, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; sec., J. Turley, 535 W. Walnut st., Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, James C. Jennings, 2596 118th Place; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., R. R. Robertson, Kern City, Kern Co.; secretary, Thomas Rust, 918 K. st., Sacramento, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox. 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee. Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, D. L. Miller, Clifton Forge, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 119 E. Anderson st., Knoxville, Tenn.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbanaave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 603 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec., Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., F. H. Turner, 257 Louis st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco; sec., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st., Oakland, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman, Jackson, Tenn.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec.

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Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Federation hall. President, F. S. Fetcher, 508 Pullman st; secretary, C. M. Keister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 2d Fridays at Pythian Hall. President, Wm. D. Whitehead 509 Walker ave.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., F. W. Bieser, E. 2d ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesday at Fitzpatrick hall, 100 State st. President, E. M. Lewis, 330 Indiana ave.; secretary, John A. Shepherd, 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. President, J. L. Ellis; sec., Chas. E. Schaefer, Selma P. O., Va.

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 4th ave. and 19th street. President, Carl Lind, ave. G, bet. 10th and 11th sts.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitaker sts. President, J. M. Murrin, 111 E. Broad st.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, C. W. Parsons, 3655 Dodiers st.; secretary, N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., Wm. P. Carroll, cor. Reid Chappel; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 18 9th ave., 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Richard Malone 47 Iroquois st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 2 Arcade avenue, Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, 714 Main st. Pres., W. J. Holly, 305 21st st., Argenta, Ark.; sec., E. P. Hart, 202 W. 10th st., Barring Cross, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; secretary, W. A. Beer, 2009 Conmon st., Houston, Tex.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Wednesday in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., F. H. Weibel; secretary, E. Decker, 1209 9th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill s.s.; Pres., A. R. Francis, 326 Sherman st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets second Saturdays at K. of P. hall, President, Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel st.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN — Meets last Wednesdays, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; secretary, James F. Wyant, P. O. box 433. Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, Frank Peugh, 611 Macubin st.; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 926 Randolph ., St. Paul, Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, W. H. Planger, 219 N. 14th st.; secretary, Chas. M. Hender, 1910 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN. — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Nerwood st., S.E. President, Otto Brown; secretary, Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainard, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets third Tuesdays at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 509 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, R. F. D. No. 1; sec. O. M. Brown, 1318 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Lobor hall. Pres., J. J. Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., Peter Fisher, 202 Vine st., Joliet, Ill.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. President, J. R. Robertson; sec., H. S. McDonald, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, J. H. Beattie, 315 Makee, st.; secretary, H. Finch, 1542 Madison ave., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, on Water st. President, A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; secretary, W. Whitworth, 1153 S. Main st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 311 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries, 810 S. Washington st.; secretary, Alonso Rowe, lock box 406. Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at McDermott's hall. Pres., Rudolph Shutzman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, P. J. Kehoe, Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

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67 MONOA—Meets first Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. President, Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, 1540 Fort st., Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave,; secretary, J. W. Proctor, 1295 Harrison st,. Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago. Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Alexander's hall. 38th and 6th sts. President. A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st. N. E.; secretary, John C. Iserman, 2888 Polk st. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. President, B. Bohlman, 160 Trowbridge st.; secretary, Thos. Kelly, 3614½ Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS—Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. E. Ploeger, Fairview Hotel; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of P. hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. President, John Rebmann, 1110 N. Western ave.; sec., D. T. Adams, 1215 N. Mason st. Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

81 ELKHART—Meets fourth Thursdays at 329 Main st. President, M. S. Guipe, 500 Harrison st.; sec., Victor Danielson, 619 Oakland ave., Elkhart, Ind.

82 VICTORIA—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Housom; sec., Frank H. Quinn, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., Fred E. Reed, Jr., 1718 3d ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1911 3rd ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts., Pres., C. W. Austin, 904 N. Willow st.; secretary, C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 813 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, C. E. Fisher, 602 Jefferson av., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, Bryan ave. Pres., Matt Avery, 409 S. Calhoun st.; secretary, Chas. A. Vinsant, 1309 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., J. Gemmel, 15723 Finch ave.; sec., H. Katzman, 15523 Center ave., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. President, A. Artus, 1635 Washington st.; sec., Frank Schaefer, 1473 Elm st., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st. Pres., John Finn, 1134 Sherman st.; secretary, Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Forester Hall, cor. 13th and Clay sts. Pres., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st.; secretary, W. L. Weitz, 537 Hobart st., Oakland, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres.. John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., Hunter C. Ware, Richmond, Va.; sec., Hunter C. Ware, 1202 Hull st., Manchester, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall, Pres., James Holliday, Indiana; sec., Ralph Mathes, 803 Col. ave., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Philip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary George C. Streit, 211 N. Baker st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 606 Willows Central, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres.. T. J. Gerhard, 180 Balback st.; Sec., L. Cripps, Rural No. 6, Box 66, San Jose, Cal.

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117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Slantley Stortz, 41 Beck st., Buffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., C. T. Kirkbride, 25 W. 4th st.; sec., E. E. Apple, 23 W. Dry st. Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Sec., James C. MacKenzie, 252 Park ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., A. H. Martain, 941 N. Harrison ave.; secretary, W. F. Stone, 340 N. Arthur st., Pocatello Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets every Wednesday at Cook's hall, Schroeber st. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., Albert Slinkman, 113 S. Poppleton st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave.; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. President, Adam Weiner, Central ave.; secretary, F. D. Sweet Jr., 780 Park ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres,, Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Union hall. President, J. E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Wm. J. Dougherty, 462 Gensee st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 14th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Edward J. O'Connor, 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentis Place, Prentis ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st.; secretary, A. W. Withrow, 24 Ontario st., Hornell City, N.Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres., H. V. Druin; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Sheffelbino hall. Pres., James Alton, 1607 N. Elm st.; sec., F. A. Irwin, 303 E. 15th st., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., Thos. Prior, 822 Eliza st.; sec., G. A. Weber, 815 Opelousas ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., H. E. Rarick, 523 8th ave.; sec., Geo. H. Tate, 1304 1st ave., Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Chas. C. Pires, 505 Sandusky st., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., Chas. Tonner, 521 Trendley ave.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1156 W. 2d st.; sec., R. C. Stamper, 33 Prattel st., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, Wm. R. Ellis, Ray st.; sec., C. A. Eakins, 512 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; sec., D. E. McGrath, 98 Hinckley, st., Bay State, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. President, Ebert Berkinst, 933 W. 6th st.; sec., R. C. Brown, 57 Green st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., R. E. Cromer, care A. C. L. shops; sec., J. H. Stevens, 218 Columbus st., Montgomery, Ala.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., James E. Doherty, 2114 10th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 905 N. Main st.; sec., F. G. Moore, 417 Clark ave., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTONM—eets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, Chas. Mozer, 127 E. 8th sts.; sec., Edw. Bowman, 718 E. Third st., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. Pres., F. Shimek, 422 10th avenue, E.; sec., Geo. H. Carson, 861 B ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Council hall. Pres., R. R. Robison; sec., Louis Bosley, Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., E. M. Worthington, 1508 Linden st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 1415 W. Grand ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Alburtus Hillyer, Cataret, N. J.; secretary, Joseph Arsenault, 59 Broad st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Gensee st., Auburn, N. Y.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., W. B. Clapp, 808 Park st.; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington st., Knoxville, Tenn.

192 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, John Vaughn, 187 Urbana ave.; secretary, Frank M. Spicer, 218 S. Cottage Grove ave., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

195 GREEN ISLAND—President, Henry Neeb, 120 Paine st., Green Island, N. Y.; secretary, F. A. Smith, 1508 15th st., Troy, N. Y.

196 SPRINGFIELD—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall, West Main st. Pres., Wm. Jones, Oakland ave.; sec., James McManus, 304 Harrison street, Springfield, Ohio.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., Albert J. Ruede, 207 Harris st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Oak Hill hall. Pres., C. E. Smith, 409 E. 7th st.; secretary, W. R. Goodard, 1322 Grand View, Portsmouth, Ohio.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, C. Luttener, 515 Erie street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

202 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. E. Thomas, 1113 N. 13th st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 524 Clark st., Paducah, Ky.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Con Sheriff, 11921 Eggelston ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

208 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Matt. A. Weidenbener, 983 Stout and Indiana sts.; secretary, Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

208 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sundays at 45 Eliot st. President, Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; secretary, James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., J. E. McLindon, 3823 South st., Meridian, Miss.

211 BLUEFIELD—Meets every Thursday night at 4 Park st. Pres., J. Garrett; sec., M. Cruey, Bluefield, W. Va.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., Fred Humphries, 2024 Mozart st., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carakin's hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Spokane; Secretary, F. E. West, 2122 E. Providence ave., Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., Wm. Spiller, 130 College ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., F. A. McDonald, box 96, W. Seattle; sec., John Arthur, 117 Taylor avenue, Seattle Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Dinnis McCarthy, 18 Hamilton st.; sec., John Nixon, 815 Belmont st., Brockton, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. of L. Hall. President, Jacob Hausbach; secretary, Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., James B. Mellin, 427 Wright st.; secretary, John Gehrig, 225 Marion st., Peru, Ill.

228 GALION.—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Martin's hall, cor. Iberville and Exchange alley. President, Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec., I. McCracken, 720 Munez st., Algiers, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 222 State st.; President, C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; secretary, J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 3d Wednesdays at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., M. Maloney; sec., J. H. Saager, Sparks, Nev.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st, S.; sec., Lonis Kuchenmeister, 817 6th ave. S., Great Falls, Mont.

234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thos. Heddle, 17 Frederick st.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge, 204 E. 4th st.; sec. A. Davis, 604 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. President, A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Mortimer Sammins, 112 Granger st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casazza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., J. J. Jones, 1418 Park av. Chicago Heights, Ill.

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241 QUEEN CITY —Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Eagle's hall, Commercial st. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 931 Dale st.; sec., P. F. Schilling, 2237 Taylor st., Springfield. Mo.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; sec., Robt. McDonald, 1135 3d ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec., Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall. President, J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; sec., S. Spieldenne, 753 Madison st., Conneaut, Ohio.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C E. Craig. 312 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox; secretary, J. E. Jenkins, 331 E. Kerr st., Salisbury, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., J. W. Engelhart; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

251 McCOMB CITY —Meets second and fourth Mondays at Gibson's hall, Main and 2d sts. President, Ewell Doggett; secretary, F. C. Harrington box 374, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., I. J. Stoker; sec., T. M. Dossett, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., B. C. Mayo, 2214 Martin st.; sec., J. D. Thompson, 404 S. 12th ave., Nashville Tenn.

255 FLINT ROCK —Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

260 WM. McKINLEY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at U. M.W. hall.; Pres., Peter Zuppert,; sec., Harry Griffiths, Minersville, Pa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. Pres., C. K. Baker, 312 E. 25th st.; sec., C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer. 1256 Lincoln ave.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

264 PIONEER CITY—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Browns hall, cor. Salem and Carbondale ave. President, Thos. F. Coleman, 222 Dundaff st.; sec., Henry Chapman, 139 Washington St., Carbondale, Penn.

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnall, 9 East st.; sec., Michael Harney, East Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred Aheimer, 2412 Eccles st., S. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second and last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble, box, 504; sec., F. L. Van Antwerp, box 1098, Susquehanna, Pa.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Haas Bros.' hall, cor. Wood, Hope and Sprigg sts. President. J. H. Reed; sec L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Empire hall, Cor. Main and St. Catherine sts. President, Joseph Breto, 1765 E. St. Catherine st.; sec., Jake Segal, 409 City Hall ave., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

277 LIVINGSTON — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall. Pres., Frank Millet; sec., Walter M. Nye, Box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Sidney Mitchell, box 1473, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

282 GREENVILLE — Sec.. J. R. Mayhugh, Greenville, Ky.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.; sec., Jas. J. McGarvey, 38 Albert, st., Middletown, N. Y.

290 SPRINGFIELD — Pres., William Jones, Oakland ave.; sec., James McManus, 304 Harrison st., Springfield. Ohio.

291 RATON — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Machinists' hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn box 13; secretary, John C. Scale, box 635, Raton, New Mexico.

292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec.. Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at I. B. of B. & H., hall, First North st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.: sec., Eugene Gallagher, 923 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at C. O. F. Hall. President, John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 267, S. Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Trades Temple hall, High st.; Pres., Chas. Weigant; secretary, Chas. Fryman, box 297, Horton, Kan.

296 COLLEGE CITY—Pres., M. E. Godsill, 843 Abingdon st.; sec., Otto Peterson, 816 E. Knox st., Galesburg, Ill.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets every third Friday at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

298 GRAND TRUNK—

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 282 27th st.; secretary, Alex. Baxter, 2743 Pacific ave., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.— Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 434 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 836 van Buren st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Wm. H. McGovern, 3323 Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

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309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 237 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 346 Calumet Boul., Harvey, Illinois.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 312 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., A. Birch, 1038 S. 8th st. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Edward Dundas, 1336 Granville st.; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. President, John Graham, 700 Carroll avenue; secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL—Meets first and second Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Curtis Shippy, 417 N. 9th ave., Maywood, Ill.; secretary, W. J. Tyrell, 1940 Carroll ave., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Wm. Coughlin, 724 Taylor st.; secretary, D. J. Driscoll, 184 S. Green st., Chicago, Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 71s st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Martin Walsh, 9320 Lyons; sec., Newton Belgum, 7029 Washington ave., Chicago, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS — Meets first and third Saturdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., L. D. Grimes; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Patrick Henry, 237 Congress ave.; sec., James Reilly Jr., 94 Orchard st., New Haven, Conn.

332 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartsmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 160 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

333 HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Trades hall, James st. E. Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 261 Beacon ct.; secretary, Harry Kethro, 290 Reitta st. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

338 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; sec., Peter F. Fish, 106 Lincoln ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME-Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Luck ave.; secretary, Emmett N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President. D. Harmon, 811 1st ave. W.: secretary, R. C. Oelwein, 143 3rd. ave., N. Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets first Saturday of each month at Nelliton hall. President, A. B. Cunningham; sec., C. L. Bower, Clifton Forge, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., John Marshall; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Mondays and 4th Sundays at 45 Elliot st. President, Carmille Gorkey, 24 Holmes st.; sec., Wm. J. Barry, 50 Willow st., Sommerville, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Pres., John W. Fein; sec., W. E. Dickinson, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays of each month. Pres., Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place, Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Red Men's hall. Montgomery ave. Pres., J. H. Brazeale; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, John Cahill; secretary, J. S. Wilkes, box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets first and third Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, W. Ferguson st. President, Robert Kyle, North Spring st., Tyler, Texas; secretary, J. A. Yarbrough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., C. E. Wood,; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., W. D. Malone, 2201 Crawford ave.; secretary, Fred. Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kan.

410 BURLINGTON BLACKSMITH HELPERS

412 LOCOMOTIVE—Pres., Fred Bellerby; sec Arthur Lefevre, Montreal, Quebec.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 245 S. Oklahoma ave., Shawnee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., L. F. Dilger, 518 E. Elm st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, Ohio.

415 FOND DU LAC—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall. Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac. Wis.

416 HICKORY—Pres., George Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., Nicholas Brown, 207 Pierce st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Fridays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

421 DUNDEE— Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec., T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Pres., J. C. Stone, 161 Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Rourke, Hallet 2, S. of Spring Hill ave., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

426 ALBION—Meets first and third Saturdays at Foresters' hall. Pres., Jamas O'Brien; sec., Omar Dilts, 16 West ave., Albion, N. Y.

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428 EVERETT—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Temple, 2814 Lombard ave. President, John Mick, 2210 Nassa ave.; sec., Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Straight hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., C. F. Jenks, box 235, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

441 NORWOOD—Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.

442 MERIMACK—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., E. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adam st. President, Maurice Birmingham, 2840 Rutger st.; sec., John Kelly, 413 S. Ewing ave., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 219 E. 12th st.; sec., N. E. Nelson, 316 E. 12th st., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fireman's Hall, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., M. Stevenson, Osawatomie Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays Library Bldg. Board. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets every 4th Monday at Cutleps hall, 1000 Water st. Pres. Geo. M. Strachan, 89 John st.; secretary, Geo. Coit, Geldurd st., Valley Falls, R. I.

451 STAR — Pres., Earle Hyle; sec., D. L. Provance, 303 Griffen st., Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., John J. Quinn, 24 Salem st.; sec., A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Geo. L. Harris, 128 N. Cherry st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory street, Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall. cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 1005 E. Indiana st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. Pres., Matt Ward, 32 E. Granite, st.; sec., James Wilks, box 838, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Red Man's Hall, 1640 Larimer st. President, Thos. Carpenter, 1540 Larimer st.; secretary, Samuel Andrews, 3122 Forest street, Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY—Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., M. J. Hoolehen; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Range hall, cor. 2d and Cedar sts. Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. V. Limbrick, 715 16th st., Moline, Ill.; secretary, Geo. P. Ganser, 923 E. 6th st. Davenport, Iowa.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F. Wittenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae. 720 S. 7th st.; secretary, Robert Engelke, 413 Rose st., La Crosse, Wis.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, J. J. Goldman, 4062 5th ave.; secretary, Fred Amend, 5345 Shields ave., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, W. E. Baker; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres.. F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meet first Saturday of each month at Labor Home. Pres., C. F. Stoutsenberger. 512 Shendoah ave. N. E.; sec., Patrick Lillis, 428 6th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

475 KENTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Boiler Makers Hall, north side Public Square, President, George Reese S. Wayne st; secretary. B. Bryant, 703 E. Franklin st., Marion, O.

476 RICHMOND—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; secretary, S. W. Dyers, Lock box 166 Point Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall on Plant ave. Pres. J. H. Chancy, 49 Remshart st.; sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 3d Fridays at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Pres., O. M. Miller; secretary. H. W. Seim, 322 Walnut st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., F. B. Phillips, 1802 Nettleton st.; sec., J. W. O'Brien, 2067 Taylor st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Octave Belerose, 36 Hath st.; secretary, Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

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485 Cutlery Forgers — Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 14 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birtz, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

486 ONEONTA—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Supreme Court chambers, President, E. A. Matteson, 8 Cherry st., Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

487 BERWICK LOCAL — Meets every two weeks; Pres., Wm. H McCarty, 300 Oak st.; sec., Edward Seeley, 212 9th st., Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., T. S. Spencer, Stoddert st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 565 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights; sec., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.

491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly. 865 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, Simon Benschop; sec., H. A. Berger, box 680, Havre, Mont.

493 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 541 Collinsville ave., Pres., Chester Henning, 1304 Jefferson ave.; sec., B. D. Warren, 825 Trendley ave.. E. St. Louis, Ill.

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497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres.. J. Muldoon, 539 Truman ave.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons; sec., Louis D. Haley, Proctor, Minn.

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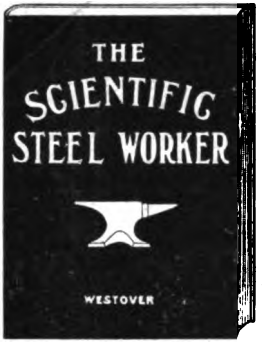
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THE SCIENTIFIC STEEL WORKER

BY O. A. WESTOVER

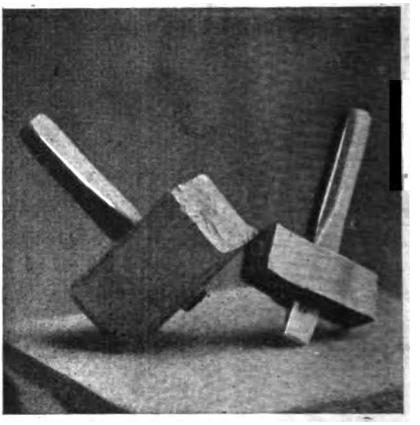


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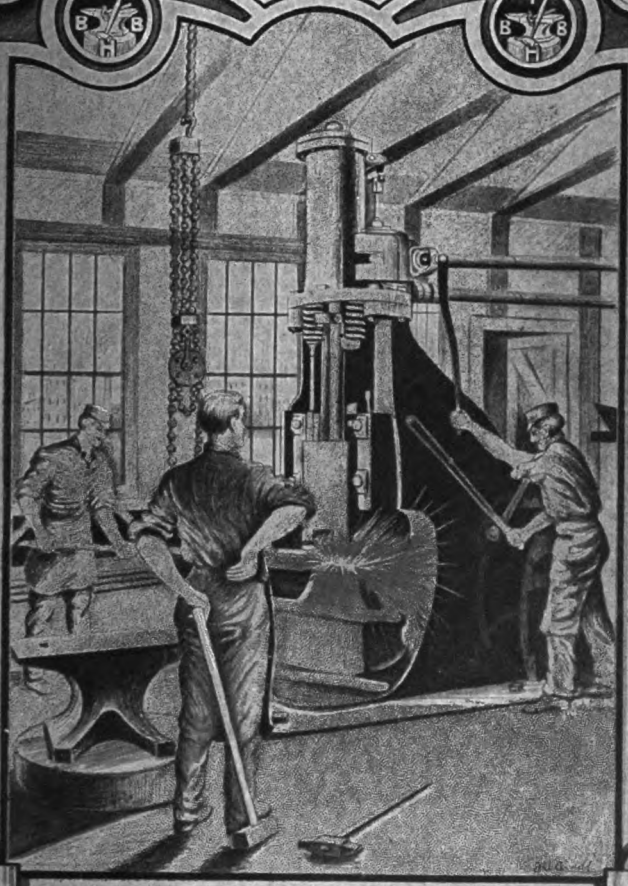
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VOL. VIII APRIL No. 4

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

1907



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL, 1907. No. 4

The Slavery of Civilization

By LIZZIE M. HOLMES

Daniel Henderson sat luxuriously before his grate fire, with decanter, glass and box of fine cigars on a small stand at his elbow, and his feet in velvet slippers resting on a table in front of him. It was storming outside, making the warmth and cosiness of his room seem doubly inviting. He had had a very busy day and was now taking a rest he believed he had well earned.

"I am deuced glad I didn't go out this evening—this beats all the club dinners, balls, theaters and receptions the city can afford," he mused as he lighted a fresh cigar. "I've got everything in good shape at the factory, and need not worry about that any more. Those new machines will do the work like magic. I can dismiss from the pay roll all of fifty men; for small boys and girls can attend to the machines all right, and I can get them cheap. It won't hurt them—it's light work—and they'll be glad of the chance to earn a little to help their fathers out."

He sat for some time in a pleasant reverie, and then reached for a new magazine that lay on the table. He opened at an article on reincarnation and was soon deeply absorbed in the subject.

He read it through and lay back in his comfortable reclining chair.

"Strange," he mused, "that we cannot remember any of our past lives if this theory is true."

Suddenly he thought he saw a tall, slender figure in filmy white standing at his side. He heard a fine, high, tiny voice, saying:

"One does remember. In instants of intense feeling, or in moments of great significance, scenes of the past flash before us like a glimpse of a highly illumined picture. Turn your thoughts inward and make an effort to remember."

Suddenly it seemed to him that his mind was turning backward, on and on for ages, and that finally, in some far remote period, he found himself standing in a wild forest with a number of rude creatures who were partially clothed in the dried skins of animals. They all carried clubs of various sizes and as he looked down at himself he saw that he was very like his companions. They seemed to be waiting for something. Presently a great crashing through the bushes and a shrill yelling announced the approach of a band of some kind of men. They came on tearing through the brushwood like wild animals, and soon they appeared, a ferocious looking set of wild men flourishing huge clubs. Then a terrible fight ensued. He thought he and his comrades fought as long as they were able, but the bigger creatures with their bigger clubs were too much for them, and in a little while nearly all of their number were killed. A few of them lay upon the ground bruised and broken and unable to strike another blow. The most savage of their enemies, when they saw there was yet life in the bodies on the ground rushed upon them furiously to dispatch them at once. But one who seemed to be a leader stopped them. Then they seemed to be disputing about something in short guttural sounds that perhaps was a sort of primitive language, and at length an agreement seemed to have been reached, and the faint survivors were dragged into the shade of the trees, given some water and allowed to lie still and rest. Later on when their wounds felt better, some food was brought to them, and they wondered much at the unlooked for kindness.

But when they began to grow strong again they soon found that they had been saved to do the hard work of the tribe. Whenever the company moved from one place to another the prisoners were loaded down with clubs, skins, dressed animals, rocks shaped into crude tools, and other articles, and made to walk under the burdens as long as they could stand. Sometimes they were beaten with clubs to keep them at their tasks, and if any died on the march they were kicked to one side and left there. Sometimes they were made to

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carry their conquerors on rude hammocks formed of the boughs of trees. They were meagerly fed, and at times their lives were almost unendurable. They were tied at night to the trees by ropes of dried skins, and knew no shelter except such as the trees afforded. But later, when there was not so much danger of the prisoners getting away, as they knew of no place to go, and when the tribes were at rest, they were allowed to lounge about and take their ease except when waiting on their masters. Once the tribe was attacked and the chief tried to force the prisoners to fight, but as he was afraid to have their bonds removed, he found that he could not make much use of them as defenders. At last, one day, our hero angered his chief in some way and the great muscular creature picked up a rock and struck him on the head. This seemed to end this phase of his existence, for afterward he experienced a long blank in life, feeling and thought. When he came to a sense of conscious life again he was standing with a host of other men, wearing a rude armor and carrying bows and arrows; they seemed to be awaiting some command. It came presently, and then they rushed along a wide road and shot their arrows at a large body of men which was coming toward them. A fierce battle took place and a great many of his fellows fell dead around him. But he was conscious of fighting a long time. At last his side was victorious and they took a great many prisoners. These were made slaves, but were not placed on the same footing as themselves. He realized that he was practically a slave, but he felt that his bondage was achieved through some hold his masters had over his mind. He felt a sort of dog like attachment to his masters and if for a moment he ever dreamed of deserting them a feeling of shame at his disloyalty came over him. He found that a faith dwelt somewhere in his bosom that he would go to a place of ineffable bliss when he died if he remained true to his masters and kept his honor with them. While these feelings and beliefs ruled his mind there was no need of bonds and shackles—his master always found him at hand and eagerly obedient.

One day a rival of his master came to visit him. They were boasting to one another of the loyalty and obedience of their soldiers and subjects. Our dreamer was called up with two others, to the top of a great cliff.

"You three men cast yourselves from this cliff to the bottom below," commanded their master. They immediately approached the edge, and with a prayer to some god whom they expected to lead them to a place of happiness, they threw themselves over the edge.

Another long blank followed and then Daniel found himself in a wide field, with a rude agricultural implement in his hands, and a group of other men, working as he was working. An overseer followed them closely and he seemed to know that disobedience would result in floggings or being chained up in some dreary hole underground.

When the day's work was done he found himself wending his way to a rude cabin where a woman and two children awaited his coming. They seemed familiar and dear to him in some way, and they served him and placed his supper before him. After he had eaten others came in and they sat around the open fire in the middle of the hut, and in a dull, brute like fashion they were happy.

But the next day they were hurried away to their hard labor again; he was conscious of feeling a bitterness that nearly all the results of their toil went to the lord who owned all the land. They were only allowed barely enough to eat, their rude shelters and a few coarse pieces of cloth for raiment. He seemed to know that the lord could command his time and services whenever he saw fit; that if he wished him to follow him to battle he must go; and if he wanted his wife or his daughter to come to his castle and serve him, he had no redress—he must let them go. He felt rebellious, and yet that he was wicked in so feeling. He felt it inborn in his nature that the laws and institutions of his country made it right for him to belong to the estate of his master; he was only a bad, unruly subject that he felt like rebelling; they were but filling their proper position in obeying their lord, and it was unmanly to repine. When there was plenty they forgot their troubles in orgies of eating and drinking; and when there was a scarcity they starved, for the lords and their wives and children must not go without. It seemed to him once that he went without food a long, long time, and gave the little he could obtain to the women and the children. Then one day he fell down exhausted and another long blank followed.

He seemed to catch glimpses of a brighter, more selfish life, as though his memory was flitting hastily over parts of his existence not pertinent to the lesson on hand. Then full consciousness came again.

He was on board a large ship, but huddled in a small part with a great many other human beings; they were almost suffocated, their sufferings were awful, and many died. He wondered that any of them continued to live. But at last the terrible

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voyage seemed to come to an end, and they were landed on a great wharf where the wealth of nations seemed to be brought for sale and exchange. He was sold, it appeared to him, for a big sum of money, and started with a train of other slaves and well laden camels across a burning desert to a beautiful land where the air was fragrant and spicy and the growth of vegetation most luxuriant.

They were set to work under a scorching sun cultivating the vines and fruit trees, and at the close of each day they fell down from exhaustion. But they were compelled to go to work each morning early and for a long time there was no break in the dreary monotony of toil and heat, and hunger and thirst. At last he determined to run away, and one day when the guards lagged in their watchfulness, he succeeded in making his escape, and then in reaching the desert by crawling on the ground and hiding behind clumps of bushes and piles of sand. He suffered greatly during the day, but the calm, beautiful starlit nights revived him, and in the morning a train of camels and men passed by and he crept in among them. And then it seemed to him that some unusual knowledge that he possessed won his freedom for him and from that time on he caught glimpses of himself as a servant of the king, a man of power, useful, feared, protected withal, because of some mysterious wisdom vested in him.

From a chaos of broken remembrances, vague pauses, and flitting gleams of an existence of splendor and power, he at last came to full consciousness again, as a child.

He was a child and the world had grown older. Civilization had spread over the lands where wild, free tribes had roamed, lived close to nature and grown near to the Great Spirit. This meant that factory chimnies were darkening the skies that were once so fair and blue, that machines were heard buzzing and tearing away in every city. It meant that men were paid so little for their toil that they could not procure the comforts of civilization, and the privileges of barbarism had been taken from them. It meant that little children must take their places beside the new machines and keep pace with them day after day, because "Profit," the Great Mogul of civilization, demanded it.

The child knew that his natural supporter was receiving but seventy cents a day and that a family of five must live on that. He and his little brother, who had before wandered off to the woods and meadows, or followed the streams for fish, or spent a few hours a day in school, must now give up all the sweet freedom of natural childhood and go to the factory. Books were closed to them, music and things of beauty were to them now as though they had never been.

All day long the child watched the machines, ready to spring if a single atom went astray; he felt that if anything were broken great values would be lost, and though he gained nothing by it, he was ever on the alert. Only the white child, the descendant of a long line of reasoning workers, can be depended on to so strain every nerve that the property of his master shall be saved. How the nerves tingled and jerked before the day was over! How the tender muscles ached and how the little brain whirled! The child staggered home, to fall asleep over his poor supper, and then to his hard bed undressed. He sank into a deep stupor during the fore part of the night, then dozed and wandered in his mind and worried about the machinery until morning. Then he was awakened, but his limbs at first refused to bear up his body; someone dashed a cup of cold water in his face and at last he was sufficiently aroused to eat a little of his unsatisfactory breakfast and hurry away to the factory again.

The child realized before long that his life was dwindling, that his vitality was being sapped day by day and that he would never grow to be a strong man. He staggered one day along the way between the machines, where there was a knee in the floor. He did not see it and fell headlong. He seemed to be drawn into a horrible, grinding crash of wheels, and then came darkness—and, an awakening. He was still Daniel Henderson and he was sitting before his fire, which had burned very low. But his dream or strange experience was very vivid in his mind.

"I have been all kinds of a slave in my time, haven't I?" he queried, as he reclined in his chair pondering over what it seemed he had passed through. "But I believe the last is a little the worst. In the old days there was this excuse for slavery, in that it made possible a few well developed, splendid fellows. But it has remained for our fierce commercialism to invent a slavery that endangers the whole human race. No child is safe, for the rich may become poor. And it not only crushes the slave itself, but it threatens to bring about a stunted, impoverished set of human beings, for the future time. We are borrowing from the nation's future supply of strong, healthy citizens and giving it to a few greedy profit-makers. I don't believe in it. It is wrong. Tomorrow I will hire *men* to run my machines!"

LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

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THE TRIALS AND CONSOLATIONS OF THE TOILERS.

BY GEO. M. STRACHAN.

We are sometimes merry, sometimes sad,
As things change from good or bad;
Despondent, when the wicked rules,
And wise men subordinate to fools.
Thankful when a day's work is done
And life for a space becomes our own
Sheltered in some cosy nook
With jocund friend or storied book;
Care then is banished for awhile,
And all around us wears a smile.
Those few short hours, how swift they glide
When our yokes are laid aside,
Sweet the luxury of rest,
By which the tired alone is blest,;
Food without an appetite
Was never known to give delight,
The lesson nature teaches me
As far as I've been allowed to see,
When she moulded Mr. Man,
She had a well digested plan,
Most liberal too, she was and kind;
For he was given the master mind,
Ten fingers and a pair of hands
To carry out that mind's commands.
Starts him to work, bids all beware,
To toe the mark and do their share,
Or by the powers in her invested
Shirkers would find her horny fisted;
Her vengeance sure would overtake them,
And life's pleasures all forsake them.
But those obedient to her laws,
Would have no need to dread her claws,
So Kline though you and I must toil,
And seldom bask in Fortune's smile,
Of what wealth deems luxuries bereft
We have still a might of comfort left
When weary worn, tired or distressed,
There's a place called home, where we can rest
There is pity from one pair of eyes
That converts life's sorrows into joys.
A soothing voice whose accents sweet
No tongue on earth can counterfeit,
There is always a welcome and a smile
That all our cark and cares beguile
The appetizing frugal meal
Prudent care and thrift reveal.
A good clean bed where we may creep,
When wearied nature bids us sleep.
There we may sleep, mayhap we dream
We are wandering by a rippling stream
Where trout dart and swallows skim.
We are young again, in fishing trim,
The banks well graced with waving willows
And sunbeams dancing on the billows,
Where soaring bob-o-links greet the skies
With tidings of their nuptial joys;
Where many a floweret scents the air
With incense sweet and beauty rare,
And hopes long blasted, reappear,
Their Will-O-Wisp like beacon rear,
Oh! fickle ray, Oh! transcient gleam.
Ye feckless fabrics of a dream
Would we forget them if we could?
Without them life were solitude.
The bitter tempereth the sweet,
Without trials our lives were incomplete
We may not forget but can forgive
And live lives we know we ought to live.
Oh! resolution, brave and grand
How oft you turned out ropes of sand
You were born and buried in a day
And left parents to remorse a prey.
You were like the North's mid-winter sun.
Your glory vanished with the dawn.
The glory vanished ere scarcely begun.
And that reminds me of tomorrow's whistle
So I conclude this long epistle
And seek the luxury of rest,
My hen has long been in the nest.
As things go here, we can't repine,
And trust you are well and doing fine.
Long may your crow arouse the clachan;
Good night, yonr brtoher,

GEORGE M STRACHAN.

The Laboring Man's Prosperity.

The "tory" idea of "prosperity" is one thing in relation to great corporations, and a very different thing in relation to the common man who earns his income. The tory press is now beginning a "campaign of education," with the purpose of convincing the common people that they are securing their just share of the prevailing prosperity.

One cries: "Nowhere in the world is the laborer paid as high wages as in America. What, then, are you grumbling about?" Another quotes statistics, showing that wages per hour in a large part of the mechanical industries are 1.6 per cent higher than two years ago, while the purchasing power of the advanced scale is 1 per cent higher!

This tory paper, darkly perceiving that a bottle of pop and a stick of gum added to the purchasing power of the wageman would not justify the strenuous industry of the prosperity barker, admits that "the rich men who have large invested interests are known to be growing richer fast. Large dividends are being declared, the railroads are . . . overwhelmed with business, . . . banks make good showings," etc.; and adds: "But these things, when looked at superficially, show prosperity for the men of wealth and not for the common people." Then it goes on to describe as above, the ungrateful laborer, with head thrown back and bottle held aloft, wantonly

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enjoying the luxurious glugty-glug of his half pint of lemon soda!

Dear! dear! What ungrateful creatures the common people are!

The intelligent reader will not fail to note with what ease the rich are shown to be "growing richer fast," yet how painstakingly the straight-edge is adjusted and the spirit level is applied to demonstrate the scarcely appreciable upward slant of the common people's "prosperity"!

Having, however, triumphantly produced the bottle of pop, our tory cries: "Stay! stay! Don't drink it now. 'The situation has its suggestion for the laborer that he use this opportunity to lay something up for the possible time of idleness ahead of him!'"

Alas! it is greatly to be feared that this word of caution from the sympathetic friend of the laborer will be unheeded. History shows that the laborer's standard of living rises with every increase in purchasing power—that the laborer, having acquired the power, may be expected to purchase a bicycle, just as a tory newspaper-owner "growing richer fast," abandons the wheel and buys an automobile! Which serves to show that "we are all poor critters."

Now, we concede the pop. We admit that the common people, as a whole, really have a share in the prevailing prosperity. That the railroads, Standard Oil, the United States Steel, and the other great monopolies have not been wholly able to prevent the falling of crumbs from their tables, and that to the extent of the aggregate of these crumbs the condition of the common people is bettered. We are willing to take the tory newspaper's word as to the value of said aggregate, namely, that it amounts to a 1 per cent increase in the purchasing power of the laborer, and we will volunteer the concession that the small business man's purchasing power is proportionately increased. In short, we are convinced that for every additional palace the monopolist buys in Europe or builds in America, the average individual is able to put "thirty cents" in the savings bank.

But we beg to ask: How can a newspaper that makes any pretense to respectability express satisfaction with that situation? Is such a paper worthy of the confidence of the common people? Will such a paper long enjoy the support of the common people? No. The common people are fast coming to understand that they are justly entitled to such share of "prosperity" as they would be able to secure under conditions of free competition in the entire field of private enterprise. They are coming to realize the fact that when the prevalence of unexampled prosperity is not concretely reflected in their own condition the reason for it lies in the irresistible power of private monopoly to capture the greater part of the increasing products of the world's industries. Realizing this, it will not be long till they will come to perceive the fact that the newspaper that preaches contentment with the condition is at enmity with the people, and that the most immediate and effective step in self-defense is to withdraw support from such papers and transfer it to papers which, instead of laboriously correlating statistics to prove that the common people are not entirely forestalled in the hocus pocus of distribution, point to their meager share in the prosperity of the country as incontrovertible evidence of economic misbalance, so extreme in degree as to menace the stability of business, and, for that reason, if for no other, absolutely intolerable. The newspaper that seeks to quiet popular discontent with inequitable conditions is in no better business than the "nigger on the safety-valve." There is only this principal difference, that in the latter case the resultant explosion may destroy but a hundred lives, while in the former a whole nation must suffer the devastation of ruined industries, wrecked fortunes, blighted hopes, and all the train of ills that follow a "lean" year or a deliberate conspiracy of the kings of mammon to wreck the market for the furtherance of their selfish ends.

Centralized power is always dangerous. There is no safety but in equality of opportunity, leading to universal affluence. And while the tendency to pile up unlimited wealth in a few hands continues, the moral duty of every man or institution of influence is to intelligently countervail that tendency by seeking out and removing its cause.—*Edward Howell Putnam, in The Public.*

It is a sad fact that he exists, numbers or him, in nearly every trade and craft union. He comes up to the hall, meeting night, with a scab cigar in his teeth, and a union badge or button on the lapel of a scab-made coat, hangs up a hat made by sweat shop labor, thrusts, his hands into the pockets of a scab pair of trousers, stamps prison contract shoes on the floor and in louder tones than a camp meeting preacher or a political ward speaker proceeds to expatiate on the glory of unionism, and enlarge on his personal fidelity to the cause.

He does not see his inconsistency, and would want to wipe up the street with any one who would dare insinuate that he did not possess every good quality of an honest union man.

There are such union members; have you met one?

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WHO SUPPORTS THE SALOON?

(BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.)

The president of an eastern university recently declared that "these oppressed workingmen support 10,000 saloons between Harlem and the Battery in New York City." Incidentally, in this connection, he paid his respects to organized labor, forgetting that the trades unions are doing more for the cause of temperance than all of the universities combined. This very astute college president seems to imagine that workingmen have a monopoly of these 10,000 New York saloons. As a matter of fact, there are just a few university men who are helping to support them. Possibly our college friend would be surprised to discover that there are more saloons to the population in the Fifth Avenue districts in New York—where the workingman does not live—than there are on the lower East Side, where he makes his home. This is not a statement ventured at a mere guess. It is based upon an accurate census. Here are the exact figures:

Number of persons to each saloon license on the East Side, south of Fourteenth Street, 375.

Number of persons to each saloon license in the Fifth Avenue district, 280.

These figures include the licenses issued to hotel bars, where the Fifth Avenue constituency can do its drinking unobserved.

According to these figures, the people in the Fifth Avenue district drink more beer and whisky than the workingman does. If one were to follow the example of this college president and loosely employ the statistics furnished, one might say that this statement were true. No doubt this is true with some individuals, but these statistics do not prove it. It must be taken into account that others besides those living in this district patronize the hotel bars, although this same rule applies to some saloons on the lower East Side.

Sometimes one becomes tired of the loose talking of some professedly learned but profoundly ignorant "scholar," just as the unqualified statements of some workingmen make one impatient. It is undoubtedly a great mistake for the workingman to say unkind things about the rich and prosperous, especially when they are untrue, but it also behooves the other fellow to guard his speech when he discusses the workingman.

What is the conclusion of the whole matter?

"Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, 'Let me pull out the mote from thine eye,' and behold a beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

I AM MY OWN GRANDFATHER.

I am the most related man that alks the earth today,
And when I tell you who I am you'll almost faint away.
But just think it over, what I say you'll find is true,
I am my own grandfather and I'll prove it now to you.
I won the winsome widow White, one winter we were wed.
She had a daughter who my father to the altar led.
Just see what strange relationship we bear to one another:
My father is my son and now my daughter is my mother.
My father has a baby boy, I. also have another;
And both are lovely little lads they look just like each other.
Now my boy he is my uncle, for he is my mother's brother;
My wife is now my grandmamma for she's my mother's mother.
When daddy did my daughter wed, of course you'll all agree,
That I became his father, 'tis as plain as A B C.
If I'm my father's father, 'tis a fact without a flaw,
I am my own grandfather then according to the law.
And I have no hesitation when I make this declaration,
Not a nation in creation can produce another man
In this trying situation of relation complication.
I invite investigation, introduce him if you can.

GEO. BAYNESS.
Member of Oelwein Local No. 220.

Finkle & Sons of Chicago are waging war on Union Labor. Blacksmiths and Helpers, govern yourselves accordingly.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

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WOMAN A SKILLED SMITH.

Wife of Nebraskan Helps Him at the Forge—Shoes Horses.

Philo G. Wilcox, the village blacksmith of College View, a suburb of Lincoln, Neb., has a helpful family, says the Kansas City Star. His wife, Mrs. May Wilcox, is also a blacksmith, while his two daughters, both nearly grown, help in the shop and take turns with their parents at the anvil and forge. Mrs. Wilcox, who enjoys the unique distinction of being the only woman blacksmith in America, is adept in all departments of the trade and shoes horses or works at the anvil as successfully as any smith in the land.

Mrs. Wilcox's blacksmithing began almost when she was a bride, twenty years ago, in western Kansas, where the family was then residing. Prior to her marriage she was a school teacher, but the school authorities issued the ukase that they would not employ a married woman. Wishing to aid her husband in the acquisition of a home, she donned a leather apron, bared her arms and began hammering hot iron in her husband's forge. Gradually her hands took on a callous, her muscles hardened and she soon has mastered the tricks of the smith's trade. To-day she shoes most of the horses that are brought to her husband's shop, paring their feet and nailing on the shoes as fearlessly and as deftly as her husband, despite his greater experience. The unusual spectacle of a woman shoeing a horse frequently draws a curious crowd to the front door of the shop, but Mrs. Wilcox has outgrown embarrassment and proceeds unconcerned with her task until it is complete and the cash for the jŏb is taken in to add to the family savings.

The two daughters, May and Flo, are both sturdy girls and in their early years they soon displayed a desire for the strenuous labŏr adopted by their mother. Both of the girls can hammer iron at the anvil and mold it into the desired shape as neatly as any experienced workman. They prefer it to domestic pursuits and most of their time is passed in the blacksmith shop. Mav the eldest of the four children, is also an expert bicycle repairer and no task at cycle tinkering is too intricate for her to master. Practically all of the housekeeping devolves upon Myrtle, the third in line. Miss May also excels as a bicycle rider. She rides many miles almost daily over the hills surrounding College View and all of the sturdy-limbed youths of the neighborhood have found it difficult to follow her pace.

College View is the seat of the seventh-day adventist college of the Missouri valley conference and practically every resident of the village is a devout follower of the teachings of that sect. Saturday is the Sabbath of the adventists, while Sunday is a work day, the same as any other in the week. Frequently, in fact, Sunday is the busiest in the week at the Wilcox blacksmith shop and the father, mother and two daughters are often engaged the entire day at their labors.

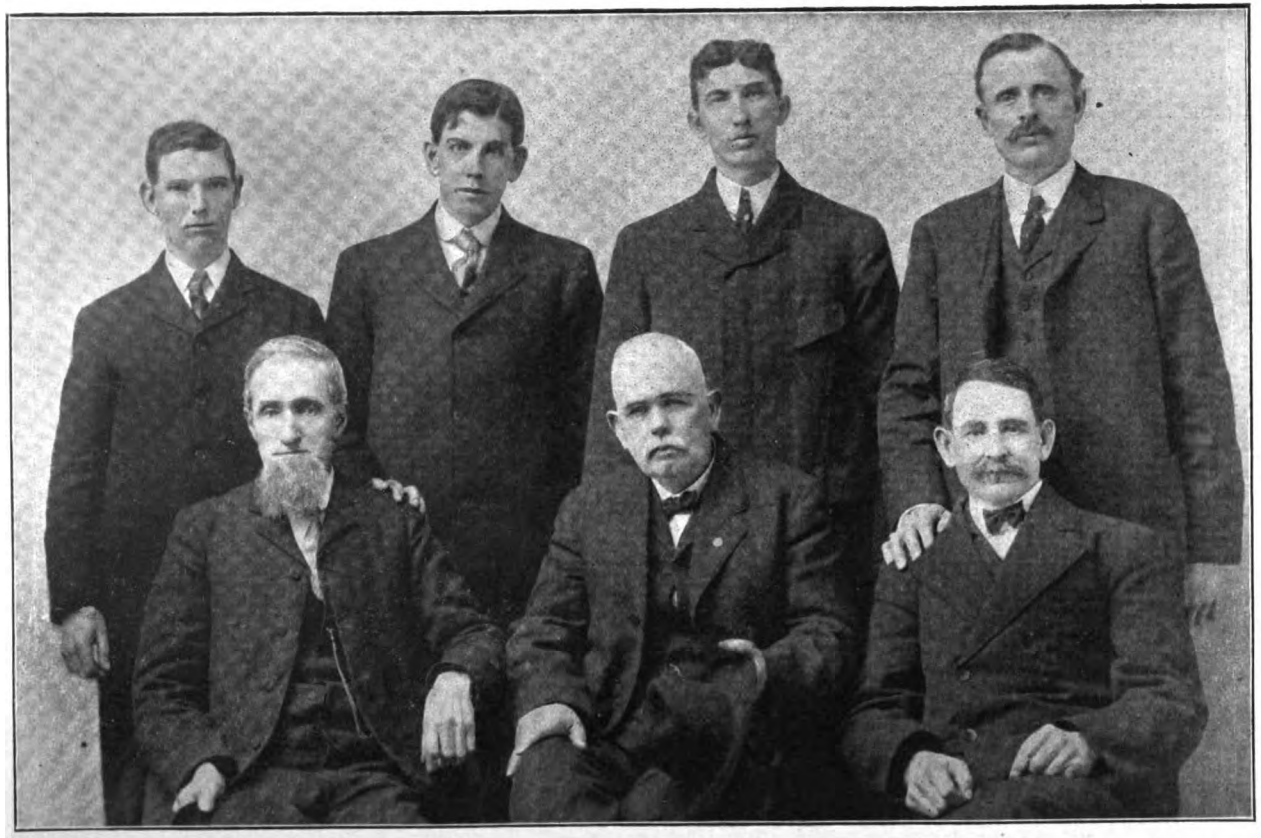
Frugality is a trait seemingly possessing all of the Wilcox family. They own their shop and the property on which it is located. The living rooms are upstairs above the shop. Mrs. Wilcox is a well-read, well-educated woman. Both of the elder girls have completed the course in the College View high school, although they have no longings for the higher education, facilities for which are near at hand in the adventist college. The home is stocked with good books and literature and the evenings are spent in study, the mother's early years spent in the school-room as a teacher standing her in good stead in the education of her children.

[This sounds extremely fishy. Will some of our members of No. 50 go to Lincoln and investigate this case, as we would like to have other authority than the K. C. Star. —Ed.]

CRAFT AMBITION.

Are you a craftsman, a working member of any labor avocation? If so develop the ambition to excell in your line. The field of trade and commercial activity is filled with an inefficient herd of half-hearted has beens, and never-will-be's. They are all around the bottom of the ladder. Push through the mob, and climb. If you have the proper spirit it will not be hard for you to get above the crowd. Hard work and honest merit are the rungs you should place your feet upon. Believe in your self, do not depreciate your own worth and ability, don't waste your time in knocking the fellow who, without ambition, is contented to earn the minimum, but put in your licks knocking out the best work you are capable, and you will find your practical demonstration of superiority appreciated. A man is usually just what he thinks he is. Progress is possible under any series of circumstances, if the conditions don't appear favorable, stick, hustle, and hold on and they will change for you. Don't be satisfied to do only as well as the rest of the crowd, strain your energies, be open for suggestion, initiative in the appliance of new methods, and remember the world is always on the lookout for the man who can do a little bit better than the rest.

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Group of the Norfolk and Western Grievance Committee

Back row—Jesse Stewart F. I. Mathews, P. J. Minnehan, C. H. Strum. Front row—J. G, Herder, J. R. Campbell, J. T, Bland.

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EDITORIALS.

THE MENACE OF CHILD LABOR.

Southern cotton factories, Pennsylvania coal mines, New Jersey silk mills, Illinois sweatshops, Massachusetts thread reelers, New York paper box works and California fruit packers, are all factors in the greatest labor question of the day, all employing child labor, and, without exception, stand morally criminal and guilty of an offense against American institutions, deserving the most condign punishment.

"Greed and Gain, grim guardians of the great god Mammon, continually cry in the ears of the poor, 'Give us your little ones!' And forever do the poor push out their little ones at the imperious ukase, feeding the children to the blind hunger that is never filled. And the spell of material things is so heavy on the hearts of all of us that scarce a protest goes up against this betrayal of youth, this sacrifice of the children in factory, store and shop

The march of this army of infants falls upon the human ear like clods upon a coffin lid; the patter of their feet like the echo of death, and you hear it in every large city in this land of the so-called free. You can not go upon the streets too early nor to late to miss the tired recruits of this children's army. Between seven and eight in the morning, and between six and seven in the evening, you see them sprinkling the ways of traffic, flying to or from their work. On the streets; in halls and elevators; in offices, stores and cellars; in workshops and factories—in almost every industry we have built for lux ury or utility, thousands of little feet and hands and brains are there to serve and suffer.

And how are these little slaves kept at work?

You will not believe me when I tell you that the factory doors are locked to keep the little wage-slaves at their tasks until the factory pasha is satisfied with his day's profits. Louis Shrednick, who has worked for years in these American dungeons, says that, in 'rush' season, the 'children are locked in so they shall not go home till the master's work is done.

The census shows that nearly 3,000,000 children, under 14 years of age, are in this great army of toilers. These census figures are appalling, yet they are much below the truth. Men and women who have given years of paintaking investigation to this evil testify that only a part of little children at work in factories, sweatshops and mines and in other like industries were returned by the census enumerators.

"The evil then exists. What does it mean? First, it means inhumanity. Let me give you illustrations:

"John Spargo, author of 'The Bitter Cry of the Children,' tells of one little girl at Atlanta, Ga., who said, 'When I work nights I's too tired to undress when I gets home, and so I goes to bed with my clothes on me.'

"He tells of another little girl in Paterson, N. J., who works in the steaming room of a flax mill, standing barefooted in pools of water, twisting coils of wet hemp. He says that when he saw her she was 'dripping wet, and in the coldest evenings of winter little Marie and hundreds of other little girls must come out of the superheated steaming rooms in just that condition.'

"He tells of a tiny girl seven years old who had worked for twelve hours a day in an oyster canning factory at Oxford, Md., and Maryland has over 200 canning establishments employing young children.

The results of this great evil are inhumanity, murder and absolutely certain

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race degeneration. It has got to be stopped. The states acting separately are not competent to stop the evil. Some of the ablest and purest men and women of the republic who have given years of time and study to this question, have come to this final conclusion—that only a national remedy can stop this national evil. The enslaving of children means the imprisonment of future American citizens. Here is the outrage that in 1812 we thought it worth while to go to war about. What will we, in 1907, do about it?

Speaking on this subject Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, pertinently says:

"If these children do not die, but grow up into manhod and womanhood, they become enemies of society. I do not blame them. They know that they are not the equals of their fellows in body, mind or soul; that their bodies are dwarfed, crooked and weak, their minds dull and clouded, their souls darkened and vicious. Physicians testify that nervous exhaustion produced by child labor in factories, sweatshops and mines not only stunts growth, but produces a nervous irritation which calls for liquor and tobacco and causes still another vice worse than either.

"These children reaching what ought to be manhood and womanhood become the parents of offspring inheriting their degeneracy, and these children in turn grow up to produce other children still more degenerate. This ruin of American citizenship, upon which alone this republic, 'the last experiment of freedom,' rests, is too high a price to pay for making still richer a few men who are already too rich.

CONVICT LABOR LAW.

The charge that over 35 per cent. of the convicts in the Western Penitentiary are employed in making goods has met with emphatic denial by the officials, who claim no attention will be paid by the senatorial sub-committee to the bill which Representative Frank E. Smith proposes to bring before the house asking for the appointment of a special committee to look into the matter.

William J. Diehl, a member of the board of managers of the Western Penitentiary, says that at no time are more than 35 per cent. of the convicts employed, and that the convict labor law is fully observed in every respect. All goods made there, he says, are properly marked and disposed of according to law.

While the foregoing may be true, the writer is well aware of the fact that at the Bridewell in Chicago, several hundred men and boys are employed in almost every branch of trade. Even the legal blanks of the municipal courts of Chicago are printed there by men who work out fines of from $10 to $200 at 50 cents a day. This is a fact. Thousands of dollars of goods are shipped from this institution alone and are placed on the market to compete with the products of private corporations or individuals.

BLOW AT CONVICT LABOR.

By a virtually unanimous vote the House of Representatives passed the bill giving to the States the right to regulate interstate commerce in articles manufactured by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory.

The measure was introduced by Mr. Hunt, of Missouri, a practical stonemason.

Under the Wilson bill, which became a law in 1890, convict labor made goods may enter into active competition with free labor, and under this Federal law a State could not pass a law that would prevent the shipping into the State, prison made goods of other States.

The new bill abrogates the interstate commerce law as at present applied to convict made goods, thereby affording to the different States and Territories the right to inhibit the shipping of convict made goods within the confines of any State or Territory.

Mr. Hunt asked for its passage not only in the interest of free labor, but in the interest of the manufacturers. He said it was an attempt to curb the criminal competition of the penitentiary with the free labor of the country.

The best philosophy—a contented mind.

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"I can't help my horizons. I appreciate the bad. I appreciate the limitations. But I love to have faith in destiny. My horizon lies westward, and I love to contemplate the world with a great hope. I appreciate the poor as much as any one. I appreciate all that has been said and written of their wretchedness.

"I have contemplated the labor problem. I find men combine to do just as little as they can and to get as much as they can for doing it. They won't hurry to their work. When they get to it they move leisurely about. The union man is the quickest man in the world to hear the blow of the whistle to stop work. It is no longer a question of how much one can do, but how little, and how much he can get for it.

"Almost all are getting wages for all they can do and a great percentage is overpaid. Look at both sides of the subject. These oppressed workingmen can support 10,000 saloons between Harlem and the Battery. Among them you will find shiftlessness and intemperance, and I am not going to charge it to corporations or to hard-hearted corporation men. I don't exonerate these workingmen. If we would bring about the great uplifting described, we must instill into them a sense of duty, and of temperance and thrift."

This is the chancellor of Syracuse University who draws his salary from Standard Oil magnates, and others, who, if they were dealt with as they deal with small thieves, Sing Sing prison would have to be enlarged to receive life convicts.

We acknowledge some of the wage-earners patronize saloons. Yes, too many of them; but if you will read the article from the *Rev. Charles Stelzle* in this issue you will arrive at the conclusion that the employer patronizes the saloon also.

This man's speech is too lenghty to print in full, but one of his *reputed intelligence* to make the assertions he does leads some of the *small ones* to believe it's about time Archibold raises his salary.

It has taken many years to prove that the difference between high wages and low wages, long hours and short hours, affects only the consumers.. Therefore, if all shops and factories comply with the same conditions none will be affected. The difference **only affects the consumer.**

TEN SERMONS IN THIRTY SECONDS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

There are many kinds of "memory methods," but no one has ever invented a scheme which will help a man forget.

If any man were half as good as he knows how, he would be twice as good as he is.

Most men flatter themselves that they cannot be fooled by their fellows, but they are fooling themselves by supposing that they can fool others.

It is a most difficult task to drag to its destruction a beast of the field, but it is sometimes a hopeless undertaking to attempt to rescue a human being.

Reputation is what others give us. Character is what we give ourselves.

Some men are trying hard to get rid of sins. They will never succeed until they conquer sin.

Innocence is ignorance of sin. Virtue is sin conquered.

We are punished not so much for our sin as by our sin.

Most men are sorry not because they have sinned but because of the result of their sin.

The deveil never taunts the man of whom he is sure.

HOW TO WIPE OUT THE SWEATSHOPS.

There is just one method of wiping out the sweatshops, and that is to patronize the union label. The mother who insists that our label appear on the suit she buys for her little boy is doing her share toward preventing the boy of some other mother from being sentenced to a life of unrequited toil in a foul sweatshop, a tearless funeral, and a grave in the potters' field. She is helping to give honest employment under fair conditions to an adult man or woman and to drive out the awful evil of child labor. If we could impress these facts upon the public mind with enough force we would soon drive out the sweatshops and have our children in the schools instead of the mills and tenement workshops.—Eight Hour Advocte.

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CHICAGO EXHIBIT OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

An industrial exhibit, showing good and bad conditions under which men and women work in this country, with special attention to the conditions under which they work in Chicago and Illinois, were presented at Brooke Casino, March 11 to 17, inclusive, by a group of Chicago organizations interested in promoting the industrial welfare of the community. The local exhibition was supplemented by material from the Exhibit of Industrial Conditions held in Philadelphia in December, 1906, and from the Exposition of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene given by the American Institute of Social Service in New York in January, 1907.

The exhibition included exhibits illustrating the industrial geography of Chicago, sweated industries, women in industry, safety appliances and occupational diseases, remedial measures in factories and stores. The representations were made by the use of photographs, charts, models, power machines, stereopticon slides, moving pictures, full scale reproductions of home and shop conditions, prominent among which was the exhibition of the Bronson-Canade Publishing Co. in contrast with a "scab" print shop, known in Chicago as a one-room printery, where all the work is done by the family on a small press. Where, in order to eke out an existence, work in relays—the mother for four hours, the father for four, and in this instance, the 11-year-old daughter for the same space of time, with the workers at work and industrial tableaux.

The exhibition showed a need of legislation for the protection of the public from the dangers incident to the sweating system to enforce the demand for an investigation by the national government of the conditions under which women work in this country, and to call attention to the necessity of securing a protected machinery law in Illinois.

The industrial geography of Chicago covers a group of exhibits illustrating the making of Chicago as a great geographical industrial center. This group of exhibits lays the foundation for an intelligent understanding of Chicago's industrial preeminence. It has been prepared under the direction of Dr. J. Paul Goode, associate professor of geography at the University of Chicago and was presented by the Chicago Geographical Society. It will be supplemented by exhibits showing the processes of manufacture employed in Chicago's chief industries.

Sweated Industries.

The presence and prevalence of the sweating system of industry in Chicago and other cities which furnish us everyday commodities are a menace and constant source of injury to the health and standards of living of both the sweated workers and the public which buys the sweated goods. Right here in Chicago the manufacture of articles of common use, such as clothing and food, is too often carried on in homes where filth and disease exist in foulest form. In this group the process of manufacture was shown in the clothing trades, artificial flowers, furs, nut picking, macaroni and bakery goods. There were productions of homes with workers at work, reproductions of shops with good conditions, exhibits of finished products of sweated labor, exhibits of Consumers' League and union label goods.

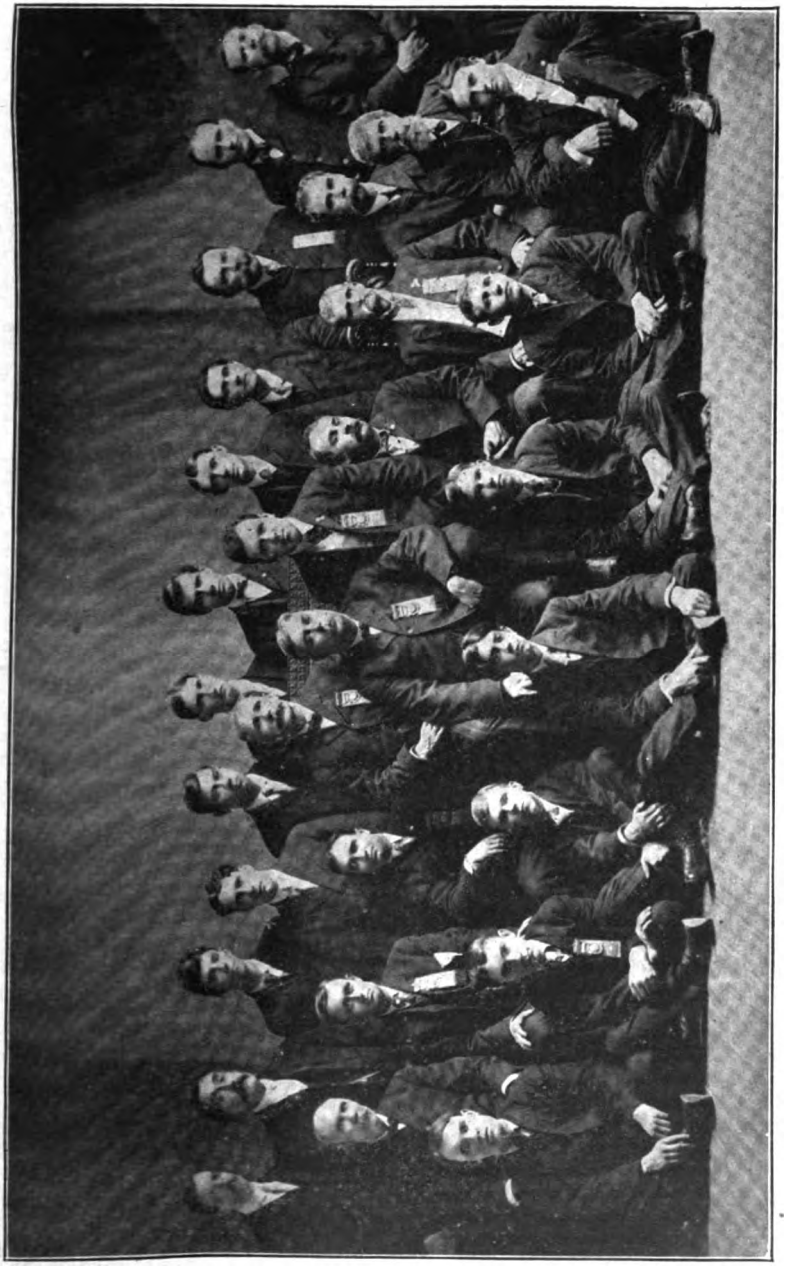
Women in Industry.

It was the purpose of this group to indicate in a broad way the present day status of woman as an economic and financial factor, and the chances which have come about in recent years in her family and social environment. The chief emphasis was placed on the industrial woman, as the conditions under which she lives and works interests, as never before, the public. The great public has heard much concerning woman's invasion of the world of industry, but it placidly goes on talking and writing about "woman's sphere—the home," quite oblivious of the fact that more than three millions of her are in the factory, the workshop and the office. The industrial capacity of woman as determined by her physiological and anatomical structure, her industrial capacity as related to her social function of motherhood, her industrial history and present opportunity, her numbers, her youth, her lack of skill, division of labor between man and woman, or the claim for the equal wage, trade schools, unsafe and unwholesome conditions, labor legislation, the ballot for women, organization for women, trade unions, the living wage were among the topics illustrated and discussed.

Safety Appliances and Diseases.

The purpose of this group was to call attention to the appalling number of preventable accidents due to the use of unprotected machinery, and to the proportion of deaths and disease directly traceable to insanitary occupations. The exhibits included models of safety appliances, occupational

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Group of Officers and Members of Springfield, Ill., Local Union No. 124.

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mortality charts and, whenever practicable, full size protected and unprotected machinery in operation.

In the group of remedial measures in factories and stores was shown the efforts made by employers to better conditions, both through improvement of the plant and through the introduction of measures designed to promote the personal comfort and health of employes.

Committee on Arrangements: Mrs. Charles Henrotin, chairman; Miss Marian D. Sturges, treasurer; Miss Anna Nicholes, secretary; Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Dr. Sophronisba P. Breckinridge, Allan Burns, Edgar T. Davies, H. P. Dolan, Dr. H. B. Fravill, Dr. J. Paul Goode, Professor John Grey, Mrs. Lenora A. Hamlin, Perry Hedrick, Professor Charles R. Henderson, R. D. Hogan, F. B. Hopp, Miss Mary McDowell, Miss Agnes Nester, Miss Bertha Poole, C. W. Price, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, Professor Graham Taylor, Graham R. Taylor, Mrs. Harriet M. Van Der Vaart and Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth.

The exhibition was given under the auspices of the following organizations:

The Illinois Woman's Trade Union League.

The Illinois branch of the Consumers' League.

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.

The Chicago Woman's Club.

The Chicago Geographic Society.

The University of Chicago Settlement.

The Northwestern University Settlement.

Chicago Commons.

Neighborhood House.

Hull House.

The Municipal Museum of Chicago.

The wealthiest labor union in the world is the Amalgamated Engineers' Society of Great Britain. Statements just published show that this organization possesses funds amounting to over $3,500,000. Most of this is locked up in secure investments, which bring in steady returns. On January 1, 1907, the membership of the union was 105,188. The union pays sick, death and superannuated benefits. The organization has just presented a demand for an increase in wages of 2 shillings a week, and announces that it may ask for an additional increase at the end of another six months.

The farmers of Oklahoma county have established a union and a clearing house in Oklahoma City.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . Editor and Manager

GEO. J. WERNER, Associate

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All communications must be written on one side of the paper only and must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 25th to insure publication the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

BY THE WAY.

APRIL.

Beauteous maiden, fair and sweet,
We welcome thee with joy replete;
Our hearts o'erflow with gratefulness,
And fill our souls with thankfulness.

Let sunshine fill your golden hair,
Sweet maid of Spring, with beauty rare;
May April's showers like a silvery sheen,
Cover thy path with a mantle green.

May pleasant days attend thy march
With rainbows for thy triumphal arch;
And fair June roses at thy feet
Await thee with their incense sweet.

—E. J. B.

April Fool.

Think of an army going to war without ammunition.

Rose City Local No. 30 have voluntarily raised their dues to $1.

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We propose putting a man in Providence, R. I., where men are calling for assistance.

If you could tell a woman's age by her teeth you would have to use a can-opener.

America still leads the world in the production of iron, as the blacksmiths lead all other trades.

Get the "label habit." If you are once thoroughly imbued with it, you will never get over it.

Special Organizer Dougherty is keeping his eye on Buffalo, Dunkirk and that part of Uncle Sam's domain.

We have thirty bound copies of the Journal for 1906, which contains the Christmas souvenir. Price, $1.50.

The Eastern Division of the Southern Pacific has just signed wage rate and shop rules, but too late for this issue.

Brother Mockler was called home from Pittsburgh on account of sickness in his family. We sympathize with him.

Special Organizer Allison is working West with good success, and we hope to get one of the Big Lines in good shape.

The American Brake Company, of St. Louis, has advanced the blacksmiths and helpers 7 1-2 per cent from March 11.

It takes courage to do what we believe we ought to do when we think we shall be criticised or misunderstood or scorned.

Don't forget the convention at Milwaukee next October. Let us hear from our locals about another souvenir Journal soon thereafter.

Joe Leiter must find it a hard proposition —running his mines with non-union miners. Indictments are looming up before him like huge mushrooms.

The strike still continues on the National Railroad Spring Company, at Philadelphia, with the plant badly crippled. Govern yourselves accordingly.

The Norfolk & Western railroad has signed contracts which will appear in our next issue. Their good-looking committee appears in this issue.

Organizer Goldman just sends for another charter. This one is from Cincinnati, with prospects of a large membership. Goldie never fails to land 'em.

Members who object to paying assessments when called upon legally, are like an army asking their officers to go into battle alone with empty carbines only.

The locomotive works at Dunkirk, N. Y., is trying to force conditions on our members which, they claim, will be burdensome, and they are protesting at this writing and will not accept.

The member who has all kinds of grievances to pour into the meetings and when the opportune time comes shuts up like an oyster ??? Have him put it in writing hereafter.

The member who is constantly bombarding the employer in meetings and on the streets with threats, vile epithets and censure, is not the man to put to the front. He ought to be put out.

Congress passed one labor law, and has made much progress in railroad legislation. Let us be thankful for what they have given us. A few more crumbs next session will not come amiss.

Special Organizer Powlesland was successful in getting the contract shops in New Orleans to advance wages and is now doing successful work in the South with prospects of getting another big line.

Our men went on strike at the Pope Auto Works in Toledo recently, with all crafts partly in sympathy and with a grievance. The matter was adjusted and hereafter, we trust, all will be smooth sailing.

If you wish to be posted in tempering steel buy the Westcver book, advertised in the Journal. Don't think you know it all. Read an up-to-date work and keep your temper.

Thirteen multi-millionaires, rated as common prisoners, notwithstanding the fact that they constitute the board of directors of the New York Central railroad and wield a power in the affairs of the country almost equal to that of the President and his cabinet, must appear in court in New York to answer for the wreck of the Brewster express, the night of February 16, when 23 lives were lost.

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Pittsburgh (Pa.) No. 5 is beginning to think that organization is the proper thing and the Iron City is sending in new members in bunches. We propose to give them assistance if possible.

On our eighth page we present a half-tone engraving of the Grievance Committee from District Council No. 19, of the Norfolk & Western Railway. They are a brainy set of smiths and are an honor to our craft.

The Katy Road has advanced 3c per hour in Texas, and 2c and 2½c elsewhere for smiths. The case is not satisfactory on account of the advance for helpers, which is only one-half to one cent. They will go after it again.

We understand one of the contract shops in New Orleans has broken its agreement already and locked the men out. Well, that old argument of the employer that the men break their contract and no use signing one, can truthfuly be reversed in this case.

We take pleasure in presenting in this issue a group of the officers and members of Springfield, Ill., Local Union No. 124. They are a fine looking body of men and with the intelligence displayed in their general make-up we can bespeak for them a successful career.

St. Louis has organized a District Council, to be known as No. 31, organized the 12th of March. Frank La Bee, president, and W. J. Hartbeck as secretary. Sixth Vice President Mockler installed the officers. We hope to see a prosperous council. No reason why not. Brother Horn, of No. 12, was elected business agent.

District Council No. 26, San Francisco, is up and doing. Reports from that neck of the woods is encouraging. George Sandeman, Business Agent, seems to be a hustler. This is a field that needs attention and the present officers are certainly looking after it.

The same day that Sam Untermyer, of New York, is reported to have paid $0,500 for the Scotch collie dog Squire of Tytton, two Italian women were allowed $600 each by a jury in the same city, for the deaths of their husbands in tunnel accidents. Some Italian women would be better off if their husbands were Scotch collies.

Two years ago the Typographical Union levied an assessment of 10 per cent on all earnings of its members. This has been gradually reduced until it is now only 2 per cent. It has resulted in a victory for the eight-hour day, and instead of $30,000 in its treasury, it now boasts of $300,000. Every craft in the country should take courage from this and manfully come to the fore for the advancement of wages and shorter hours. From many of our correspondents we learn that they are voluntarily increasing their dues and paying assessments from their local treasuries. This is a step in the right direction, but we doff our hats to the printers who so loyally stood by their international union by a sacrifice of one day's pay in every ten to win the strike for shorter hours and increased pay. They are now reaping their reward.

We desire to call attention to the fact that our Journal is intended to extend to the craft all information which can, in any possible manner, tend to benefit its members. To disseminate such matters as will keep all informed of the general situation, state of work, whether good or bad. Should a smith or helper be out of employment, a 50c advertisement in the Journal will undoubtedly get him a job; if he has an improved tool of his own manufacture, an "adv" in the Journal will help him sell it; in fact, if you have anything to place before the craft in general, it is through these columns you can do so. And again, in order to save space, let all local happenings, such as entertainments, contain only the facts, without particular personalities, as such matter is not of general interest, but only to the particular neighborhood, while the Journal circulates from Canada to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—even to the Hawaiian Islands.

GUSTAVE ECKHARDT.

If anyone can locate Gustave Erhardt, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, later of Monroe, Mich., will confer a favor on the General Office, or communicate with his mother, Mrs. L. C. Erhardt, No., 7 Davis ave. Monroe, Mich.

A DIFFERENCE.

The Hired Man—I'm l'aving, sir.

The Farmer—Why?

The Hired Man—The missus is getting to talk to me just as she talks to you, but she forgets I can l'ave, sir.

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Grievance Committee of District Council No. 2, of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain System.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

APRIL.

Coquettish April with her teasing ways,
Refreshing showers and welcome summer rays,
That chase the clouds and frown away
As she announces the summer days.
Fickle April; why tease us so?
The stalwart farmer his grain must sow,
But must abide by your capricious whim,
Ere tilling the soil with manly vim.

E'en the gay little meadow lark,
And Sir Robin Red Breast must hark,
As they flutter from tree to tree,
Pondering whither they shall flee.

But through it all, fair April, we love you,
And will always be glad to welcome you,
Knowing full well the messages you bring,
Are from fair Summer and bonnie Spring.

E. J.

WAITING FOR PAPA.

Sitting by the lamp-light,
Supper nice and hot,
Waiting for our papa
Coming 'cross the lot.

Wait a minute longer,
Mama'll look and see
Why papa's not home to supper—
Fraid he's on a spree.

Seven, eight, nine and ten
Papa's not at home,
Mama clears the table off
And we hear her moan:

"O, papa, why so cruel,
To the children and me;
Can't you come home sober—
Must it ever be?"

"God in heaven, help us,
Bear our burdens here,
May heaven open for us;
That's our only cheer."

E. J. B.

Defeat labor's enemies.

A union man's pride is his clear card.

Demand union labeled products always.

CAN'T I HAVE A DOLLY, MAMMA?

Like a trampled flower she lay there,
In a rent shack on the hill;
"Jennie's sick," said Tom, her brother,
To the foreman of the mill.

Tossing in her restless fever,
On a blanket soiled and torn,
Lay this work-worm child of sorrow—
Eight sad years since she was born.

Then her feverish fancy wakens,
And she whispers, loud with fear—
"Mamma! Hurry! here's the whistle!
I'll be late if I lie here!

"See the wheel above the window;
What a large one! See it whirl!
Mamma, I'm so tired of working,
And I'm such a little girl.

"Can't I have a dolly, mamma?
Like I saw the other day?
Are there mills in heaven, too, mamma?
Won't God let me run and play?

"See! How fast the spools are spinning!
Faster! Faster! Oh, my head!
Oh, I could not help it, sir!
Please, I did not break the thread.

"Oh, my finger's caught; 'tis bleeding!
Stop the wheels and let me go!
Mamma, quick! Those wheels will kill me!
Stop them! Oh, it hurts me so!"

Then Father Time, he paused no longer,
Fanned her with His cooling breath;
Touched her bleeding heart and stopped it—
Soothed her with the peace called death.

—Selected.

LABOR NOTES.

A workman to be a man must be a union man.

Stand firmly by your union and the great cause of labor.

The eight hour workday must be universal. Aim for that goal.

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DOWN IN INDIANA.

At 8 p. m., while Ma and Pa
Helped entertain with Sis,
Both Tom and May in distant seats
Sat far apart like this.
At 9 p. m., as Pa withdrew,
And sought his room upstairs,
The lovers found some photographs,
And nearer brought their chairs.
At 10 p. m. Mamma decamped,
And then, ye gods, what bliss,
These lovers sat till nearly one,
Aboutascloseasthis.

Written for the Journal by Elsie Jones.

Spring, spring—what a charm the word has. How it seems to fill our souls with love and sunshine. We pause and gaze around us—what beauty untold surrounds us, and all for us lowly creatures. We inhale the fresh, pure air, heavily laden with many wonderful odors from the myriads of lovely flowers in bloom, making it strengthening and purifying and we seem to be lifted from the darkness and misery of all sin and brought nearer to the Creator of all things good and noble. Pausing, and pondering, we are amazed how some can doubt that He is not omnipotent.

The trees, from the tall, stately poplar to the various minute shrubs, are slowly but tenderly unfolding their beautiful foliage—happy to be once more basking in God's sunlight, teaching us that if nature is so painstaking in her works, we, as the noblest achievement of God, should perform the deeds entrusted to us with only the loftiest motive in their perfection.

Gently the soft spring breezes waft us with the messages of Hope and Love and inspire us with the rejuvenating aroma of her breath, half beguiling us into believing that we are in Arcadia. And we feel that no task is too great nor hard for us, and, like the trees, we are ready to put forth our best efforts.

"He that gathereth by labor shall increase." Prov. 8-2.

"Men weave in their own lives the garments which they must wear in the world to come."

"A weaver sat at his loom.
Flinging his shuttle fast;
And a thread that should wear till the hour of doom
Was added at every cast."

He (nervously)—Er-er, Margaret—er-er, there's something has been trembling on my lips for the last two months.

She—Yes, so I see—why don't you shave it off?

CIVILIZATION.

We know we must be civilized because of all the ways
Of killing off the children we've invented in these days.
We kill 'em off with factories to fill the owners' maws—
Protecting "infant" industries with brutal tariff laws.
We kill 'em off with patent foods before they're in their teens,
We kill 'em off in school rooms, and in the Philippines.
We kill 'em off with autos, we kill 'em off with vice,
We kill 'em off with coddling when beating don't suffice.
We kill 'em off with cigarettes. We make them deaf and dumb,
We vacinate, inoculate and kill 'em off with rum.
Can savage nations do as much? Well, we should be surprised!
We rather guess they'll have to wait until they're civilized. —Life.

GIRLS WON THE STRIKE.

How a New Zealand Judge Settled a Labor Dispute.

An ex-judge of the arbitration court in New Zealand told me this story, says a writer in the Washington Post: The girls in a match factory came before the court asking for an increase in wages. The proprietor said he could not pay what they wanted, that his enterprise was in its infancy, and to increase wages would ruin it. The court heard the evidence on both sides, studied the financial condition of the business and the cost of living in the city, and then the judge said to the proprietor:

"It is impossible for these girls to live decently and healthfully on the wages that you are now paying. It is of the utmost importance, not only to them, but to the state, that they should have decent, wholesome, healthful conditions of life. The souls and bodies of the young women of New Zealand are of more importance than your profits, and if you can't pay living wages it will better for the community for you to close your factory. It would be better to send the whole match industry to the bottom of the ocean and go back to flints and firesticks than to drive young girls into the gutter. My award is that you pay what they ask."

Many a man has gone broke through one little "break."

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

GENERAL PRESIDENT KLINE'S REPORT.

Chicago, March 21, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the I. B. of B. & H.

GENTLEMEN.—My personal attention this month has been given almost exclusively to the adjustment of the differences between our organization and that of the Wabash railway, the American Brake Co. and the terminal railway at St. Louis, and the Pope Automobile Co. at Toledo, together with the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northern terminals—all being on at the same time.

Our differences with the American Brake Co., the Pope Automobile Co. and the Terminal railway Co. have been amicably adjusted.

I leave to-day for Memphis, Tenn., to meet with the Illinois Central District Council to arrange wage schedule; thence to Sherman, Texas, where the Frisco is not dealing fair, the boys think. The Mobile and Ohio boys are calling, and to get to all of these places at one time is a problem.

I will cut my report short by saying, we are successful at every point, but I have not time to go into all the details.

Spring is here and I hope our members will get busy and give the Executive Board an opportunity to pass on their demands before presenting them to the employers.

I would also warn members against going on strike without the consent of the Executive Board. *We cannot recognize an illegal strike.*

This can be done, if you begin in time. *I want to see our members better paid; they must be,* and I hope that they will make the demands (reasonable ones, of course), for more money and uniform rates. We have too many rates in the blacksmith shop. We must cut some out, as well as a great many other inconvenient and burdensome things. I believe we are entitled to some comfort in this life if such is possible in a blacksmith shop.

Fraternally,

JAS. W. KLINE.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT CUMMINS' REPORT.

Philadelphia, Pa., March, 1907.

Following is my report for February '07:

Just before starting for Montreal in January, I received a letter from Brother John F. Brick, Pres. of No. 165 of Bay State, Mass., stating that the Metal Polishers were about to have a strike at the Clement Cutlery Plant, and as our organization, together with the International Knife Grinders and the International Metal Polishers have an agreement not to prepare work for or finish work after men who take the places of members of either craft when on strike, it would probably involve our men as well as the Grinders and Polishers, and asking me what he should do in case the Polishers went on strike. I immediately wrote to Brother Brick explaining to him the conditions and spirit of the agreement between these organizations and instructed him to strictly live up to the agreement and that I would visit Northampton (or Bay State which is now a part of the same), as soon as I returned from Montreal.

In accordance with the above promise I went to Northampton the first of February and found that the strike had been on for several days, we having fifteen men involved. After conferring with Bro. Brick and others of the local executive Board of No. 165, I called for a joint meeting of all three crafts; also for a joint conference with the local Executive Board of all three crafts. After getting a fairly good understanding of the case and believing that the strike would last for some length of time, I wired Mr. Hellthaler, first vice president of the Metal Polishers (the strike having originated with the polishers) that I wished to confer with him as to the best way to conduct the same.

After waiting nearly a week, Mr. Hellthaler arrived and together with Mr. Egan, General President of the Grinders and myself, went over the situation and came to an understanding as to the spirit of the agreement between the three crafts. We called up Mr. Lee, Manager of the Clement Plant asking for a conference. He informed us that the establishment was in the hands of Mr. Waddell (who by the

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way is one of the firm of Waddell & McMann, professional strike-breakers). A gang of professional strike-breakers came on that day and took possession of the shop. As I could do nothing farther there at that time I started for Philadelphia where No. 491 has been up against a gang of professional strike-breakers in the plant of the Railway Steel Spring Trust since last October.

The boys here in Philadelphia have been waging a hard fight all winter against very adverse conditions. I must say that they have put up a grand fight and deserve to win. This plant is trying to run their plant with incompetent scabs and are running at a great financial loss and we look for something favorable to report soon. I have been making Philadelphia my headquarters for the past few weeks. Have visited several towns in the locality, whenever conditions would allow of my leaving for a day or two at a time, and expect as soon as I get time to give them proper attention, to be able to organize them.

Respectfully submitted,
P. H. CUMMINS,
1st Gen'l V. P.

FROM ORGANIZER WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

By request, I will run over what we have done since you put me on the salary list. I went to Dunkirk where the boys wanted an early quit and after several meetings with Mr. McNorton, General Superintendent, I got the men an hour and 20 minutes for dinner and a 5 o'clock quit. I then went to Detroit and organized the Spiral Spring shop No. 157. With 28 members I found it necessary to go there the second time before I got them right. I came to Buffalo and put a Polish Local in the field, No. 117. I then put a carriage and wagon smiths and helpers local in Buffalo, No. 402.

The men in the D., L. and W. Railroad shop here wanted more pay. I went after it and they got 1½ cents per hour. I put a lot of new members in 128 and 333. I went to Erie, Pa.; got started there, got wire to go to Dunkirk; found that about 15 of the old men who worked day work wanted more money, but got refused, got a meeting with the M. M. and got them 1½ cents per hour; Frame, 1 cent increase, which makes the Helper working day work 18½ on light fires, 19 on heavy fires. I then went up against the grippe and it was a week before I could settle with him. I had just gotten rid of him or her when I got word to go to Benwick, Pa. I found the boys had walked out on account of the foreman promising to pay no man a certain price and when they came to go to work they were given a week of this which was more than the Union Blood in the American Car and Foundry Co. could stand. The smiths and helpers all laid down their tools and went home. I called an open meeting and gave orders to get all the non-union boys to attend. I held three of these meetings and I initiated 64 new men at a second meeting which followed the open one. I attended the Labor Council meeting and got them to promise the moral support of all the different locals. I got in touch with the mill men who belong to the amalgamated association of Iron and Steel workers and as we had a couple of smiths in the mill I had them tell the foreman that they would not work with non-union men. I also got the carpenters to promise not to handle non-union work. I was then sure of winning. Will say the shop committee tried every way to settle this trouble before notifying headquarters, but the answer they got from the M. M. was—they were taking up his time. There being but two policemen in town I put it to the boys very plainly that they must keep away from the shop and not gather in bunches on the corner as I did not want to have the state troops called in. The boys did as I told them to do. I heard every night just what was going on in the shop. The company put four Italians to work and we found they were putting things on the bum. Well the M. M. would not be home till Thursday so when he came I sent two of the committee to see him and request a meeting, he told them to call at 2 P. M. and he would tell them when he would see the committee. At 2 P. M. the two men went and saw him and he said he would not see the committee till next week. I thought I'd better put the screws to him a little as I had not called out any men only the smiths who came out themselves. I called the two smiths in the mill and all the machine men who worked on bulldozers out. Friday morning the foreman of the mill went and saw the mill committee and they informed him they could not work with non-union men. He went and hunted up the two smiths and sent them to me asking if they could not work for a couple of days pending settlement. I told the two smiths to go to work and tell him if the company did not set an early date to meet the committee I would call every one out.

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Monday morning the foreman came and found the chairman of the committee and told him Mr. Lawery wanted to meet the commission at 2 P. M. Monday. Well, the committee met Mr. Lawery and I was with him. He did not want to do business with me and as I did not care who he did it with as long as he did it right, I told the boys to go into his office as he came out to meet us in his outer office. Well, I had written down what we wanted, so the chairman gave him the paper. He read it and wanted to know from the secretary how many men belong to the Local. The secretary told him about 300. He said, "don't you know exactly?" Bro. Michels told him that he was not at liberty to tell that to any one who was not a member of the Brotherhood. Well, you know there was about 300 who were discharged or went out in sympathy with the smiths, so I had promised them that they would all go back or none, so the first thing Mr. Lawery had to do was to say every man would be taken back to his old place and there would be no discrimination. This he promised, and he said the job that the trouble was over would never be made in the shop again. He told the boys that he wanted every man at his place Thursday morning. As the shop was shut down it would take a coup'e of days to get in shape. He gave Bro. Graham a permit so he could take me and any of the other boys through the works. We went through it. I left Berwick and went to Sunberry, taking Bro. McCarty with me. He served his time there. We found 12 or 14 fires there, they were putting a new foundation in for a hammer, so all the foremen seemed to be in the smiths shop. I spoke to some of them and Bro. McCarty told me to leave them to him. One of them promised to come up to Berwick and report Friday night. I then went to Wilkes Barre. I visited the Vulcan Iron Works, Axle Works and the Jersey Central, where I got my orders. I found that they were a little shy of unions. Having a good one at one time the officers ran away with the money. One of the men, G. H. Jones, seemed to think he could do something with them. I told him I would have the General President send him a few Journals and the boys in Berwick would help him any time he was laid up with rheumatism, but promised to do something as soon as possible. I then went to Pittson where Local 172 was at one time. I saw James Woods and I wish we had more like him. He told me he had the address of all the members of the old Local. I got 75 Postal cards printed calling a meeting for Sunday, at 2 P. M. I then went to Scranton and visited the American Locomotive and the D. L. and W. shops. I found lots of men in both places, but I could not get enough to promise to attend a meeting to warrant me in getting a hall, so I got the vice president of old 116, Bro. H. Doll, to try his hand, and Wm. Nichols in the D. L. and D. I think if these two smiths get to work they will put a good Local in Scranton. I then went down to Carbondale on the D. & H. and saw some of the boys. Bro. Soontag, vice president of 264, told me plainly the men on that system wanted more money and that it would do no use to go to Onento or Green Island unless I went there to put a new schedule through. I told them to stick together and we would see what could be done. I then went to Pittson for the meeting Sunday and found four smiths there and Bro. Graham from Berwick. It was a wild day. Well, one of the Bro., I forget his name, came from Wyoming. He said he could get four men from down there, so I gave each of them a blank application and Bro. Graham told them he would bring a bunch of the boys from Berwick, when they were ready to organize. I am sorry to say I found James Wood in bed. He was in a bad way from hemorrhage of the stomach. He felt better Sunday. I then came back to Buffalo and as I've just made a report of what I did, I will not write it again. Will say, however, that I got a raise of 2 cents per hour for the helper in Delaney Forge and got them to take back the three men whom they fired for asking for the raise, so will close this report.

WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

I forgot to say I went back to Berwick Friday night to see if Mr. Lawery kept his word. I found he did, and he told the committee that any time they had trouble with the foreman, who is a lead pencil mechanic and could not settle it, to come to him. Notice the difference in first meeting and the last one. The boys told me the shop foreman called the committee into the office Thursday A. M. and said he wanted to apologize to them and that after this he would fix things so there would be no trouble. Our man from Sunberry did not show up, but Bro. McCarty said he would look after him. That bunch is all right. I initiated five new members Friday night.

W. J. D.

NOTICE.

Editor Journal:—A blacksmith helper by the name of Ed O'Donnal, formerly a member of Local 159, East St. Louis, worked in

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Valley Junction and jumped his board bill, and left some of the boys that stood good for him, in the lurch. The sooner the union is rid of such men the better. Brothers, be on the lookout for him and see that he squares up. Description: Age 24, height 6 ft., weight 175 lbs., color of hair brown; born at Houston, Texas.

COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER J. J. GOLDMAN.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

I herewith submit my report for February:

My last report left me at Springfield, Ohio, where I organized a small local, consisting of 22 charter members. After visiting the various shops I succeeded in getting nine more members for initiation at the following meeting, and left matters in good shape at that point.

At the order of the General President, I went to Cincinnati and visited the shops, but only remained a few days.

After a brief delay, on account of illness, and after a week of good hard work, I called a meeting for Saturday, March 16th, and got 17 charter members, and the prospects are that we will soon have a rousing local in full blast and believe my next report will make a good showing in that bunch of stickers; but I will stick by them until every last smith and helper are safely garnered.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. GOLDMAN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER A. G. ALLISON.

Jas. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report for the month of March, 1907:

My last report left me waiting at Kewanee, Ill., for a meeting that I had arranged for February 25, and at which there was the same six men present, and I failed to organize a local there.

Leaving Kewanee I went to Burlington, Iowa, where I organized a local with 23 charter members, and on the 8th of March I installed the local with 17 more applications.

While waiting for supplies for the Burlington local, I received orders to go to What Cheer, Iowa, and settle some trouble there between the local and a former member who had been expelled. This I did to the satisfaction of all concerned. I also straightened up our hot-stamp contract with the What Cheer Tool Co.

I next went to Ottumwa and met with the boys there and helped them get their requests in shape to present to the Executive Board.

I then went to Oskaloosa where there is a Mining Tool Works, but there was only two men working there who were eligible to the organization, but while there I got the jobbers into a meeting, but before they would do anything they wanted the whole county to come in.

Leaving there, I went to Cresten, Iowa, and organized a local with eight charter members out of 13 working in the shop and will install the local March 25th when I expect four more applications.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. ALLISON, S. O.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER POWLESLAND. REPORT FOR MARCH.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

At the writing of my last report, I was about to leave New Orleans, under instructions for southern and eastern points, to do any work of organizing that may present itself, and to get the work started of organizing a District Council on the Q. and C. system. Visiting Meridian, Birmingham and Chattanooga for this purpose, I met the brothers of No. 252 at Gulfport, Miss., with Bro. Stoker as president, who is also the proud possessor of Card No. 1, and takes a deal of pride in showing it. At Mobile, I found the newly reorganized local in good condition and like a good many others only needing some encouragement from a general officer to keep them in line. We hope to be able to do more for Mobile in the near future when we get after Ellen N., and there is certainly something needed doing on that system as the wages are an eyesore to all. I visited Pensacola to organize a local there, but found the material lacking, both in quantity and quality. Some of them were delinquent members of the union. Dick Kearny of No. 9, Joseph Johnson of Decatur and another from Montgomery, named Cunningham. My work there ended in a fight with one lone man at the meeting, which I had called, and he had never been a member. Grosscup & Waltz of Selma and Montgomery were two other ex-members in that town, who never showed up at the meetings. This is certainly not very encouraging to an organizer.

At Whistler I investigated the agreement proposition on the Mobile & Ohio.

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Name of Member.....

Initiated.....190..., Residence...

Dr.	On the first of each month charge on this side the monthly dues in advance, and all assessments or fines when levied.				Cr.	On this side sessments, wh date and full a on one line.
190	Dues	Assessments	Fines	Totals	190	Date of Payment
		Balance Due		$		Bal
JAN.					JAN.	
FEB.					FEB.	
MAR.					MAR.	
	Total Charges for quarter			$		Total Payme
APRIL					APRIL	
MAY					MAY	
JUNE					JUNE	
	Total Charges for quarter			$		Total Payme
JULY					JULY	
AUG.					AUG.	
SEPT.					SEPT.	
	Total Charges for quarter			$		Total Payme
OCT.					OCT.	
NOV.					NOV.	
DEC.					DEC.	
	Total Charges for quarter			$		Total Payme
		SUM TOTAL.		$		

I wish to call your attention to a facsimile half page in the April issue of the Journal which is to be used by the financial secretaries. I used this form myself for four years (during the time I was financial secretary of Homestead Local No. 325, which had a membership of 850), and found it to be the most complete book I have ever seen or used. It reduces the arduous labors of the financial secretary and makes the matter of auditing the books a very simple affair.

I hope the Brotherhood will give this matter due consideration. A brief investigation will convince you that it is not only convenient, but it simplifies the work of the financial secretary.

As all due books are issued from the General Office, numbered and registered there, and sent to the Locals, these registered numbers being the means of identification

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Age....., Initiation Fee, $.....

fter all dues and as- paid, with exact unt of payment, all		Register No:..... REMARKS
Amount Paid	Totals	
to Credit,	$	
r quarter,	$	
r quarter,	$	
r quarter,	$	
r quarter,	$	
TOTAL.	$	

through the General Office, it is essential that the registered numbers be placed in this Ledger. This will give you a splendid record of each member in your local.

The Price of this Ledger will be $1.00.

If you were to buy this Ledger elsewhere, it would cost you $1.25. It can be used for two years with an enrollment of one hundred members. I have just put in a large supply of them containing one and two hundred pages, the price of the latter being $2.00. Inasmuch as our Brotherhood is growing so rapidly it would be well to send in your orders at once.

Fraternally,

GEO. J. WERNER,
General Secretary and Treasurer.

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system and left the matter in the hands of the District Council.

At Meridian I called a meeting to recommend the formation of a District Council, which was well attended; the president and secretary were kept away through sickness; the latter had just undergone an operation and we hope by the time the Journal reaches him that he will have fully recovered. The brothers at Selma are well lined up and are very fortunate in having such a foreman as Mr. Stevenson, which is realized by all.

At Anniston I succeeded in reorganizing Local No. 4 with 21 charter members and about 10 more to follow.

Atlanta is practically a closed shop although the wage rates at the Southern railway shops are considerably below the prevailing rates of competing lines and it's up to the District Council on that system to be doing something to catch up.

At Macon I came in contact with the Central of Georgia Railway shops where they are working under a contract that has too many loop holes and the less said about it the better.

At this writing I am in Savannah and getting in touch with the Seaboard Air Line railroad which is much in need of a District Council, which I will endeavor to organize and also one on the Central of Georgia. I had a call meeting with the brothers of Savannah Local No. 11 last night and we had a warm time and I believe it will have good results. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the brothers here for the very hospitable manner in which I have been treated, especially by Bros. Murrin and Walsh, the president and secretary respectively, and will not forget the trip to Thunderbolt park.

I have just received a letter from Bro. Wright, the chairman of the grievance committee of the Southern Pacific at Houston, Texas, telling me of the hard game they are up against there and also that a sugar plum had been offered him to make a settlement by signing an agreement drawn up by the railroad officials. But Bro. Wright is not built that way and the brothers on that system and of the entire organization can congratulate themselves on having such a committee. I wish that all committees were built of the same material. Boys, stand by him and all of his kind.

In Birmingham I called a meeting of No. 9 which was well attended and made especially entertaining by some singing of a quartette composed of brothers whose names I omitted to get except Bros. Chumley and McEvarts of the Southern railway shops. A flashlight of the members was also taken for the Journal. I also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. McEvarts, foreman of the Southern shops, and Mr. Hofer of the Ensley steel plant, and was shown the courtesy of being taken over their respective plants. The brothers of these shops and also of the Georgia Southern whose foreman is Mr. Willis, are very fortunate in having such men at the head of their departments for the favorable attitude they show toward our organization, which I am glad to say is rapidly recovering from the loose and negligent methods of our old administration.

6th Vice President J. J. Mockler's Report

St. Louis, March 22, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

My last report left me at Pittsburgh, Pa., since which time I visited a number of carriage and wagon shops and spoke to the blacksmiths and helpers, and requested them to attend an open meeting of Local No. 268, on Saturday, March 2d, which was held on that date; and addressing them on the advisability of belonging to a trades union, six came forward and filled out application blanks and more promised for the next meeting.

In company with Brother Lange I visited the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie shops, and the Wabash shops, expect to have the men from those shops in Local No. 262 in a short time.

On account of the serious sickness of my wife, I had to leave Pittsburgh for home on the 8th inst., and after the recovery of my wife, President Kline decided it was best that I stay in St. Louis for the present and report on the cases of the American Brake Co., and the Terminal Railroad, and after a few days was able to report that the Brothers at the American Brake Co. had secured 7½ per cent increase for both blacksmiths and helpers, and in fact, secured a raise for the machinists and everybody working in the plant. After a few more days I was able to report that the Brothers working for the Terminal R. R. had secured about a 10 per cent raise, and an agreement, which is the first agreement they have had with that Company.

The Blacksmiths and Helpers of St. Louis have formed a district council, and elected a business agent, and the contract shops are getting ready to demand an increase in wages. The prospects for unionism in that locality are very bright, and the membership is increasing correspondingly, about 50 having joined No. 317 in the last month.

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News from our Local Unions... Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

Our correspondents must write with ink, and only on one side of the paper, as most of our composition is done under the glare of electric light when pencil marks are illegible.—EDITOR.

From Macon Local No. 13.

Editor Journal:—While local matters may not be of general interest to the Brotherhood, it certainly creates much enthusiasm to our local members, and what benefits one should benefit all. So I will tell you of our banqeet on the night of the 28th ult., at which time all the blacksmiths and their wives met in the parlors of the Park Hotel, and at 9 o'clock the large dining room was thrown open to us, and our host, Mr. Ben L. Hendricks, did himself and the name of his hostelry justice in the many good things that were put before us.

Bro. Robert E. Casson was toastmaster. Mr. H. V. Napier and J, B. Hart, staunch friends of organized labor in Macon, answered toasts. Mr. J. T. Willis, foreman of the G. S. & F. shops, answered along with several of the brothers of No. 13.

At 11 o'clock we all parted in good cheer fully determined that we would make No. 13 one of the strongest locals of the South.

We have just initiated three or four exmembers and are after three more. I think we will have them in another month.

Bro. Powelsland spent last Tuesday and Tuesday night with us to our deligt. We had a called meeting so he could meet all the boys. He made a very favorable impression here. I only wish we could have someone like him to drop in often.

No. 13 has just raised its dues and we are counting strong on sending a delegate to our next convention.

Hoping this wiil reach you in time for the April Journal, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. B. ELLIS, Sec.

FROM LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 114, DENISON, TEX.

Editor Journal:—Our district committee had a conference with the Katy Officials at Parson, Kans., last Monday and a new wage schedule was signed up. We got a raise—not as much as we wanted, but I believe our rates will compare very well with those on other roads. We are pretty well organized now on the Katy system; have a good local here at Denison. We have a hard time getting the members to attend meetings, but they have many difficulties to contend with, a few of them live out in the country, and when it rains the roads are too muddy and when it is dry the sand is too deep. One of the brothers got married recently and he can't get out very often. Another carsmith is trying to get married—one big firesmith has a pack of hounds and he goes coon hunting at night.—Another one is interested in some game roosters, and one belongs to the Vorwaerts Hall. Last, but not least, our district chairman is a singer in the Y. M. C. A. male quartette, and he can sing like a mountain lion.

We read in the Journal reports from all over the country of wages being raised. I think it is about time our Local dues and stamp tax were raised. Our dues have always been too cheap. I was at the St. Paul convention and I remember one delegate got up and said "I was instructed by my local to vote against any proposition to raise the dues; if you raise them our charter will be turned to the wall."

I wish blacksmiths were not so stingy, and I hope the dues will be raised at the next convention. I think the helpers are paying enough, but the dues for blacksmiths ought not to be less than 75 cents per month.

There is one thing I don't like about most of the wage schedules as reported in the Journal:—we have too many different rates. It is all right for big firemen to get more than side fires, but we ought to have something like a flat rate on side fires.

Yours fraternally,
C. GARNER,
Rec. Sec.

FROM LOCAL NO. 301, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Editor Journal:—You do not hear much about 301, so we intend to let you know that we are alive and things are moving along here most harmoniously, and we are

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a unit to make the convention a great success from every point of view. Every member of the I. B. of B. & H. will be greatly disappointed if there is not from ten to fifteen hundred delegates present at the Milwaukee convention, for Milwaukee has become known as such during the past few years to hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of America, largely as the result of the systematic canvass to secure national conventions for Milwaukee which has been conducted by the Citizens' Business League. There has never been any doubt in the residents of Milwaukee that it is one of the most beautiful cities in America and one of the most profitable places in which to conduct business. Their pride in Milwaukee has made them anxious that the world at large should know of its beauties and advantages as a great and growing commercial and industrial center. No better or more effective way could have been devised than the convention movement, which has been the means of bringing to Milwaukee annually many thousands of people who might not otherwise ever had occasion to visit the city. They have come from all points of the compass and from great distances, many of them with vague and incorrect ideas of what Milwaukee was or what it stood for in the roster of American cities. Every visitor to Milwaukee has been surprised and charmed with its beauty, with the delightful climate and its achievements in industrial lines. They have discovered that Milwaukee is not distinguished for a few lines of manufacturing plants and that its hundreds of manufacturing industries are annually producing a product valued at between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000. It is not unreasonable to presume that many of these convention visitors have returned to their homes so impressed with Milwaukee as an ideal place in which to locate that they have returned to become residents of the city and actual contributors to and participators in its material growth and prosperity. The figures show that in point of population Milwaukee has been growing at a marvelous rate, indicating that some agencies have been at work to attract residents to the city and stimulate the ordinary growth in population. It is very safe to say that the bringing of hundreds of thousands of convention visitors to Milwaukee has had its share in giving the city this stimulated growth in population and the corresponding development of its commercial activities.

THOS. ANDERSON,
JOS. COLLOPY,

FROM LOCAL NO. 1, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor Journal:—I want to say a few words on the "good of the Union," along a line that is more or less neglected. What are we doing to make our employers and the public at large respect and appreciate us as Union men?

Now we believe that we are superior men to the non union man and in the abstract we are, but the question that I want to bring home to each and every one of us is does our employer think so? And does the public think so? And would we be given the preference if the employer could choose between us. If not, we are not doing our duty, either to ourselves, our Union, our employer or the community.

Now while I believe most of us appreciate the responsibility resting upon us as Union men, there are some who only think of the wage question and "wanting what is coming to us," forgetting entirely the other side of what we owe to others.

Has our organization made us feel the obligation we are under one to another? Do we visit the sick? Bury the dead of our organized craft? Are we better mechanics? Are we more sober and steady therefore more reliable than the non-union man? Are we honest with our work so that every job that we put down we are willing to have it branded as a union job? Do we pay our debts better? Are our accounts at the butcher and grocer appreciated the more because of the fact we are Union men?

I believe we can answer yes to most of the questions, but I would like the brothers to realize that we need to answer yes to all of them, and so live and act so that our neighbors can see a difference between us and the non-union man and the scab, and so we will not have to depend on the strength of the Union or the I. B. of B. and H. to keep employed, but that we are needed, are more valuable to the interest of the employer and the public. Otherwise when the lean years come and work is scarce and workers plentiful; possibly the employer can have his choice better than now, and unless it is to his interest so that he can see it, he will to say the least, show the Union man no preference.

Not that I think that a Union man should try to break his back to see how much work he can turn out, but that we give good honest work, a reliable service, and be men that can be depended upon both in the shop and out of it.

Let quality be the keynote, quality in

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workmanship, quality in citizenship. Now in conclusion.

I hope to see the convention that meets in Milwaukee this fall add a death benefit clause to our constitution and by-laws, so that all consistent members of the Blacksmiths' Union will be sure of a decent burial when it is due him.

A sliding scale like the machinists have would be mighty fine.

If any member of the I. B. of B. and H. likes the idea of a death benefit or don't like it, would like for him to say so in the Journal.

Yours, etc.,
CHAS. T. SMITH,
Member No. 1.

FROM ROSE CITY LOCAL UNION NO. 30, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Editor Journal:—As it has been several months since Rose City Local No. 30 has been represented in the Journal, I will try and furnish a report of the conditions now prevailing at Little Rock. We have been one of the best locals in the country, now consisting of fifty-two members in good standing. And it will be well to state that this number consists of blacksmiths and apprentices only. For we have all negro help in this vicinity. Although with the recent advance in wages which we received at the beginning of March, may be some inducement for white helpers to come into this section, our helpers now receive 21 and 22 cents per hour. If we had as many white helpers here as we have negroes, we would have a local that would be surpassed by none in this country. We have taken in seven new members since the 1st of the year and the prospects are very good for obtaining several more in the near future.

We have just passed a resolution whereby our dues will be $1.00 per month from now on, and we also have a resolution before the lodge whereby any member being absent at both regular meetings during the month will be fined no less than 25 cents for each meeting missed, unless a reasonable excuse, that will be accepted by the lodge, can be made.

However I hope there will be very few fines to be collected at Little Rock, for we would much rather have the brothers present at the meeting than to have their money for fines, and it would look much nicer to have a full attendance at each meeting, than to instruct the financial secretary to collect fines from the absent brothers.

If every brother of the I. B. of B. & H. would be loyal enough to support the organization which increases his wages and improves his shop conditions by giving at least 2 hours a month within the lodge room, where he could make his desires known to the lodge, and be assisted in improving his wants, whatever they may be. If this system were only carried through, there would be no necessity of having shop talks pertaining to such during working hours.

With best wishes to the I. B. of B. & H. from No. 30, I am

Fraternally yours,
G. P. WHITE.

FROM LOCAL NO. 229, NEW ORLEANS.

Editor Journal:—All's well that ends well. I have been anxiously waiting to inform you of the progress made by Local No. 229, and as every thing has been satisfactorily settled I will start now.

As you know, No. 229 was organized last October and after much work by the members of the local a fairly good percentage of the Blacksmith & Helpers were induced to join the union.

After the second or third meeting Bro. Powlesland had to leave this city to take up his work elsewhere (and from his reports in Jan. Journal he has surely been working some), and the work of building up this local fell to the officers and members.

After a little while Bro. Powlesland returned and with him came what proved to be the life and success of this local. 'Tis an old saying, every cause has its effect and every member here will bear me out in saying that the effect of presenting the agreements to the foundry employers has been to draw the members closer together.

There has never been a standard rate of wages, but through the efforts of the organizer and the committee of this local a verbal agreement was reached, the minimum rate to be, blacksmiths $3.25, helpers $2.25 per day, and nine hours to constitute a day's work, all work over nine hours to be paid at the rate of double time also double time for Sundays and legal holidays. The increase ranges from about 8 to 28 per cent.

These results show that the time here organizer Powlesland has not been wasted.

Our Local wishes to extend thanks to Bro. Powlesland for his assistance rendered in bringing about a satisfactory termination of affairs; to Gen. Pres. for extension of time granted Bro. Powlesland on this occa-

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sion; to Gen. Pres. and executive board for prompt and favorable answers in regard to an agreement.

For the encouragement and benefit of other locals I would request that this communication be published in the Journal.

Yours Fraternally,
THOS. FLANAGAN,
Pres. Local No. 229.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor Journal:—We, the Brothers of Local No. 330, 180 and District Council 8 regret to announce to the brothers at large the painful accident that happened to Bro. James Reilly, the hustling young secretary of Local 330 and a member of the Executive Board of Council 8. He runs the big hammer at the forge and it is part of his duty to oil the shafting after working hours, 5 p. m. He was up on a ladder oiling the bearings and in some manner his clothes got caught in a coupling of the shaft and tore every stitch from his waist to his ankles. He caught hold of an air pipe and that was what saved his life. His left leg is broken in two places between the knee and ankle. His father is a member of No. 330 and he has been sick for over a year and he (his father) is not expected to recover as it is only a matter of time as he is over 70 years. The boy was the support of his aged father and mother and a good boy as boys should be and the boys of No. 330 miss their secretary sadly, as he was their life and light. No. 330 has elected Bro. James Falcolner as Secy. pro tem. District Council No. 8 has a meeting March 24 at Pawtucket, R. I., to prepare a schedule as our old one expires May 1. I will endeavor to keep you informed on all matters of interest to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
A. WILSON.

FROM LOCAL NO. 413, SHAWNEE, OKLA.

Editor Journal:—We wish to let the Brotherhood know that Local Union No. 413 is still in the ring and doing business at the same old place. Rock Island shops, Shawnee, Okla., we are getting along fine under the rules of our new 1907 agreement. Every man working in the Blacksmith shops department belongs to our Local union and each and every one of them are working for the betterment and uplifting of our Brotherhood. There is not a croaker or a pullback in the shop. We have called a special meeting for to-night for the purpose of appropriating money to pay the special assessment, in hope that we can be the first to respond to the call to assist our brothers on the Missouri Pacific (Iron Mountain), who are out on strike. We are also considering the advisability of creating a sick benefit at $5.00 per week for the members of our local, and are doing all we can to promote the interests of the I. B. of B. & H. and our greatest wish is that every local can have the peace and harmony that prevails in Local No. 413.

Wishing the I. B. of B. & H. good success, I remain

Yours Fraternally,
OSCAR LEDBETTER,
Rec. Sec. Local No. 413.

FROM LOCAL NO. 180, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor Journal:—It is now some time since you heard from us and I thought I would drop you a few lines in regard to our Local.

We held our regular meeting last night and it was our fourth anniversary and we thought we would celebrate it in a fitting manner as only No. 180 can, for they are a "warm crowd." We invited Local No. 330 in a body to come and share our joys and hospitality on our birthday and they all came, headed by their genial President, Pat Henry. When our worthy President, Jas. J. Eagan, took up the gavel and called the meeting to order. The most important part of the business was the raising of our initiation fee from $3.00 to $5.00, which was unanimously passed.

The next and most important motion put before the meeting was to raise the dues from 50 to 65 cents a month and to pay all assessments out of the treasury and to commence March 1, 1907. It was also unanimously carried and I hope every Local will do the same as I think it is a step in the right direction.

At the call of the President, the meeting then adjourned for refreshments. Bro. Eagan put on his glad face and the others followed suit and as a chairman at a smoker, I have not seen the man that can beat Bro. Eagan with his ready wit. "He is It." He was born that way and he makes every one feel good. He appointed Bros. McCann and Hefferam, two husky boys, to act as policemen and they did it to the letter of the law, as laid down by the chair, which was when a Bro. was called upon to sing, dance, whistle or speak

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and if he did not respond to the call, the officers were to do their duty. The officers had a busy night of it, but by noon failed to bring their prisoners up to the platform to do his turn. Our friend, "Joe," presided at the piano and he made that machine talk "Dutch." Afterward Andy Picken started things agoing by singing "Stick to the Dollar You Earn," which brought the house to their feet for encore and he responded singing "The Tramp" in his old style. The officers had to do their duty on Bro. Wilson and he sang "Sailing." When the Chair gave the order to bring up Bro. Herman Durdell. It was then the piano broke loose when Herman sang "Die Wacht am Rhine," just with the same spirit as he sings with the "Herman Sons Singing Society." But when the Chair ordered officer McCann to bring up his Bro. Officer Hefferman, the tables were turned on him for once and he had to do duty this time by singing "If the English wear the Shamrock, Will the Irish Wear the Rose?" and it was sung only as Mike and an Irishman can sing it. I could see the Chair's eagle eye rest upon our old German brother, J. Speiss, sitting in a corner of the hall enjoying a good cigar. The Chair said he was sorry, but the officers had to do their duty and up came Speiss and the piano broke loose again with the singing of "Drinking" by that fine bass voice "John" has got. I tell you, Mr. Editor, things were getting pretty warm when more sandwiches and refreshments were passed around—and smoke, I don't see how our financial secretary, Brother Henderson, ever stood the smoke. The only reason I can give is that excitement was so much he could not see it. Bro. Falcolner, of No. 330, next favored us with singing a Scotch song, "Stop Your Tickling, Jock." He has a fine voice and sang well, so well that he had to respond by singing "Good bye, Daddy." It was getting so that there was no use for the officers as we were all wanting to sing or do something, and it seemed to me as if there was competiton in the singing between the Irish, Dutch and Scotch partners, and Bro. Wilson got the floor and sang "There Was a Lad Was Born in Kyle," with a quartett singing the chorus, which was fine. It was here when our "Steward" of the Union, Bro. Wm. Black and he is the brother that provides all our refreshments to the satisfaction of every one, announced that it was 11:30 and that the refreshments were all gone and to-morrow was the Sabbath Day. It was then we gathered around our friend Joe at the piano when Bro. Bowers sang "High lee, High lo," all joining in the chorus. It was a great night and we all enjoyed it to our hearts content. We broke up with singing "Auld Lang Syne" with a feeling of being brothers in unity and to try and spread the cement of brotherly feeling. Hoping I have not tired you with an account of our meeting and smoker, I am

Yours sincerely,
ALEX. WILSON,
Secy. No. 180.

Peru, Ill., March 22, 1907.

Editor Journal:—James M. Riley, in the February number of the Journal, makes several statements showing that he is not quite clear in his mind regarding the economic facts underlying socialism.

Thus Mr. Riley says: "The means of production is (sic) the human brain and the members of the human body, which shall remain as long as time lasts private property."

As a matter of fact, there is not a single writer of standing on economics, socialist or non-socialist, who would accept Mr. Riley's unique definition of what constitutes the means of production. It is generally agreed that the term "means of production" refers to the externals used in creating and distributing wealth, as tools, machines and land. Unless Mr. Riley believes in calling cows elephants, he ought to be willing to stick to the generally accepted meaning of the term "means of production," and not put forth misleading definitions, which can only increase confusion in the minds of his readers.

Mr. Riley also fears that socialists propose, as he says, "to pay to the man that uses the micrometer the same as he (him) who uses the pick and shovel." What the socialists advocate in this regard is that all forms of useful labor shall be compensated to the full value of the product created.

Now, Mr. Riley must first prove (not assume) that the man who works with a micrometer really is more indispensable to society than the man with the pick and shovel. I hold that both forms are useful labor, and under a co-operative form of industry would be compensated at the same rate per hour of labor-time.

Confiscation of trusts, which Mr. Riley dreads, could be possible only if the majority of the voters favored it. Whatever the majority favors is not confiscation. Rather call it restitution. From whence comes the wealth that the trusts possess? From labor, of course. Hence, why should labor not take its own?

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The two central aims of the international socialist movement are (1) to unite the workers politically as a means to co-operating economically, in order that (2) the worker may receive all (not merely a "fair share") of his product.

Fraternally,

Jos. McCabe.

FROM IRON CITY LOCAL UNION NO. 9.

Birmingham, Ala., March 19, 1907.

Editor Journal:—Some several meetings ago the remark was made that No. 9 ought to be heard of in the columns of the journal and consequently yours truly was straightway appointed correspondent to the Journal and now, no doubt, the members will scan the columns of the Journal in search of proof of my competency. Well, "Nuff Sed."

No. 9 has taken a step in the right direction, for after its third reading we amended that part of the local by-laws pertaining to dues, advancing same to $1.00 per month, effective March 1st, the extra 50 cents designated to become a sinking fund to be used exclusively for sick and death benefits.

Cards and tickets are out for a ball given on Easter Monday night at Turnverein Hall, 202½ 1st Ave., Birmingham, by Local No. 9. Come on, Bros., bring your wives and sweethearts, and fling the light fantastic toe with us.

On March 11th we were agreeably surprised to have Bro. G. W. Powesland, our general special organizer in our midst and arranged an open meeting fairly well attended. Several local organizers gave us interesting talks and then Bro. Powesland gave us a good stirring talk. Vocal music was furnished by a quartette of Brothers from the southern shops. Bro. Powesland also gave us an Irish ditty. Meeting closed with a good will to all. We hope to see Bro. Powesland again soon in organizing the L. and N. System.

Now, these are local news items of the past month, and I trust you may use some of them in the Journal. I shall contribute some items from month to month until I am succeeded by another.

Trusting I have not taken too much of your time, I am

Fraternally yours,

O. T. BECKLEY.

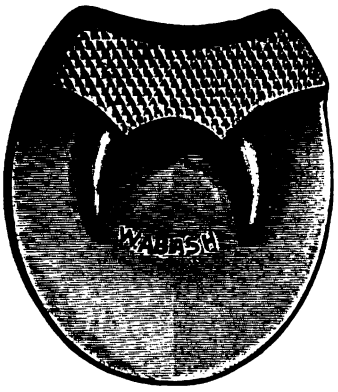
FROM EVANSVILLE LOCAL UNION NO. 455.

Editor Journal:—Evansville Local not having been represented in the Journal for quite a long time, some of the brothers might think No. 455 a dead one, but she isn't. She has got all the ginger she wants and perhaps some to spare to some of her neighboring brothers. We just got through with a hard fought battle, and our sticking quality is something great. The fact of the matter is that we lay in about the worst part of the country, when it comes to trying to organize those not belonging. Our membership is small, indeed, to what it should be, as there are something like 275 Blacksmiths and Helpers in this vicinity unorganized and there is no way on earth to organize them. We have had several open meetings for the purpose of trying to get some of them, but without avail. On Wednesday night, Feb. 27, 1907, we had an open meeting and blowout also. We had a fine attendance and were welcomed with speeches by Mr. Levy and Mr. Wuster of the C. L. U. I also wish to add that the Brotherhood itself has some comers in the speech making line, and it wont be long, until you see such as Brother Wm. McCutcheon (Larry), and also Brother Mueller flying their colors upon the rostrum. But, while all this speech making was going on, Brother Wm. Baumeyer was on duty to see that everybody was well taken care of in the way of good things to eat and I must say he certainly had a sumptuous looking table and after everyone had sufficient, Billie untied Bear Hufnagel and let him eat the remnants. The way old bear did eat and growl was a caution and those that were strangers, thought he was a wild bear, but after a few performances, such as pole climbing and rag chewing, they became convinced of his tame qualities. When it came time to go home, all felt very well pleased with the evening and expressed themselves as ready for another blowout soon. As this is all at present, I will close, and with best wishes to all, I remain,

Carl Althoff, Secy. No. 455.

The members of No. 251, McComb City, takes offense at the part of Bro. Powlesland's report in the March issue which refers to their president in language not brotherly. We are sorry these controversies cannot be settled in the Union, and we are sorry this part of Brother Powlesland's report escaped our eye. However grievous the cause that prompted it, we do not wish to have such matters aired publicly, but if we understand the case, Their reply will appear in our next issue.

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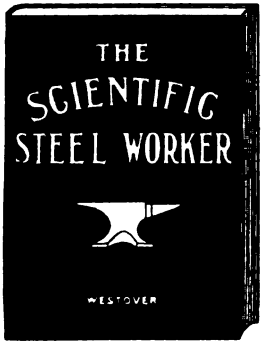
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The author is one of America's best steel workers, has worked at the anvil and hardening furnace for seventeen years, has hardened and tempered tools of all sizes and descriptions, and worked up tons of steel into tools of all kinds; is a member of Local No. 83, I. B. of B. & H., and guarantees the book to be correct and to please every purchaser. If you buy the book and are not satisfied with it, send it back and your money will be returned.

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CATALOGUE AND 1907 CALENDAR FREE UPON APPLICATION

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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

D. T. Adams.

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 79, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our fellow member, Brother Recording Secretary D. T. Adams; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

J. ROGERS,
J. EHRMONTROUT,
J. KENNEDY,
Committee.

Thomas McBride.

At the regular meeting of the Knife Forgers Union, No. 165, I. B. of B. & H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our truthful and beloved brother, Thomas McBride; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a man from our midst leaves a vacancy and loss that will be deeply realized by all our members.

Resolved, That we extend to our late brother's family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this the sad hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of our Union as a tribute of respect and a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased brother and also to our official journal.

GEORGE F. VOGEL,
PATRICK MARTIN,
THOMAS GILMARTIN,
Committee.

SPENCER HOLLY AND VELMA GRIPPS.

At a recent meeting of Rose City Local No. 30 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to send the death-angel into the homes of two of our brothers and fellow workmen, Lester Holly and C. H. Gripps, and take from their midst their young children, Spencer J. Holly and Velma Gripps; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brothers our most heartfelt sympathy, and may God help them bear their sorrows; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and a copy also sent to the Journal for publication.

G. P. WHITE,
H. BLANZ,
Committee.

MRS. MARY E. BRIDGER.

At the regular meeting of Vulcan Local Union, No. 14, I. B. of B. & H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things, and Ruler of the Universe, to enter the home of our brother and fellow workman, Thomas Bridger, and remove by death his beloved wife; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to our brother in this hour of affliction, and trust God will give him strength to bear his sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the home of Brother Thomas Bridger, and that they become part of our minutes, and also a copy of the same be sent to the Journal for publication.

WM. BICKGRAFF,
CHARLES BINGER,
THEODORE WERNER,
Committee.

We hereby wish to thank the brother members of Locals No. 14, No. 325, No. 122 and No. 326 for the kindness and sympathy shown us in our great, sadness in the loss of our beloved wife and mother.

T. W. BRIDGER AND DAUGHTER.

JOHN HEIK.

At a regular meeting of Moline Local No. 461 of the I. B. B. of H., held Feb. 15, 1907, the following resolutions of respect and condolence were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman, John Heik, late a member of No. 461, a respectful member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowful wife and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their sad grief and sorrowful affliction, and hope the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their sorrow and loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days and these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes and a copy of the same be presented to the widow of the deceased and also to the Blacksmith's Journal for publication.

J. J. SMITH,
FRANK KUHN,
GEO. GANZER,
Committee.

JOHN KRUSE.

At the regular meeting of Vulcan Local Union, No. 14, I. B. of B. & H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother, John Kruse, a worthy and highly respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his

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beloved family, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, As a token of our esteem, that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of his family, and also to the Journal for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

WILLIAM BICKGRAFF,
CHARLES BINGER,
THEODORE WERNER,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. Geo. W. Francom, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir and Brother—We all realize how impossible it is to silence your grief with words. The heart pleads for utterance in tears and let it speak thus. We all bow in sorrow at the taking of your little one, feeling that while the ripened fruit may be gathered, it seems cruel that the bud should be taken before it has even had an opportunity to unfold its blossom. But in nature all fruit falls and so do blossoms and buds. In the ways of kind nature this is perhaps best, and in the taking from your arms this little one, we must try and accept the cross and bear it, believing that the bud will yet blossom and bear fruit in the angel land whither the spirit of this pure child has so early flown.

Sincerely yours,
MEMBERS OF LOCAL NO. 166.
R. C. BROWN,
J. SHAW,
FRED ROBINSON.

MRS. LEWIS LARSON.

At a recent meeting of the Local Union 498, of West Duluth, Minnesota, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother craftsman, Louis Larson; therefore be it

Resoved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our sorrowing brother and friends and trust that the most merciful father will give them strength to bear their sorrows; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local and that a copy be presented to the brother, and also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN FINELY,
L. D. HALEY,
JOSEPH RENAUD,
Committee.

ALBERT COLTMAN.

At the regular meeting of Local 335, on Feb. 7th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our brother and fellow workman, Albert Coltman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our late brother's family our sincere sympathy, trusting that the God who has bereaved them will also be their support and comfort in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in black for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to the Journal for publication; also that they be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

H. KETHRO,
JAS. RHODES,
Committee.

PATRICK FITZGERALD.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 344 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our brother and fellow member, Patrick Fitzgerald; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter is now draped in mourning and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and copy sent to the bereaved family.

A. R. ANDERSON,
C. G. SULLIVAN,
JAMES DONALLY,
Committee.

THE WINDS OF MARCH.

From the glaciers of the far, far North
The winds of March are issuing forth.
Through the icy caverns and mountains bleak
They gather force from peak to peak.

Through the gloomy shades of the Northern wood,
Like the famished lion in an ugly mood,
They leap from Northland's farthest strand
And sweep the snow-clad Northern land.

Like the howling wolf from his famished den,
It whirls through the busy haunts of men,
And drifts the snows with its swirling rush,
And chills the heart with a death-like hush.

O, dismal, gloomy, dreary days,
Who can thy wayward conduct praise?
Your chilling blasts, your snow and sleet,
Cover the earth like a winding sheet.

But, to atone for all your woes,
Your bleakest winds and deepest snows
Let April come with sun and showers
And fill the earth with her fragrant flowers.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

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GEO. J. WERNER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
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N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., E. Olson, 773 W. 21st st., Chicago; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave., Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, John Reid, No. 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Bette, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; sec., J. Turley, 535 W. Walnut st., Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, James C. Jennings, 2598 118th Place; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President. —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., R. R. Robertson, Kern City, Kern Co.; secretary, Thomas Rust, 918 K. st., Sacramento, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox, 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee. Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, D. L. Miller, Clifton Forge, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 119 E. Anderson st., Knoxville, Tenn.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbana ave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 603 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec., Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., F. H. Turner, 257 Louis st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller, st., San Francisco; sec., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st., Oakland, Cal. Business agent's office 314 14th st., Oakland, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman, Jackson, Tenn.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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District Councils.

29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec. Business agent, Mr. Jake Segal, room 10, St James st., Montreal, Quebec.

30 ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—Pres., J. H. Chancy, 49 Remshart st., Waycross, Ga.; sec. H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st., E. Savarwah, Ga.

31 ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Federation hall. President, F. S. Fetcher, 508 Pullman st; secretary, C. M. Keister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. President, Wm. D. Whitehead 509 Walker ave.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

4 ARMISTON LOCAL—Sec, Bruce Gardner, 115 E. 14th st., Armiston, Ala.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., F. W. Bieser, E. 2d ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesday at Folmer's hall. Pres., E. M. Lewis; sec., John A. Shepherd 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., P. O. McGee; sec., Charles E. Schaefers, Selma P. O., Va.

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 4th ave. and 19th street. President, Carl Lind, ave. G, bet. 10th and 11th sts.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitaker sts. President, J. M. Murrin, 111 E. Broad st.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, C. W. Parsons, 3655 Dodiers st.; secretary, N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., Wm. P. Carroll, cor. Reid Chappel; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 18 9th ave., 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Richard Malone 47 Iroquois st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 2 Arcade avenue, Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, 714 Main st. Pres., W. J. Holly, 305 21st st., Argenta, Ark.; sec., Geo. P. White 1502 Lincoln ave., Little Rock, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; secretary, W. A. Beer, 2009 Conmon st., Houston, Tex.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Mondays in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., F. H. Weibel; secretary, E. Decker, 1209 9th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill s.s.; Pres., A. R. Francis, 326 Sherman st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets second Saturdays at K. of P. hall. President, Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel st.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN — Meets last Wednesdays, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; secretary, James F. Wyant, P. O. box 433, Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, Frank Peugh, 611 Macubin st.; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 926 Randolph ., St. Paul, Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, W. H. Planger, 219 N. 14th st.; secretary, Chas. M. Hender, 1910 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN. — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Nerwood st., S.E. President, Otto Brown; secretary, Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainard, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets third Tuesdays at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 509 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, R. F. D. No. 1; sec. O. M. Brown, 1318 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Lobor hall. Pres., J. J. Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., John McCarney, 210 Wabash ave., Joliet, Ill.

60 FLINT HILL—President, J. J.Roth, W. Burlington; sec., J. P. Hein, 255 S. 10th st., Burlington, Iowa.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. President, J. R. Robertson; sec., F. E. Turner, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, J. H. Beattie, 315 Makee, st.; secretary, H. Finch, 1542 Madison ave., Shrevesport, La.

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63 MEADVILLE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, on Water st. President, A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; secretary, W. Whitworth, 1153 S. Main st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 311 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries, 810 S. Washington st.; secretary, Alonzo Rowe, lock box 406, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at McDermott's hall. Pres., Rudolph Shutzman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, P. J. Kehoe. 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. President, Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, 1540 Fort st., Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave,; secretary, J. W. Proctor, 1295 Harrison st,. Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago. Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Alexander's hall. 38th and 6th sts. President, A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st. N. E.; secretary, John C. Iserman, 2838 Polk st. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

74 MISSING LINK—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 102 Chestnut st. Pres., E. J. Ward, box 925; Sec., Thos. H. Slater, box 925, Kent, O.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. President, B. Bohlman, 160 Trowbridge st.; secretary, Thos. Kelly, 3614½ Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. E. Ploeger, Fairview Hotel; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of P. hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edward Christman, 810 W. Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 W. Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

81 ELKHART — Meets fourth Thursdays at 329 Main st. President, M. S. Guipe, 500 Harrison st.; sec., Victor Danielson, 619 Oakland ave., Elkhart, Ind.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Frank H. Quinn, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., Fred E. Reed, Jr., 1718 3d ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1911 3rd ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts., Pres., C. W. Austin, 904 N. Willow st.; secretary, C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 813 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets 2d Saturdays at K. of P. hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, C. E. Fisher, 602 Jefferson av., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, 209 Bryan st. Pres., Matt Avery, 409 S. Calhoun st.; secretary, Chas. A. Vinsant, 1309 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., J. Gemmel, 15723 Finch ave.; sec., H. Katzman, 15523 Center ave., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. President, A. Artus, 1635 Washington st.; sec., Frank Schaefer, 1473 Elm st., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st. Pres., John Finn, 1134 Sherman st.; secretary, Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Forester Hall, cor. 12th and Clay sts. Pres., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st.; secretary, W. L. Weits, 537 Hobart st., Oakland, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., Hunter C. Ware, Richmond, Va.; sec., Hunter C. Ware, 1202 Hull st., Manchester, Va.

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107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall, Pres., James Holliday, 1627 H. st.; sec., Ralph Mathes, 803 Col. ave., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Phillip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary George C. Streit, 211 N. Baker st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 Willows Central, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., T. J. Gerhard, 180 Balbach st.; Sec., L. Crippe, Rural No. 6, Box 66, San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Slantley Stortz, 41 Beck st.. Baffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., C. T. Kirkbride, 25 W. 4th st.; sec., E. E. Apple, 23 W. Dry st. Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., H. E. Kline, 251 Jos Campaw ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., A. H. Martain, 941 N. Harrison ave.; secretary, W. F. Stone, 340 N. Arthur st., Pocatello Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets every Wednesday at Cook's hall, Schroeber st. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., Albert Slinkman, 113 S. Poppleton st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave.; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thurscays at Workman's hall, Lion street. President, Adam Weiner, Central ave.; secretary. F. D. Sweet Jr., 780 Park ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres,, Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Union hall. President. J. E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President. Wm. J. Dougherty, 462 Gensee st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 14th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Edward J. O'Connor. 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentiz Place, Prentis ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st.; secretary, A. W. Withrow, 24 Ontario st., Hornell City, N.Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, H. Holford, 600 Williams ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres., H. V. Druin; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Sheffelbino hall. Pres., James Alton, 1007 N. Elm st.; sec., F. A. Irwin, 303 E. 15th st., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., Thos. Prior, 822 Eliza st.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., J. R. Miller, 2215 Beale ave.; sec., Geo. Callan 2607 Oak ave,, Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Chas. C. Pires, 505 Sandusky st., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., Chas. Tonner, 521 Trendley ave.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1156 W. 2d st.; sec., R. C. Stamper, 33 Prattel st., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, Wm. R. Ellis, Ray st.; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; sec., D. E. McGrath, 98 Hinckley, st., Bay State, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. President, Ebert Berkinst, 933 W. 6th st.; sec., R, C. Brown, 57 Green st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally, 2374 Bryant st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2715 22dst., San Francisco, Cal.

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170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., R. E. Cromer, care A. C. L. shops; sec., R. E. Cromer, care A. C. L. Shops, Montgomery, Ala.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., James E. Doherty, 2114 10th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 905 N. Main st.; sec., F. G. Moore, 417 Clark ave., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTONM—eets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, Chas. Mozer, 127 E. 8th sts.; sec., Edw. Bowman, 718 E. Third st., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Council hall. Pres., R. R. Robison; sec., Louis Bosley, 1107 N. st., Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., E. M. Worthington, 1508 Linden st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 1415 W. Grand ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Alburtus Hillyer, Cataret, N. J.; secretary, Joseph Arsenault, 59 Broad st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Genesee st., Auburn, N. Y.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., W. B. Clapp, 808 Park st.; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington st., Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, John Vaughn, 187 Urbana ave.; secretary, Frank M. Spicer, 218 S. Cottage Grove ave., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., Albert J. Ruede, 207 Harris st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Oak Hill hall. Pres., C. E. Smith, 409 E. 7th st.; secretary, W. R. Goodard, 1322 Grand View, Portsmouth, Ohio.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, C. Luttener, 515 Erie street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

203 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. E. Thomas, 1113 N. 13th st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 824 Clark st., Paducah, Ky.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's h..l, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Con Sheriff, 11921 Eggelston ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

208 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Matt. A. Weidenbaner, 983 Stout and Indiana sts.; secretary, Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sundays at 45 Eliot st. President, Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; secretary, James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., J. E. McLindon, 3823 South st., Meridian, Miss.

211 BLUEFIELD—Meets every Thursday night at 4 Park st. Pres., J. Garrett; sec., M. Cruey, Bluefield, W. Va.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., John N. Dew, 1540½ Bridge st., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Spokane; Secretary, F. E. West, 2122 E. Providence ave., Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., Wm. Spiller, 130 College ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., Gust Kruger; secretary, James Ross, 2215 Boylston ave., N. Seattle, Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Dinnis McCarthy, 18 Hamilton st.; sec., John Nixon, 815 Belmont st., Brockton, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. of L. Hall. President, Jacob Hausbach; secretary, Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., James B. Mellin, 336 Wright st.; secretary, Joseph McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.

228 GALION.—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Martin's hall, cor. Iberville and Exchange alley. President, Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec., I. McCracken, 720 Munez st., Algiers, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 222 State st.; President, C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; secretary, J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 3d Wednesdays at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., M. Maloney; sec., J. H. Saager, Sparks, Nev.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st. S.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 817 6th ave. S., Great Falls, Mont.

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234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thos. Heddle, 17 Frederick st.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge, 204 E. 4th st.; sec. A. Davis, 604 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. Pres., A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Mortimer Sammins, 112 Granger st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casazza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., J. J. Jones, 1418 Park av.' Chicago Heights, Ill.

241 QUEEN CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 961 Dale st.; secretary, P. F. Schilling, 2049 Springfield ave., Springfield, Mo.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta., Canada; sec., Robt. McDonald, 1135 3d ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec.. Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall. President, J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; sec., S. Spieldenne, 753 Madison st., Conneaut, Ohio.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White: sec., C. E. Craig, 311 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox, box 248, Spencer, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., J. W. Engelhart; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

251 McCOMB CITY—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Gibson's hall, Main and 2d sts. President, Ewell Doggett; secretary, F. C. Harrington box 374, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 2d and 3d Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., I. J. Stoker; sec., T. M. Dossett, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., R. H. Faulkner, 1105 South st.; sec., Wm. White, 700 Overton st., Nashville Tenn.

1365 Missouri st.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

253 FLINT ROCK—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec.. W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

260 WM. McKINLEY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at U. M. W. hall.; Pres., Peter Zuppert,; sec., Harry Griffiths, Minersville, Pa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. Pres., C. K. Baker, 312 E. 25th st.; sec., C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer. 1365 Missouri st., Pittsburg, Pa.

264 PIONEER CITY—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Browns hall, cor. Salem and Carbondale ave. President. Thos. F. Coleman, 222 Dundaff st.; sec., Henry Chapman, 139 Washington St., Carbondale, Penn.

265 UNION—Pres., H. A. Showers, 605 Prairie st.; sec., A. P. Anderson, 510 N. Cedar st., Creston, Iowa,

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnall, 9 East st.; sec., Michael Harney, East Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred H. Muchow, 3419 Gass ave., Alleghany, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second and last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble, box, 504; sec., F. L. Van Antwerp, box 1098, Susquehanna, Pa.

QUEEN CITY — Pres., Hhas., Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 412 McClelland ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

273 CAPE GIRARDEAU — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Haas Bros.' hall, cor. Wood, Hope and Sprigg sts. President. J. H. Reed; sec L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Empire hall, Cor. Main and St. Catherine sts. President, Joseph Breto, 1765 E. St. Catherine st.; secretary, James Burke, 418 Delorimier ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

275 MARION—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., A. G. Kimball, Marion, Ill.

277 LIVINGSTON — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall. Pres., Frank Millet; sec., Walter M. Nye, Box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

280 OSWEGO SPRING FITTERS HELPERS—Pres., John Kelly, 1 W. 8th st.; secretary, Maurice Whalon, 142 W. Schuyler st., Oswego, N. Y.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Sidney Mitchell, box 1473, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

282 GREENVILLE — Sec.. J. R. Mayhugh, Greenville, Ky.

287 GALETON—

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.: sec., Jas. J. McGarvey, 38 Albert, st., Middletown, N. Y.

290 SPRINGFIELD — Pres., William Jones, Oakland ave.; sec., James McManus, 304 Harrison st., Springfield, Ohio.

291 RATON—Meets second and fourth Mondays at President's residence. Pres., Robt. Wilburn, 225 N. 3d st.; secretary, John C. Soale, box 635, Raton, New Mexico.

292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec.. Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at 107 Veto st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.: sec.. Eugene Gallagher, 923 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at C. O. F. Hall. President, John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 267, S. Kaukauna, Wis.

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295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Redman's hall, High st.; Pres.. W. R. Pierce; secretary, Elmer, Bailey, box 206, Horton, Kan.

296 COLLEGE CITY—Pres., M. E. Godsill, 843 Abingdon st.; sec., M. E. Godsill, 843 Abingdon st., Galesburg, Ill.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets every third Friday at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

298 GRAND TRUNK—Pres., Samuel Day; sec., sec., Alex Maclean, 156 Congregation st., Montreal, Can.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 282 27th st.; secretary, Albert G. Reese Jr., 211 Tracy ave., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 836 van Buren st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., P. J. Owens, 3319 Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

302 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 287 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 346 Calumet Boul., Harvey, Illinois.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 312 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., A. Birch, 1038 S. 8th st. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Edward Dundas, 1336 Granville st.; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. President, Joseph Hanley, 5149 Carpenter st., secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL—Meets first and second Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Curtis Shippy, 417 N. 9th ave., Maywood, Ill.; secretary, W. J. Tyrell, 1940 Carroll ave., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Wm. Coughlin, 724 Taylor st.; secretary, D. J. Driscoll, 184 S. Green st., Chicago. Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 75th st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Martin Walsh, 9320 Lyons; sec., Newton Belgum, 7029 Washington ave., Chicago, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS — Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., L. D. Grimes; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Patrick Henry, 237 Congress ave.; sec., James Reilly Jr., 94 Orchard st. New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 160 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS—Sec., Wm. T. Coussens, box 52, McComb City, Miss.

335 HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Trades hall, James st. E. Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 261 Beacon st.; secretary, Harry Kethro, 290 Reitta st. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

336 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall, 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; sec., Peter F. Fish, 106 Lincoln ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME—Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Kirk st. S. E.; secretary, E. N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President, D. Harmon, 811 1st ave. W.; secretary, R. C. Oelwein, 143 3rd. ave., N. Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagle hall. Pres., A. B. Cunningham; sec., C. L. Bower. Clifton Forge, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., John Marshall; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Mondays and 4th Sundays at 45 Elliot st. President, Carmille Gorkey, 24 Holmes st.; sec., Wm. J. Barry, 50 Willow st., Sommerville, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Pres., John W. Fein; sec., W. E. Dickinson, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. hall, 2d st. President, Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place. Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Red Men's hall. Montgomery ave. Pres., J. H. Brazeale; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, John Cahill; secretary, J. S. Wilkes, box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets first and third Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, W. Ferguson st. President, Robert Kyle, North Spring st., Tyler, Texas; secretary, J. A. Yarbrough, care C. B. shops. Tyler, Texas.

407 REVELSTOKE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President H. G. Gough; sec., James M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. box, Revelstoke, B. C.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., C. E. Wood.; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1337 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., W. D. Malone, 2201 Crawford ave.; secretary, Fred. Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kan.

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410 ALLIANCE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at City Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Grieb, box 1325; sec., F. J. Connors, gen'l delivery, Alliance, Neb.

411 LA FAYETTE—Meets 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Gast, 1321 Ball st.; sec., Eugene Pechin, 514 Owen st., La Fayette, Ind.

412 LOCOMOTIVE—Pres., Fred Bellerby; sec., Arthur Lefebore, 389 Davidson street, Hochelaga, Montreal, Quebec.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 245 S. Oklahoma ave., Shawnee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., L. F. Dilger, 518 E. Elm st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, Ohio.

415 FOND DU LAC—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac, Wis.

416 HICKORY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Abel's hall, 10 N. Broadway st. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., Nicholas Brown, 207 Pierce st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Moudays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

421 DUNDEE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec.. T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades Councils hall. Pres.. J. C. Stone, 18 Menell st.; sec., John L. Rourke, Hallet 2, S. of Spring Hill ave., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

426 ALBION—Meets first and third Saturdays at Foresters' hall. Pres., Jamas O'Brien; sec., Omar Dilts, 16 West ave., Albion, N. Y.

428 EVERETT—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Temple, 2814 Lombard ave. President, John Mick, 2210 Nassa ave.; sec., Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 8d Saturdays at Atlis hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., C. F. Jenks. box 235, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

441 NORWOOD—Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.

442 MERIMACK—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., E. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adam st. President, Maurice Birmingham, 2640 Rutger st.; sec., John Kelly, 413 S. Ewing ave., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 219 E. 12th st.; sec., N. E. Nelson, 316 E. 12th st., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fireman s Hall, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., M. Stevenson, Osawatomie. Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays Library Bldg. Board. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets 3d Sundays at Labour Temple, Main st. Pres. Geo. M. Strachan, 89 John st.; secretary, Wm. H. Smith, 5 Titus st., Valley Falls, R. I.

451 STAR — Pres., Earle Hyle; sec.. D. L. Provance, 303 Griffen st., Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., John J. Quinn, 24 Salem st.; sec.. A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Geo. L. Harris, 128 N. Cherry st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory st., Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall. cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 1005 E. Indiana st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. President, Mitchell O'Reilly, 518 N. Broadway; sec., James Wilks, box 838, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Red Man's Hall, 1640 Larimer st. President, Thos. Carpenter, 1540 Larimer st.; secretary, Samuel Andrews, 3122 Forest street, Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY—Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., M. J. Hoolehen; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Range hall, cor. 2d and Cedar sts. Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. V. Limbrick, 715 16th st., Moline, Ill.; secretary, Geo. P. Ganzer, 923 E. 6th st. Davenport, Iowa.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F. Wittenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE—Meets 3d Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae. 720 S. 7th st.; sec., R. R. Brabant, 611 St. Paul st., La Crosse, Wis.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, J. J. Goldman, 4082 5th ave.; secretary, Fred Amend, 5345 Shields ave., Chicago, Ill.

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471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, W. E. Baker; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres., F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meet first Saturday of each month at Labor Home. Pres., C. F. Stoutsenberger. 512 Shendoah ave. N. E.; sec., Patrick Lillis, 428 6th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

475 KENTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Boiler Makers Hall, north side Public Square, President, George Reese S. Wayne st: secretary. B. Bryant, 703 E. Franklin st., Marion, O.

476 RICHMOND—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; secretary, S. W. Dyers, Lock box 166 Point Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall on Plant ave. Pres. J. H. Chancy, 49 Remshart st.; sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 3d Fridays at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Pres.; O. M. Miller; secretary, H. W. Seim, 322 Walnut st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., F. B. Phillips, 1802 Nettleton st.; sec., J. W. O'Brien, 2007 Taylor st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Octave Belerose, 54 Jefferson st.; sec., Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

484 DOUGLAS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Avenue G, Douglas, Ariz. President, E. Morris, Douglas, Ariz.; secretary, J. C. McIntosh, box 523. Douglas, Ariz.

485 Cutlery Forgers—Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 14 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birts, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

487 BERWICK LOCAL—Meets every two weeks. Pres., Varon Oliver, 232 E. 3d st.; sec., Stephen Michall, 339 Bowman st. Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., T. S. Spencer, Stoddert st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 565 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights; sec., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.

491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly, 865 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, Simon Benschop; sec., H. A. Berger, box 680, Havre, Mont.

493 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 541 Collinsville ave., Pres., Chester Henning, 1304 Jefferson ave.; sec., B. D. Warren, 825 Trendley ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

494 BLACK DIAMOND—President, Seward Talbert, Athens, Pa.; sec., John M. Clune, 125 Province st., Waverly, N. Y.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., J. W. Gilbert; sec., Chas. Charleston, Alamosa, Colo.

496 JEROME—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Wolfe; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz.

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., J. Muldoon, 539 Truman ave.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons; sec., Louis D. Haley, Proctor, Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 35 Washington st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Frazer's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 507 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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Duplicate Stamp Books	.25	Pedigree Blanks, per doz	.10
Assessment Stamps, according to assessm't		Official Supply Order Blanks, per doz	.10
Strike Stamps, " "		Notice of Arrears, per doz	.10
Constitutions, English	.05	Secretary's Monthly Report, per doz	.20
Rituals	.25	Withdrawal Cards	1.00
Seals	3.50	Traveling Cards	.05
New Financial Secretary's Ledger	1.00	Anvil Punch	.75
Ledgers	.50	Official Canceling Stamp and Pad	.75
Minute Books	.50	Reversible Parade Badges, (official I. B. of B. & H.,)	.60
Treasurer's Receipt Books	.50	(If ordered by the dozen).	
Warrant and Voucher Books	.50	Official Button, 40c, per doz	4.50
Financial Secretary's Receipt Book	.50	Solid Gold Buttons	1.25

All Unions will be governed by the above price list in ordering supplies. Cash must in all cases accompany the order. Express or postal charges prepaid.

All stationery of first quality, and must be procured at General Headquarters as per Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 1.

In forwarding money make all orders payable to

GEO. J. WERNER,

570 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

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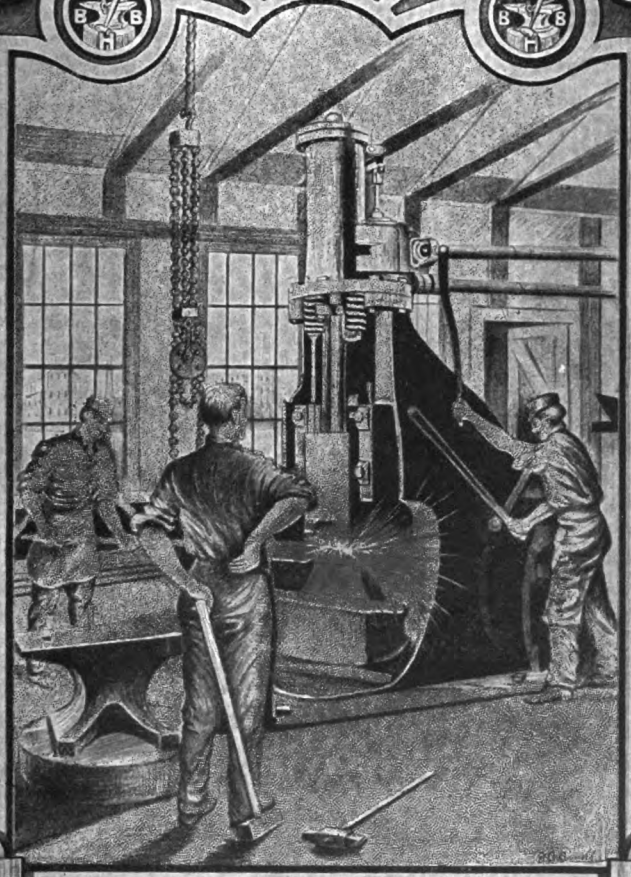
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HARVARD COLLEGE
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VOL. VIII MAY No. 5

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

1907



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., MAY, 1907. No. 5

JUST THE SAME.

Yes, you hate to be bought and you hate to be sold,
And you hate to be forced to pay Shylock in gold,
You hate the hard times, but you're bound to die game,
You hate 'em, but you vote for 'em just the same!

You hate politicians that swagger and rant,
You hate a good deal of the old party cant;
And you hate a large share of the tickets you name;
You hate it and vote for it just the same.

You hate to be cramped in a financial way,
And you hate giant frauds going on every day;
You curse in your soul the corruption you blame;
You curse it and vote for it just the same.

You long for good laws and prosperous times,
And you want to see boodlers sent up for their crimes;
You want more reforms than were space here to name;
But you never vote for them just the same!

You vote for a change and you pray for relief,
And you swear you will bring partisan schemers to grief;
Then you march to the polls to put blockheads to shame,
But vote the old tickets again, just the same.

THE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Editor Journal:—The inquiry, what is a sympathetic strike? may be answered among others, that the sympathy shown must produce practical results. The most reasonable application with the best results is doubtless by financial assistance for which we have sympathy. Moral sympathy may be all right at certain times, but financial assistance will do the most good. Experience has shown this to be a fact in nine out of every ten strikes which ended successfully. Whenever a strike is justified the chances of winning are always in favor of those who are backed by financial sympathy. For example take the teamster strike of 1905 in this city, against Montgomery Ward & Co. in sympathy with the garment workers employed by that firm. This was justifiable; but, instead of going out on strike, better results doubtless would have been obtained, if they had continued at work earning money so as to be able to support the garment workers financially, in order to enable them to hold out in their demands of their employer. If this had been done, who can doubt that the results would have been different? A sympathetic strike must be thoroughly considered from every point of view if justifiable then moral and financial assistance becomes the duty of every worker. Another point to be considered is the nonsensical idea that by putting one out of employment he thereby is able to show more sympathy for fellow workers. The lesson to be learned from the teamsters' strike should convince the most doubtful as to the fallacy of such reasoning. Because, if all the teamsters that were on strike had remained at work earning their regular wages, it would have enabled them to do a great deal more financially for others, instead of exhausting their treasury by the payment of strike benefits, which led to the failure of the strike. Whereas if they had remained at work, as any one possessed of ordinary common sense could have foreseen, that this should be the proper course to pursue, Will other labor organizations take this valuable lesson and try to make their members understand that the best and surest way to a successful strike, is by the financial support extended to those who have their sympathy. Let us take as an example, a strike that was more wisely conducted, which lasted over nine months, and which finally was a success, viz.: the typographical unions. In this case there was practical sympathy shown by financial contributions from all over the country by those who had remained at work. This enabled those who were out of employment to continue the strike until successful. In its last analysis a sympathetic strike must be one which has a just cause for its foundation, otherwise it will not enlist the sympathy of fair-minded people, whether employer or employe, whether union or no union. Every strike is an industrial battle,

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which is not the most rational method by which differences between the two factors should be adjusted. Justice and equity demands that more humane methods should be employed. As measured by the "Golden Rule," not according to the old robber plan, viz.: "Let him that had the power take and let him keep who can." Progress and civilization demand that more rational means be adopted for deciding industrial battles, viz.: arbitration and conciliation. These are the principles upon which society is built, hence we have our courts of law, of equity, etc. The working class are becoming more and more educated, by this become more intelligent and better citizens. So that as time goes on we shall finally reach a condition by which all questions of right or wrong will be settled according to reason and common sense, when a jury of fair-minded people will give a verdict according to justice and equity. "Then let us pray that come it may as come it will for a' that, when man to man shall brother be the world o'er and a' that."

ANVIL.

AS TO THE JAPANESE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CALIFORNIA.

Views of Mr. A. A. Martin.

[Editor Journal: While on my way to this place, I found a copy of a Denver paper from which I clipped the following. As I had contemplated writing you on this subject, I decided this would be more edifying, just hot from the anvil, than anything I could say. If deemed worthy of publication, kindly print it.

Fraternally,

E. C. BRITT.]

Mr. A. A. Martin, of Fresno County, Cal., does not think that the east generally understands the Japanese problem in California. In an interview he gave the following interesting information.

"California does not deny an education to the Jap—it only desires to exclude the Jap from the schools attended by the American children—it offers to provide separate schools for the Japs.

"The expression, 'Japanese boy,' is partly responsible for much of the misapprehension now existing. With Californians any Japanese servant is called a boy, though he may be 14 or 40 years old. The Jap is very small in stature, but he matures into a man at the early age of 13 or 14 years. His moral training is deficient. He has no morals and from having seen the way the thousands live in our state, we desire to protect our little girls from this 'boy,' who may be 18 or 20 years of age. They have no moral or religious sense to restrain them and our pretty girls 'look good' to them."

Mr. Martin showed a copy of the San Francisco Call containing the story of an offense of Frank Mukai who was arrested by a postoffice inspector for sending an unspeakable letter to Marie Havelock, a school girl. His only defense was "That is not bad in my country; the Japanese do those things. It was only a joke. I did not know that it was wrong to write such a letter to pretty girls."

In commenting on this letter the paper said:

"What the little brown man said in his letter to Marie Havelock has been kept from her. The unpublishable letter has been intercepted. It was so much of a 'joke,' however, that it bids fair, in spite of President Roosevelt's admiration for Japanese customs and manners to send the young son of the fighting Samurai to prison; it was so much of a joke that Marshal Staples of Mill Valley says that it would have invited a lynching bee had its contents not been kept quiet; and, finally, it was so much of a joke that any white parent, whether he lives in the east or the west, would have gone gunning for its author if his daughter had been similarly addressed."

Continuing, Mr. Martin said:

"Now we think that the question of separate schools is one of local laws, ordinances and regulations and believe that we have a legal as well as a moral right to keep these people by themselves. The Japanese in California is not a citizen. He is in the United States for one of two things, education or money. The class who come here for an education on the whole are a good class. They are of superior intelligence and morals. Incidentally, this is the class that eastern people know. These are the men that are now in Harvard, Yale, and our other eastern colleges and universities.

"It is this characteristic of theirs that causes their men to go out in search of knowledge as servants. I doubt if it is generally known, but a United States navy officer told me in San Francisco that at the battle of Port Arthur he visited a Japanese battleship and the admiral called him by name. To his surprise he recognized the former Japanese 'boy' steward who served with our Admiral Sampson at the battle of Santiago. Think of it! How

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would our Admiral Dewey look on a Japanese battleship? Just to spy out their strength!

"The navy department has recognized this incident and in recent orders has dismissed every Jap from our ships.

"Again, in the commercial world he is a great danger. He does not respect our patent laws. You can buy a Singer sewing machine or an American rifle in Japan, that never crossed water; not so well made as ours, but bearing all our patent and trade marks. The labor unions of California recognize this danger and are trying to protect the American with or without a trade by asking for a restriction of immigration. The other class, the coolie, is in California only for the money he can make. He desires no education himself, but wants his children to have it, because he can see the advantage of it. Occasionally the younger men of this class do attend the mission schools until they learn enough to go into the lower class of the Japanese primary school. Look at him there. A man of 10 or 20 going to school with children 8 or 10 years old.

GREAT BRITAIN TRADES DISPUTES ACT, 1906.

An Act to Provide for the Regulation of Trades Unions and Trades Disputes (21st December, 1906).

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The following paragraph shall be added as a new paragraph after the first paragraph of section three of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875:

"An Act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable."

2. (1) It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a Trade Union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

(2) Section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, is hereby repealed from "attending at or near" to the end of the section.

3. An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

4. (1) An action against a Trade Union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Trade Union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the Trade Union, shall not be entertained by any court.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a Trade Union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trade Union Act, 1871, section nine, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

5. (1) The act may be cited as the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and this Act may be cited together as the Trade Union Acts 1871 to 1906.

(2) In this Act the expression "Trade Union" has the same meaning as in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and shall include any combination as therein defined, notwithstanding that such combination may be the branch of a Trade Union.

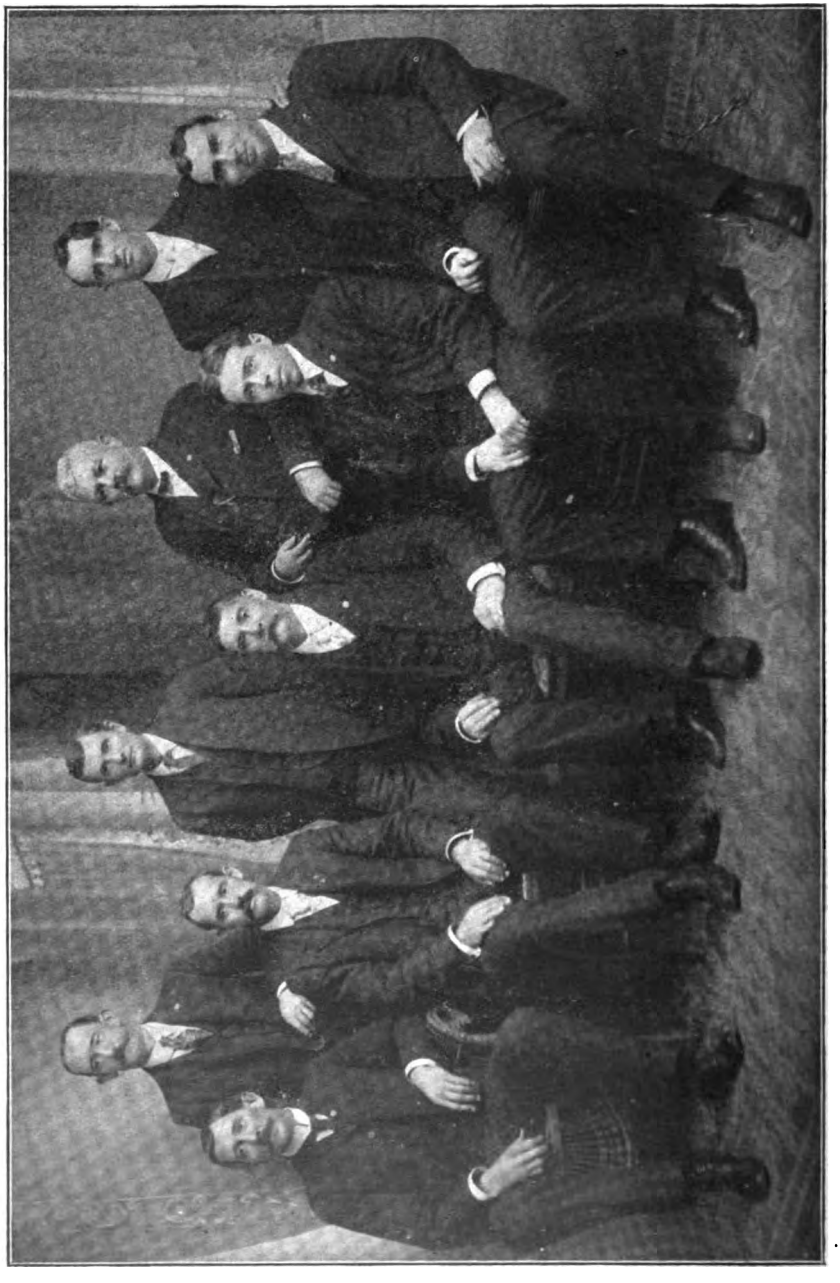
(3) In this Act and in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labor, of any person, and the expression "workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry, whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises; and, in section three of the last-mentioned Act, the words "between employers and workmen" shall be repealed.

REMINISCENT.

"I got a shock from a 'lectric battery terday," said the first hobo. "Gee! It's a funny kind of a feelin'; feels just like takin' a bath."

"Say," exclaimed the other one, "you must have a great memory."—Philadelphia Press.

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Group of Officers and Members of Algiers Local No. 155.

Back row, left to right—C. A. Jones, W. H. Criswell, T. Flannagan. Front row—T. P. Goff, G. F. Wright, T. Prion, W. G. Powelsland, G. A. Weber.

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Milwaukee—Our Convention City

Milwaukee, the city chosen as the place in which to hold our next bi-ennial convention, has grown, in the last few decades, from a mere hamlet nestling under the green trees on the banks of the Milwaukee river, to the metropolis of Wisconsin, and is fast sending forth through her commercial arteries of trade her enormous products, and bids fair to rival her greater sister to the south, the Garden City, Chicago. Its location is ideal, standing as it does, upon the shores of Lake Michigan, a link in the chain of the largest body of fresh water lakes, or inland seas, in the known world, and which affords her the facility of sending her products from the great cereal belt of the northwest to every part



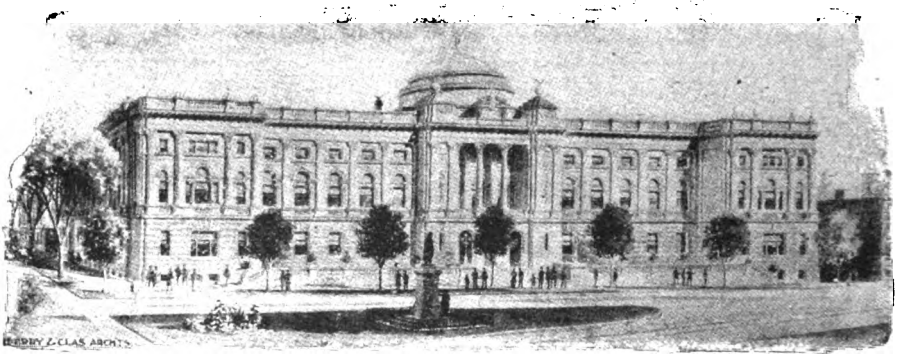
Milwaukee City Hall

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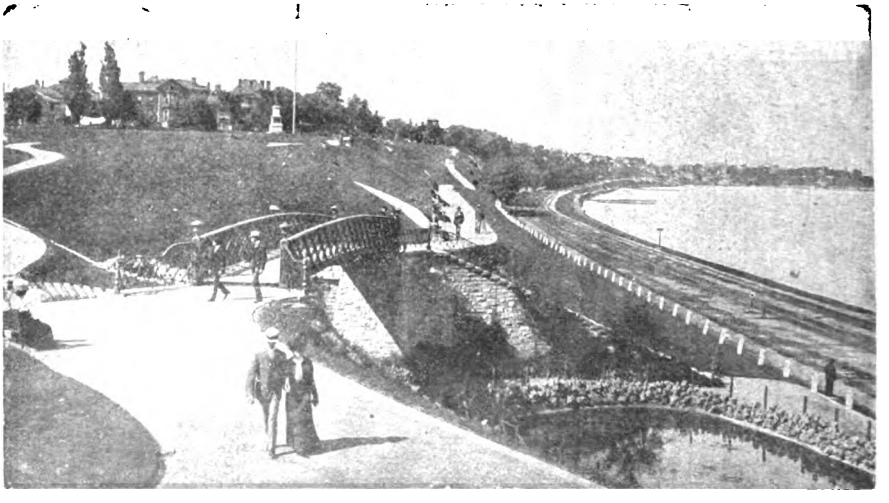
of the habitable globe at a cost far below that of many of her rivals.

While the growth of Milwaukee has been phenomenal, yet it is of that solid and enduring character that bodes well for a great and prosperous future.

We shall not, nor have we the time at this writing, give our readers a write-up of this wonderfully progressive city, but we can assure them that the smiths and helpers of the Cream City have a press committee who will no doubt han-



The Public Library Building



Beautiful Juneau Park

Its selection as the scene of our next convention was both wise and economical, as it is about midway between the Atlentic and Pacific seaboards, so far as our Brotherhood is concerned, and easily accessible from the far south over the roads with which we have signed agreements.

dle this part of the program in a better manner than the editor who is unfamiliar with the local situation. However, we have received a few half-tone cuts of some of Milwaukee's public buildings and parks, unaccompanied by descriptive matter, and present them to our readers, feeling assured that their appearance

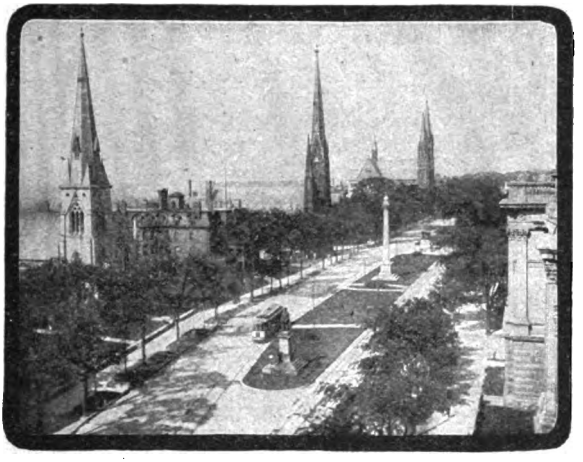
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will have a tendency to increase the interest of visiting delegates and spectators in the city made famous by her industry, energy and capital.

In referring to our February issue we find from the press committee's report the following description of the buildings and points of interest therein mentioned:

On page 5 we give an illustration of the ten-story City Hall erected only a few years ago.

The Public Library and Museum building (see page 6) — the museum occupying the west wing, has exhibition halls covering 38,000 square feet, with exhibits of more than 245,000 specimens; in the library, which occupies the east half of the building, are over 150,000 books.



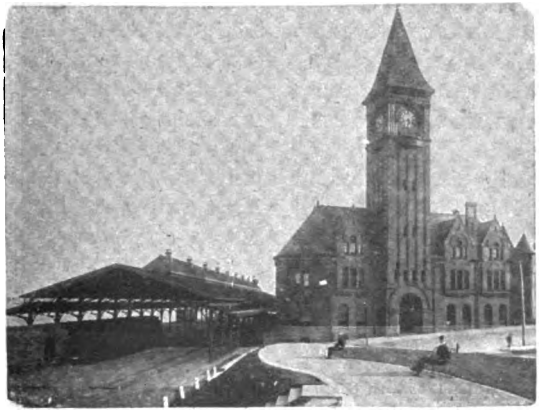
Grand Avenue Boulevard.

While the park system is not old, it is regarded as most admirably adapted to the needs of a great city. The system includes no one park in point of acreage, but on the contrary, a large number of smaller parks distributed in all parts of the city so that they are available for the masses of the people and accessible by short trips. The extent of its park system is usually a guage of a city's prosperity and the city of Milwaukee is far ahead of most localities in the number and beauty of its parks A tour of the park system is recommended to all visitors because of the comprehensive idea it will give of the entire city.

Juneau Park is the principaldown town park, along the lake shore, north from Wisconsin street. It is a beautiful promenade tract, affording a superb view of the beautiful bay. In Juneau park there are statutes of Solomon Juneau, the first white settler of Milwaukee, and Lief Ericsen, who has been claimed by some to be the real discoverer of America.

Among the public squares of particular beauty in Milwaukee should be mentioned the Court House sqr. on the east side, Grand Avenue Park on Grand Avenue between 11th and 18th streets. In Grand Avenue Park are the Washington Monument and a beautiful column erected in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Milwaukee as a city. The Fourth Ward Park fronting the Union Square, the Water Works Park, connected with the unicipal water works, also many smaller ward parks afford a resting place for pedestrians.

The railroads entering Milwaukee arrive at either one of two stations—the Union Depot, used by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Railroads; and the Lake Shore Depot, used exclusively by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In addition to the railroad facilities there are many boat lines operating across the lake between Chicago and Milwaukee with docks very near the hotels and of easy access, and free from disagreeable features which sometimes characterize steamboat docks.



Chicago & Northwestern Depot

The hotels of Milwaukee have made clear the fact of their peculiar fitness for the care of conventions in numerous cases in the past few years as has been fully demonstrated. They are most conveniently located with reference to railway and steamboat stations, street car lines and theatres. In addition to the cafes connected with the hotels there are many first-class restaurants.

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EDITORIALS.

"Passing" of the Convict Labor Bill.

By JAS. W. KLINE.

The Convict Labor Bill, which has been before the House of Representatives in Illinois during the present session, has succumbed to the combined attacks of both the Republican and Democratic representatives in the interests of corporate greed.

But for the hope of saving a few planks of much-needed labor legislation, the represantatives of labor would have given up all further effort, but inasmuch as there is a possibility of securing favorable action upon a few minor points, they decided to remain and fight it out.

"We have decided to fight it out," said President E. H. Wright of the Illinois Federation of Labor. "We shall let their organization leaders here know how we feel, and their failure to give us what we ask will mean that they must stand the consequences in the next campaign.

"We are grievously disappointed in the setback suffered by the House bill No. 5, the convict labor bill which the House has refused to advance to second reading by a vote of 60 to 56. We were united for this measure, which would have taken prison-made products out of competition with the manufactures of free labor."

Representative Lee O'Neil Browne, who has championed the interests of the contractors who are growing rich off prison labor, reported that prominent labor leaders were opposed to this bill, in proof of which he said he had received letters "from labor leaders," whom he refused to name.

"If Mr. Browne will name any officer of the Illinois Federation of Labor who wrote such a letter," replied President Wright, "I will promise that he will be impeached at once. I shall make a demand upon Mr. Browne for the names of the alleged writers."

Mr. Browne, however, declined to divulge the names.

"The opponents of organized labor made their record to-day on the roll call," said Chipperfield who introduced the bill, "and now they can do their explaining to their constituents."

In the face of knowledge that the labor lobby was solidly for the bill repealing the convict labor law, a fact that was stated on the floor, and in face of the further fact that the Democratic State platforms for ten years had pledged the party to prevent competition or prison labor with free labor, the Democratic House organization threw its strength and votes into anti-labor side.

Minority Leader Douglas Pattison and Chairman Lee O'Neil Browne of the Democratic steering committee led the fight while the Republicans chuckled and stayed in the back ground dreaming of the next election.

Seventeen of the Democrats broke away from the organization and voted to advance the bill. These included McGoorty, Manny, Daugherty, Hruby, Poulton, Lanty and McKinley, all independ-

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ent thinkers. The seventeen Democrats are in a high pitch of rage at Pattison, Browne and their following, realizing what will be the effect on the labor vote after the slap in the face given by the Democratic organizations.

The proceedings were made startling by a story of graft offered by the big prison contractors in connection with the bill.

The Democratic majority, it was stated, was held in line against the convict labor bill by the promise that such action would compel its supporters, which in this case include numerous manufacturers suffering from competition with prison-made goods, to "come down" with a large boodle fund to secure its passage.

"I am satisfied that this pretension was merely a blind intended to deceive those with itching palms," said a Democratic representative.

"The annual profit on the 1,500,000 shirts made at Joliet for two Chicago firms that buy the output must be close to 10 cents each, since they buy at the bare cost of material. In addition, there is the profit of contractors on brooms, overalls and furniture, which is nothing short of graft and amounts to at least $250,000 a year, or $500,000 in two years. If no more than 10 per cent is distributed in Springfield at the biennial sessions of the Legislature, that means a boodle of $50,000."

So warm became the debate on the floor between Chipperfield and Browne that Speaker Shutleff with difficulty gaveled the beligerents into submission. Above the din could be heard epithets such as "Four Flusher" and "Trimmer." Throughout the debate there ran an undercurrent of plain intimation that graft was back of the opposition of the bill.

It is needless to add that the convict labor laws of Illinois and other States are ample for the protection of free labor, but it is a fact that the laws are ignored both in our penitentiaries, houses of correction and other penal institutions. They are not enforced, and why—"graft!"

JESUS CHRIST—UNION CARPENTER

By the Rev. Charles Steelzle.

I was asked in a public meeting recently if I thought that Jesus would become a member of the Carpenters' Union were he on earth to-day. Just what Christ would do in regard to organized labor in the twentieth century, no man dare prophecy. Any other man's opinion on this subject is as good as mine. But I do believe that Jesus was a member of the Carpenters' Guild of his day, which was the nearest approach to the forms of organized labor in this generation. It is also quite likely that were he to come again as a carpenter, with all that implies—a workingman's trials as well as a workingman's sympathies—he would identify himself with that organization which is doing most to better the conditions of all workingmen. And if he were to manifest the same spirit toward those who oppressed the poor and the helpless that he did when he was on earth in bodily form, he would probably become known as a "labor agitator."

Those who assert that Jesus would in no case identify himself with any organization that practiced slugging or that was unfair in any particular—of which thing these persons insist organized labor is guilty -forget, or do not know, that he became a member of the very organization of his day, which was guilty of everything that is to-day charged against organized labor. When he addressed the leaders of the scribes and Pharisees, he not only reminded them that their fathers had scourged and persecuted the prophets, that they had killed and crucified those who had been

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sent to them, but that they, themselves, were guilty of the most damnable sins—hypocrisy, graft, persecution. And these very leaders afterward crucified him for his persistent declaration that he was the Son of God, and that he had been sent to save the people. Jesus Christ was a member of that ancient organization, because—in spite of the fact that it was largely controlled by men of this type—it had within it the elements of true piety and faithfulness toward God and toward men. It must, in all fairness be said to-day with reference to organized labor, that it, too, contains the elements which make for a higher type of manhood and womanhood, even though there are within its ranks some men who dishonor the cause. These must soon be eliminated, so that the movement which represents the best interests of the working people, may no longer be handicapped by unfaithful leaders.

To this end, why would it not be well to invite into membership, the man who may truly be claimed as "Labor's Champion"—Jesus Christ? Let organized labor take its stand behind him. Permit him to speak for you. You need never again quote the political economist. Quote Christ. Never has any man more bitterly denounced the oppressor. Invite him to sit upon your platform. Take him into your councils. If you will, you are sure to win, for Christ is sure to win. I have a very strong conviction that if the workingmen of the world were to claim Christ as their exponent, their Leader, with all that goes with this claim, no power an earth could withstand their onward march. Does this seem visionary? But hasn't the Church done this very thing? The true Church rests absolutely and specifically upon the person of Jesus Christ. All of its progress is due to this fact. Its sacrifice as well as its victories were founded upon its faith in Christ. He is claimed to-day by the Church as a living, personal power. Labor, too, may have him—in the broadest, fullest sense. And when it again lays claim upon Christ, its victory is assured.

JUST NOW.

To the piping of Capital's music in the market places, Labor has danced, and to its clamor for dominating control of the nation's wealth-producing activities, the earth's toiling masses have opened a ready ear.

Labor has worn crepe and wailed when Predatory Capital has sounded a funeral dirge and laughed in chorus when his Majesty has designed a smile.

Labor, in the effort to establish friendly relations and prove the spirit of conciliation has, at the portals of the lordly palace, asked for crumbs from the Master's table when, in all equity, a goodly slice from the bountiful loaf was his portion.

Granting a right always grudgingly, Capital advertises its philanthropy and boasts of princely donations for educational purposes; of its endowered libraries, hospitals and homes. But this has been the philanthropy and kind-heartedness of the same type manifested by the cannibal who feasts his victim with the most succulent viands to fit him for later killing, mutilation and consumption.

Labor asks no alms; spurns charity and seeks only honest recognition of that right which should be inalienable—the right to secure a decent living—to possess and hold a fair share in the distribution of the wealth he creates and produces.

To obtain this recognition is the purpose and aim of labor organizations; not to wage war against active capital, per se, but to fight to the ditch the money-greed, avarice and selfish effort to usurp the common wealth by a few; to change

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the economy under which many struggle for a bare existence while a few revel in voluptuous luxury and squander in excess and riotous living the money gained by the sacrifice of overworked, and poorly paid, men, women and children.

Three millions of little children in the mills of the South alone work from 12 to 16 hours per day, growing to aborted man and womanhood in densest ignorance, receiving for body-and-soul destroying toil an individual wage of less than 50 cents per diem, contributing to this Predatory Wealth. And worse yet: In Pennsylvania alone more than fifty thousand people who are producing the wealth accretion of the minority, get for this same labor an average pay of 23 cents.

Think of it. The individual cost of keeping paupers in Pennsylvania is 28 cents per day—costs the state more than the legitimate wages paid the honest producer of wealth, which is 23 cents. Yet from this same state we have had in the last two years princely donations aggregating nearly one hundred million dollars. These donations have been for educational purposes; the establishment of libraries and the endowment of colleges, and represent the philanthropy or fraternal feeling of the minority who, by the sacrifice of multiplied millions of working men, their interests and their families to Predatory interests, have secured the wealth which they lavish in individual enjoyment on luxuries of which the wealth-producer is absolutely ignorant.

To the honk! honk! of the automobile; to the whirr of belting and the rattle of machinery in the mills and factories has sounded as an echo; the groan of the widow, the sobbing cries of children in the tenements and the groan of the tramp in search of work, all of whom have contributed to the seggregation of money.

This is the position labor occupies today and over against this position appears Arbitrary Capital.

Capital, with its strength as shown today in legislative and judicial power cannot be arbitrary. Notice — the labor forces of Paris have absolutely nullified this arbitrary strength. For more than ten nights this Queen City of Europe has been in darkness simply because forty thousand workingmen, callous-handed sons of toil, refused to work for less than living wages.

Now should the employes of our own great cities institute a like strike, in what conditions would they find themselves? —the same as Paris.

BE PROUD OF IT.

Better to be right than President. A short sentence, but one filled with the pith of truth. The consistent member of a labor union, the man who lives up to the spirit of obligation, carries with him the answer of a good conscience. He does not shrink at the approach of a superintendent or foreman, for he feels he is the peer of any man on earth. He is respected by his employer for he does an honest day's work and demands decent remuneration for it and decent conditions under which to do it.

How different the status of the non-unionist as he realizes his position in the world. He feels that he is an enemy of his kind. He works under debasing conditions, loses not only the respects of his fellow-man, but forfeits his own. He lives, or rather exists, with the stamp of Cain upon his brow and transmits a legacy of shame to his unfortunate posterity which they must carry long after society has performed the service of accepting and hiding his polluted person.

The Knocker is a funny beast,
He thinks without a head,
And though he hasn't lived for years,
He doesn't know he's dead!

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

We had intended to present to our readers a report of the proceedings of the International Peace Conference, of which we had the honor of attending, but inasmuch as the matter has been so thoroughly disseminated through the columns of the daily papers, we feel that to encumber the colums of our Journal with the matter would not conduce to any great good, and would exclude other matter of more vital importance to our great Brotherhood. However, we publish the resolutions passed at the last National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis last Fall, together with a list of the National Committee appointed from the ranks of labor by our great chieftain, Samuel Gompers :

Whereas, The delegates to the Minneapolis, Minnesota, Convention of the A. F. of L., November, 1906, in Convention assembled, believe that action which makes for the peace of nations is intimately bound up with the welfare of the workers of all nations, and that labor should make an organized effort to aid the movement for arbitration of international disputes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each Local Union affiliated thereto and to each Local Union of affiliated National and International Bodies, also to every affiliated Central Body and State Branch, and notify them that it is the sense of this Convention that each Local Union, Central and State Body should communicate with their representatives in Congress asking whether they belong to or are in sympathy with the arbitration group, and requesting them and the President of the United States to give the support of our Government to the resolutions of the Interparliamentary Union, regarding the subjects to be discussed at the second Hague conference, to the end that there shall be established:

1. A general arbitration treaty.
2. A periodic world assembly.
3. Impartial investigation of all difficulties before hostilities are engaged in between nations.
4. Immunity of private property at sea in time of war.

CHAIRMAIN:

SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

VICE-CHAIRMEN:

REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President, A. F. of L. and International Secretary-Treasurer of The Granite Cutters' International Association of America.

JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President, A. F. of L. and President United Mine Workers of America.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President, A. F. of L. and International President International Association of Machinists.

MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President, A. F. of L.

DENNIS A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President, A. F. of L. and President of Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada.

DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President, A. F. of L. and President International Longshoremen's Marine and Transport Workers' Association.

WILLIAM D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President, A. F. of L. and General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President, A. F. of L. and President of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary A. F. of L.

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer A. F. of L. and General Secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

FRANK KEYES FOSTER, Chairman Legislative Committee, Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor.

GEORGE D. GAILLARD, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

DANIEL HARRIS, President Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York.

F. H. HARZBECKER, International Secretary Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

JAMES P. HOLLAND, Business Agent of the Eccentric Firemen.

LOUIS KEMPER, International Secretary International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America.

JAMES W. KLINE, President International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

B. A. LARGER, General Secretary United Garment Workers of America.

F. J. MCNULTY, Grand President International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

JAMES J. MURPHY, President New York Typographical Union No. 6.

G. W. PERKINS, International President Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

HERMAN ROBINSON, Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

FRANK M. RYAN, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

J. W. SULLIVAN, Labor Writer.

JOHN F. TOBIN, General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

THOMAS F. TRACY, General Organizer American Federation of Labor and Vice-President of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

REPRESENTING BROTHERHOODS NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FED. OF LABOR.

A. B. GARRETSON, Grand Chief Conductor, Order of Railway Conductors of America.

J. J. HANNAHAN, Grand Master, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

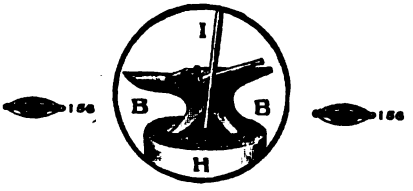
P. H. MORRISEY, Grand Master, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

WARREN S. STONE, Grand Chief Engineer, International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . Editor and Manager
GEO. J. WERNER, Associate

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The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

BY THE WAY.

MAY.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

Queen of the May, with radiant brow—
To thee in low obesiance we bow,
And hail thee Queen of summer's bowers,
And crown thee with her brightest flowers.

Soft, glowing sunlight fill thy days,
Low cadence sing thy silent praise;
The croaking frog from swamp and pond
In discord sound thy praises fond.

The tiny snow-drop, 'mid early flowers,
Weave carpets for thy sun-lit bowers,
And glinting dew drops soothe thy feet
And dandelions thy presence greet.

The budding rose would burst its bond
To hail thee Queen—but to respond
Would only rob thy sister June
And rob thee of her sweet commune.

For thou art Queen of all the year;
We welcome thee, with loving cheer;
And at thy feet may flowrets spring.
And all thy praises gently sing.

E. J. B.

Get a move on you.

May flowers or flurries.

April fooled us—May may.

First of May—brainstorms.

San Francisco smiths won their strike in one week.

Labor to-day demands organization all over the country.

Have any legislatures helped to replenish the dinner pail?

One-half of the women of Massachusetts who are able to work are wage-earners.

A woman can make a dollar go so far that her husband will never see it again.

An easy way to obtain money is to inherit it or get the position of a bank president.

The railroads do not fear a stock panic half so much as they do a trainmen's strike.

The life of no political party depends on electing incompetent or unworthy men to local offices.

President Baer of the Pennsylvania road has changed the age limit of employes from 45 to 35 years.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisements in the Journal. It is to your interest.

Thirty-five cities and towns have gone strongly union and non-saloon. Saloons and prosperity are not handmaids.

Note the advertisements on page 51. Write the agent, W. B. Gilbert, Department B, 28 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

The Frisco shops in Texas, South of the the Red River, have adjusted their difficulty with their system in a satisfactory manner.

In Persia, India and China the lower classes still live, as a rule, together with their animals in the same dark and unventilated huts.

There is a scheme on foot to photograph the breath. Well, if that's the case, the demand for cloves will be lessened quite materially.

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St. Louis District Council has elected Brother Roy Horn as business agent, who is doing excellent work. His address is 1310 Franklin Ave.

While we were in Sherman, Tex., we were told that a man lived there with a nose five inches long. We would like to see him eat pumpkin pie.

Bro. John J. Mockler has been appointed Fifth General Vice President, vice John J. Furey, resigned.

Don't forget that the Biennial Convention of the I. B. of B. and H. meets on October 5, 1907, at Milwaukee. We look for a large delegation from our locals.

On the 18th inst. the Hicks Locomotive Works at Chicago Heights granted an increase of wages of three to six cents an hour to the 140 blacksmiths and helpers.

We wish to apologize to Middletown Local, No. 289, for the non-appearance of their resolutions of condolence sent. It was overlooked some way, and we therefore print it in this issue.

Samuel Gompers' speech at Cooper Union was one of the most eloquent and convincing arguments we heard at the Peace Congress. He put facts very plainly before his audience, and facts they will remember.

Brothers, please note the new agreements printed in this issue. We trust that non-unionists will also see how easily we could all be placed upon the same level *by all* by unanimously joining the union. Level up, that's all.

The eight-hour day will yet be the rule. It's coming as sure as the dawn of morning. Unionists and non-unionists are alike interested, and when it is the universal custom the employers will find it equally as welcome as the employes.

The motion of the defense for a change of venue in the Mover-Haywood-Petibone case was sustained and by consent of the defendants moved to Boise, Idaho. The attorneys for both sides agree to be ready for trial the first of this month.

W. T. Stead takes exception to our way of doing business. One trouble with Mr. Stead is, he takes too long to get to the point, and our American hustler gets out of patience with him, and then he gets mad and curses.

Brother Westover, the author of the "Scientific Steel Worker," is a member in good standing in No. 82 Youngstown, Ohio. He is a practical mechanic, and well able to edit a book of this kind. Apprentices and all should have a copy of it.

William Adair, master mechanic of the Louisville & Nashville road, was found guilty of discriminating against a member of a labor union by a jury in the United States court in Covington, Ky. He was fined $100 by Judge A. K. J. Cochran.

We have heard a great deal lately about brainstorms. Why, readers! it's a very common disease, and is produced by different causes. We have heard of blacksmiths and helpers getting them when an assessment was levied to carry on the good work of the organization.

Our organizers are working east—Goldman in the Pittsburg district, Dougherty in the Boston district, Powlesland southeast, Cummins east and northeast, Mockler in the middle west and south, while Allison is lining up one of the big lines in the west.

We call your attention to the cut in the Journal this month of the Conference Committee of the Eastern Division of the Southern Pacific. They had a very stubborn fight, but won out without a strike—almost a miracle. They deserve great credit as diplomats.

We call the attention of our readers to the "Capewell" horse nail advertisement, and hope all our readers will patronize those who patronize us. *Don't forget them.* Have we a member in the brotherhood who would wear anything but a union shoe? Notice their advertisement in this issue.

In Vice-President Cummins' minority report he states that the ex-Board has been called together repeatedly at enormous expense to adjust differences in the general office. We wish to state that the Board has never been called together to settle difficulties in the office. They have, on two occasions, been asked to investigate and pass on certain matters that needed their attention and decision when in session.

Honesty and integrity are commonly supposed to reside originally with the rural population in this free America. But the case seems to be different in some

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countries of the old world. It is the so-called peasant class—the tillers of the soil—who are committing some of the most shameful crimes against person and property in Russia and it is the peasant class who are threatening the cities of Bulgaria with pillage and plunder. Agriculture must be in hard lines when it fosters a criminal class.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

Fifty-seven years ago, in certain trades in New York City, journeymen received six dollars a week, and the foreman nine dollars. Twelve hours was a day's work, except upon Wednesdays and Saturdays. Men then worked until 11 o'clock Wednesday nights and until 11:45 on Saturday nights. They quit work in time not to break the Sabbath," but were held to these long hours because they had "all day Sunday" in which to rest. After unions began to form and the men struck for a ten-hour day, the bosses said they would "next want the earth."

Local No. 222, Ft. Wayne, Ind., is one of the live ones. They are initiating new members regularly and have a correspondent who keeps in touch with their local labor paper—the Labor Times-Herald—so others can see for themselves what is going on in the ranks of the union. Let us again urge local unions to appoint regular press correspondents; also to subscribe for and read your local labor papers. Keep apace with the times; you won't get the true trend of events by reading the daily papers only. Secretary Koenig is one of the busy ones and never gets tired. So mote it be.

Our members will kindly take notice that our columns are open to correspondence of matters pertaining to the good of the order. All side issues, such as politics, democracy, republicanism, socialism, or any other "ism," are not acceptable to our readers, and such subjects should be discussed only through their own official organs. The Journal is the official organ of the L. B. of B. and H., and as such does not desire to become involved in (or to have its readers) any controversies which will tend to disrupt our ranks or cause unjust criticisms bandied back and forth between its well-meaning readers. Therefore, kindly abstain from such matters and put the same amount of energy into your correspondence relating to the welfare of the trade and conditions of our grand organization.

The best theology—a pure and beneficent life.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has decided that the Kansas State Federation of Labor shall be organized in affiliation with the A. F. of L. The matter has been placed in my hands to carry out. I respectfully ask that you send me a copy of the names of all subordinate lodges or local unions, the name and address of the corresponding officer, in Kansas, and that you make a note of the fact that the A. F. of L. is organizing the Kansas State Federation of Labor in the next issue of your official journal or magazine, which is the proper thing to do. The convention will likely be held in August, 1907. Time and place to be decided upon later. The trade union movement from a general standpoint is in a bad condition in Kansas and we hope that a material improvement will be brought about during the present year, and to that end we solicit your hearty co-operation. Reply care General Delivery, Pittsburg, Kansas. Yours fraternally, Henry M. Walker, General Organizer A. F. of L.

A new chapter in the sensational and long drawn out conflict between union labor and the Allis-Chalmers Company has been unfolded in the suit of Peter J. Cramer, who demands $100,000 damages from the gigantic machinery manufacturing concern. Cramer is a union molder who claims to have been severely beaten in pursuance of an alleged conspiracy fostered by the officials of the Allis-Chalmers Company, and resulting from the strike of the molders at the company's plant. Cramer alleges that the Allis-Chalmers Company, by its manager, George C. Forgeot, and four of its employes, hired for the purpose, combined, conspired and confederated to beat, assault and ill-treat Cramer and other members of the union engaged in the strike, and to hire persons to beat them. He charges that there was a standing reward of $5 to each of the hired men for every union man that was assaulted by them, and that there was an agreement that in the event of their arrest the company would furnish bail and pay their fines in the event of a conviction. Pursuant to this conspiracy, says Cramer, various members of the union were beaten and the alleged conspirators settled the fines and paid the rewards. As a direct basis for the $100,000 suit, Cramer says he was attacked by hired sluggers who posed as non-union molders, and that he was severely beaten by them on February 19, 1907.

Get the "label habit." If you are once thoroughly imbued with it, you will never get over it.

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THE FAITHFUL.

When the meetin's called to order
And you look around the room,
You're sure to see some faces
From out the shadows loom,
That are always at the meeting,
And stay till it is through.
Those you sure can count on,
The Always Faithful Few.

They fill the vacant offices,
And are always on the spot,
No matter what's the weather,
Though it may be awful hot;
It may be dark and rainy,
But there's the tried and true;
The ones that you rely on,
The Always Faithful Few.

There's lots of worthy members,
Who come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient,
Oh—they do a little good;
They're a factor in the Order,
And are necessary, too,
But the ones who never fail us are
The Always Faithful Few.

A PAD TO PLEASE.—For many years past a question of serious import has agitated the minds of humane horse owners, veterinary surgeons and farrier blacksmiths the world over—the finding of a foot pad which would combine the qualities of convenience, ease of adjustment, sanitation, and withal alleviate the condition of hoof contraction. All interested will read with satisfaction that the question has been solved and that there is now on the market a pad which completely fills the long-felt want. We refer to one lately invented and perfected by Mr. Kitterman, president of the Kitterman Invention Co., of Chicago, Ill. The pad is the result of years of study, experience and skill, and is without question the most perfect ever offered to the public. Made of the best rubber, it can be attached or detached in less than half a minute; fits directly against the foot, protects the frog, secures the horse against slipping on muddy roads or icy pavements, gives the animal confidence of step, prevents muscle strain and jar, spreads easily and naturally the hoof, and is both comfortable and sanitary. Another advantage of the pad referred to is the smallness of the cost and its durability. Every reader of the journal interested in horses should write the Kitterman Co., No. 245 Randolph Street, for descriptive circular and information concerning this great invention. A postal card will bring you a prompt return.

We are late this month on account of the meeting of the Executive Board. We desire the Brotherhood to get the Proceedings. It also compelled us to enlarge the Journal to 64 pages.

The number of women wage-earners in the United States has increased four and one-tenth, while the percentage of men wage-earners has only increased one and three-tenths. In fact, women are succeeding and working in all remunerative vocations which have heretofore only been occupied by men, with the exception of two or three for which they are not physically qualified.

Brother W. M. Jones, of Colorado City, Col., is one of the hustling and loyal members of our brotherhood. He seems to be busy all the time. Wherever he stops, if there is a chance for a union, he gets one. Brother Jones works at the anvil every day and exerts such an influence that non-unionists are always brought into the ranks. Suppose, craftsmen, that every member of the brotherhood would do as Brother Jones does! What would be the result? Brother Jones has organized four or five locals in Colorado and we expect to hear of his further success. What we need in the trade union movement is *men, loyal men, good men.* Brother Jones is a very familiar name, but nevertheless a *good one.* Give us a few more Joneses.

Instead of throwing stones, people who live in glass houses should grow violets at a dollar a bunch.—Teutopolis Press.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

May Idylle.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

Be blithe and gay the first of May
For June is soon to follow—
When robins sing 't is early spring,
And soon we 'll see the swallow.

The larks on high will fill the sky
With songs both sweet and mellow;
The "chipping bird" will then be heard
From tree and shrub and willow.

E. J. B.

May Queen.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

Gently and proudly our Queen May doth reign
On her throne of flowers 'neath the sun's soft rays,
O'er the green-covered meadows and fields of grain
With the bow of promise of bright future days.

Gently she scatters the clouds from the sky.
And pours the warm sunshine with bounteous hand
From its life-giving sources on high,
And covers with flora the cold sodden land.

But alas! like all Queens, her reign will soon end,
But our heart 's still aglow and serene,
For her charm still remains, her graces still lend
An aroma of pleasurable scenes.

E. Beatrice Jones.

The Violet.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

Down by a green and shady wood
A modest violet grew;
Also a brilliant butter-cup
Of lustrous golden hue.

The butter-cup, with coat of gold,
Loved the violet tender—
Becoming bold, like knights of old,
Set about to win her.

Sweetheart, with thy childish grace,
To me fair as the rose,
I 'll cling to thee, adore thy face
If here you 'll but repose.

The violet raised her languid head,
Smiled at her ardent lover—
The sighing winds her answer heard—
"Yes," for I love no other.

C. Evelyne Wilson.

Life is too short for idle rest;
Be up and doing! for he is blest
Who seeks to help his brother man,
Who the best, himself, he can. E. J. B.

THE VETERANS.

Every man, American, English, French or German, whether a veteran of the South or of the North, was as much interested that America should be a free land—free from Maine to the Pacific and from Canada to the Caribbean sea. They fought for mankind; fought for all the earth and for all civilization, and through the fruits and failures of their valor, we now stand pre-eminent among the nations of the earth, with a glorious past, a magnificent present and a future at which we may all rejoice.

Anybody can fight with a stranger; anybody can shoot down an Indian, as it is not a very hard thing to pull the trigger with the foreigner. But when it came to fighting between the brothers of the North and the South it called for nerve, and the highest kind of nerve. We should bear this in mind as we look upon the soldiers of our country. They went out, fought and conquered, both combatants meeting with victory and defeat, and when it was done they stopped and went home.

The war has passed and a new generation has grown up—young men, as capable of doing as much as those who fought before their advent.

From the simple mechanic and farmer we can secure as capable men for putting on the blue and buckling on the cartridge belt and taking a rifle, and if their hearts be in the right place and their heads ordinarily clear, they can go on the field of battle and be as good men as Sheridan, Sherman and Grant ever were. We have yet 75,000,000 such people in America, and the limit has not yet been reached. We do not think there are any more civil wars before us, but we must be prepared for what God brings us, and be true to ourselves, our country and our God.

And while incense floats from sea to sea,
The winds they sigh "let all be free."

C. Evelyne Wilson.

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The Soul Mystery.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

The soul is but a spirit breath,
Immortal, and unknown to death,
Made captive by the mind of man,
And clothed by mortal's magic wand.

O, captured soul, from realms unknown,
Tarry yet awhile on earthly throne,
And teach the mortal part of man
A lesson he can understand.

Leave not this mortal frame untuned
To righteousness and sweet commune—
But let its vision pierce the veil
And blazen forth a vivid trail.

O, leave us not in abject dread
Of woeful calamities ahead,
But teach the lesson we would know—
From whence we came and whither we go.

E. J. Bronson.

Dreams.

Where away? Where away?
Past the blue rim of day,
  To the Forest of Dreams, go we;
Rich sunshine is there,
And there's wine in the air,
  And the birds are all singing with glee,
    Mad glee,
  The birds are all singing with glee.

When away? When away?
Why this moment, to-day.
  Don't you hear the soft dream voices call?
Insistent and clear,
They reach even here,
  And they thrill with the mystery of Fall,
    Dear Fall,
  With the old, old mystery of Fall.

What to do? What to do?
Why to dream 'neath the blue,
  To idle away willing hours,
With no thought of care
What to do or to dare,
  Just to rest on a bed of soft flowers,
    Sweet flowers,
  Just to rest on a bed of soft flowers.

Come ye back? Come ye back?
Why alas! and alack!
  We return with the first star's gleam,
But thereafter no day
Will be dull-hued or gray,
  For we'll bring back a rose-tinted dream,
    Bright dreams,
  We will bring back a rose-tinted dream.

Margaret N. Dunn.

The average man has from fifteen to twenty pockets in his clothes, and about $2.85 in them altogether.—Warren County Democrat.

OVERWROUGHT NERVES MAKE TROUBLE.

A doctor expresses the opinion that nine times out of ten the woman who nags is tired. One time out of ten she is hateful. Fully nine times out of ten they are to blame. Women may think they are only tired, but in fact, they are ill.

In such cases the woman often suffers more from her nagging than her husband or the children with whom she finds fault. The condition is usually brought on by broken sleep, improper food, want of some other exercise than housekeeping, and enough of out-of-door air and practical objective thinking. It is often the most selfish and most affectionate of women who fall into this state.—Detroit News-Tribune.

MORBID WOMEN.

When people have trouble, and real trouble, they don't sit down and analyze all their emotions, and remember whether this person or that person looked to the right or to the left when they spoke to them.

Morbidness should be counted as a wicked demon that can be driven out.

Healthy companionship, plenty of laughter, good long walks in the sunshine and work will drive out the wicked little imp—discontent—and make you the happy, healthful, hopeful woman you ought to be.

Form a band against self-analysis, against the inclination to consider what every inflection of the voice and every look of the eye means, and you will be surprised to discover how much of good there is in the world, and how little, comparatively speaking, of that which is really bad.—New York Press.

The power of the laborer must be equal to the power required by his task, or his labor will conquer nothing. Set an ass to carry an elephant's burden and his back will be broken. The man of few brains can not do the work of the man of many brains.—J. G. Holland.

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

REPORT OF GENERAL PRESIDENT J. W. KLINE.

To the Officers and Members of the I. B. of B. and H.

GENTLEMEN: — Leaving Chicago at 2 p. m. on the 20th ult., for Memphis, Tenn., and arriving there in time to participate in an open meeting called by the Illinois Central District Council No. 9, I proceeded to Little Rock, where I met the members of No. 30 at a rousing meeting.

From Little Rock I went to Texarkana, Tex.; thence to Sherman, where the Frisco, south of the Red River, would not meet the demand of our members for an advance in rates. After failing at Sherman, a wire was sent Vice President and Manager Drake at Fort Worth, requesting a conference, which he readily granted, nothing being accomplished. Our ultimatum was presented, and he wired to President Davidson at St. Louis. President Davidson sent Superintendent of Motive Power Handcock, of the Frisco system, to represent him, and left immediately for Sherman. With Vice President and Manager Drake we arrived at a settlement satisfactory to all concerned. This settlement, however, was not effected until after the members had voted on Saturday night not to go to work until a satisfactory settlement was reached. However, Monday morning they felt much better, and no doubt the management will get value received, for men will do a better day's work when they are satisfied with conditions and everything is congenial.

I met with No. 91 at Ft. Worth and found a very different looking assembly than I met two years ago—everybody looking well, all getting more money, and President Avery wielding the gavel. A very pleasant hour passed. I took supper with Secretary Vinsant, and felt like talking *till morning.*

The South is a good field for an organizer. We should have a few more. I met with No. 114, Denison, Tex., but on account of the street carnival we could not hear the president call the meeting to order, and with a few remarks we left for Sherman again, and spent Easter Sunday there. I then took the Katy north, and with a couple of hours' lay-over at Parsons, where I ran up to the shop and had a talk with them and bade them good morning and left for Sedalia, Mo.

I find a great deal of dissatisfaction on the Katy on account of the raise the helpers received recently. Only a few helpers on the Katy belong to the union, and we do not care to go to further expense and take their case up, when they are not paying any of the expense or helping maintain the organization that fights their battles. We believe, however, that possibly there is a reason for their not joining at Denison, and if reports are true, an understanding should be arrived at immediately. Helpers are eligible to membership, and it doesn't make any difference what we think about it, and when one or a few take it upon themselves to block progress, to suit their whims, things should take a change. Some individuals think their ideas are the only ones, notwithstanding they are in a very small minority.

From Sedalia I went to Moberly, Mo., and found the members in an uproar, thinking the Wabash management was treating them unjustly. I took the train for St. Louis, where I, together with Bro. Ames, vice president of the machinists, met Mr. Miller, the general manager, and informed him that the men were determined to have an advance of 2 cents per hour or strike. The next day Mr. Miller referred us to Mr. Delano, the president, and we left for Chicago that night, met Mr. Delano the next day, and he granted the advance, beginning May 1st.

Remaining in the office until the 14th, I again left for New York City to attend the international peace congress, being one of the vice chairmen appointed by President Samuel Gompers, chairman of the Labor Rally held at Cooper Union the evening of the 16th.

Leaving New York City, I went to Dunkirk, where our members are protesting against the introduction of a card system of time-keeping and work distribution, holding a conference with Mr. McGarvey, manager, and a committee. As our members had already refused to accept the time card, and Mr. McGarvey's declaration of war did not take well, I refused to interfere, believing that men so unanimous against it knew what they were doing, and if Mr. McGarvey wishes to force the fight it's up to him.

The American Locomotive Works at

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Dunkirk is thoroughly organized in the blacksmith department. We need more staunch members like those in Dunkirk and Schenectady. A thorough organization throughout the various shops of the American Locomotive Company and then district councils organized so as to keep in touch, they could not use one shop to cut prices below the others.

From Dunkirk I took the Chicago train, arriving a few days before the meeting of the Executive Board, the proceedings of which appear in this issue.

Brothers, we are doing well.

Fraternally,
J. W. KLINE,
General President.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT CUMMINS' REPORT.

Chicago, April 29, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

As I have been so very busy for some time past, looking after the interests of our Brotherhood, both night and day; first at Montreal, Canada, where our brothers had a grievance in the shops of the Grand Trunk; also where the members of the machinists' organization have had a grievance, as well as at other points along the system for the past two years, and where our organization recently presented a schedule asking for an advance in pay.

I can only briefly state at this time that I am pleased to report that I was able to adjust this matter satisfactorily to our men, with an advance of pay for ninety-seven out of one hundred and four working at that shop, this adjustment being arrived at without inaugurating a strike. The machinists, molders, brass workers and others also presented schedules, but ours was the only organization that received an advance.

So much for the present, as I am very busy with the work of the General Executive Board, which convened here last Monday, it being necessary for us to have night sessions and to work overtime in order to complete the work brought before us, but will enter more fully into the details of the case at Montreal in my next report.

I will further say that I am pleased to report that I organized a local while there with a membership of between sixty and seventy, and more to follow. I then went to Detroit, Mich.; thence here to Chicago to be present at the opening of the first session of the Executive Board.

Respectfully submitted,
P. H. CUMMINS,
First Gen. V. P.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER A. G. ALLISON'S REPORT.

Lincoln, Neb., April 23, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report for the month of April, 1907:

After installing the local at Creston, Iowa, the 25th of March, I went to Plattsmouth, Neb., where we once had a good local, but I found it impossible to get the men to attend a meeting, and after two trials at it I left there and came to Havelock, where I found the men willing to organize, but afraid to do so.

With the help of some of the men there I got a list of names and organized a local with twenty-one men without any one that had not received an invitation to come in knowing anything of it. This leaves about forty more that we want in, and will have them there by the 28th.

On the 12th I received a wire to go to What Cheer, Iowa, and look after a strike there in the What Cheer Mining Tool Works, and on the way to stop at Ottumwa and settle with the two companies there, which I did, and signed up both of them on the 14th, with an increase of 25 cents a day on all but one man.

I then went on to What Cheer with the expectation of making a quick settlement there. I found, on looking through the case, that with the increase that was obtained at Ottumwa, the men were yet a little below the What Cheer men, and all I could do to hold that shop a closed one was to get the men reinstated at their old rates and sign up the Ottumwa scale and agreement. This I did, and the men returned to work on the 22d of April under a closed-shop agreement. The men employed at the different mining-tool works are not receiving enough money for the work they do, but they will have to get together and make a united effort before their conditions will be improved. This I hope to see at the expiration of the present agreements.

Having settled the trouble there, I came back to finish the work here in Havelock, where this report leaves me.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. ALLISON, S. O.



This is our Official Button.

Every L. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

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REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

I went to Dunkirk and held a special meeting of No. 23. The trouble there was a new time system, of which the men were not in favor. Mr. McGarvey saw me, and we went over the card. I told him I would see what the brothers had to say. The local voted to go out if necessary to keep the card from the shop. I made two trips to Dunkirk, but could not see Mr. McHenry, so I wrote him. He called me up on the phone, and I explained to him the objections the men had to the card, and he promised me he would not try and force it on them now. I then went to Rochester and found eight fires in one shop (B. R. P.), and could do nothing with them. I found they were men who took other men's places a short time before. I found Mr. Gleason, Business Agent of Machinists, and we went over the shops. I saw it would take every smith in town to make a good local, so left for Oswego, N. Y., and after a little over a week's work I instituted a local of railway spring men. The men were called into the office and told I was in town for the purpose of organizing them, so I could pull them out in sympathy with Philadelphia. Well, the company found I meant to get them. They called Mr. Sheppard from New York, and he got them into the office and told them a long story and how sorry the New York office would be if they organized. He told them the Philadelphia men were given a chance to go back, and failed to do so. Now, no I. B. of B. and H. man could get a job in their shop in Philadelphia. He said the shop was running four fitters as usual. I got the local all right, and there is some good stuff among them. I then went to Providence, attended an open meeting at Pawtucket; got ten new members and quite a few applicants. I also attended open meeting of No. 234, put six candidates in, and a few applications. I got the helpers together and formed a helpers' local, twenty-two going in on charter. I also got the bolt and nut men, and sent for charter for them, thirty-one names going in on the charter. Another meeting Sunday, April 7. I wrote president and secretary of Worcester local, also president and secretary of Springfield local, to see if I could wake them up, but have not heard from them yet. I went to Pawtucket today, Easter Sunday, where I had a mass-meeting of our men. There was a good crowd, all the charter members of the bolt and nut men being present. I spoke to them, and at the close I initiated ten new members into Local No. 450. Have got a mass-meeting in Providence, April 1st. Am going to try and show a lot of our men where they have 365 days of April Fool as far as good wages and shorter hours are concerned. Hoping I have a large meeting, I am peddling the cards around the shops. If all who receive them come up there will be something doing.

Fraternally yours,
WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER J. J. GOLDMAN.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 21, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report for the latter part of March and the month of April:

My last report left me in Cincinnati, where I had organized a local with seventeen members, but after visiting the shops again and calling a meeting for March 24th, I got ten new members to fall in line.

Received orders from General President Kline to try and reorganize the Ludlow shop, so I went right after that shop, and after seeing all of them called a meeting on March 28th, but only got fourteen to attend. Not being satisfied with this result, I saw them all again on the following day and called another meeting and got twenty-six to fill out applications for charter, so while waiting for supplies I visited the shops in Cincinnati, and at the following meeting, which was held on April 6th, I got six more new members to fall in line. I again visited the Ludlow shop, and at the following meeting, held on April 9, got eleven more out of the Ludlow shop, and we now have that shop organized to a man, and they intend to keep it that way. I then tackled Cincinnati again, and at the following meeting, which was April 16th, got four new candidates.

Receiving orders from General President Kline, I went to Youngstown, where I put in two days, and on the 19th called a meeting and got four new members to fall in line, so left for Pittsburg, where this report leaves me, and expect to soon have this town right in line, but can't always tell.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. J. GOLDMAN.

Finkle & Sons of Chicago are waging war on Union Labor. Blacksmiths and Helpers, govern yourselves accordingly.

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SPECIAL ORGANIZER POWLESLAND'S REPORT.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

I had just arrived in Savannah, Ga., at the writing of my last report, to take up the work of organizing a District Council on the Seaboard Air Line, which I am now able to report is completed, with an agreement drawn up and plans laid for its immediate presentation to the railroad officials. This District Council is something that is very much needed, especially at Portsmouth.

The entire system was ably represented by J. W. Woods, Savannah; L. P. Clark, Atlanta; J. Crook, Fernandina; G. J. Witt, Americus, and W. J. Mount of Portsmouth.

Bro. Mount, who, by the way, is no relation to Rocky Mount, N. C., had a rather rocky time of it in Savannah, where the convention was held, by losing his wallet and transportation, but the brothers of Savannah showed their true union spirit by taking up a liberal donation in cash, and eventually getting a return pass. The brothers of Savannah are the real article, and nothing but a clean card goes, so take warning, traveling members of the craft, and don't land in Savannah without the goods, or you will get a chill that will make you change your location. But if you're paid up to date you're good for an oyster roast with trimmings.

While in that city I received word that our men were out in Fitzgerald, at the A. B. & A. shops, caused by the injudicious action of the foreman, W. D. Hayes, formerly of Waycross, who had been discharged from his position unknown to the men, and telling them not to return to work the following day, nor until he sent for them. The men acted accordingly, which caused the officials to think the men were on strike, in sympathy with the discharged foreman. When the men were aware of the circumstances and tried to report for work they were locked out. Then I went down there, and with the assistance of Bro. Chancy, President of Waycross local, and Bor. Bryan, a member of the shop force, succeeded in bringing the difficulty to an agreeable settlement, a new foreman taking charge of the shop. I also visited Fernandina and was royally treated by the brothers there, and found the local in good condition. A meeting was called for the purpose of having a delegate appointed to act on the District Council.

I visited Augusta, which needed some encouragement, having been recently organized.

Colombia Local I found in good condition.

At Raleigh two smiths were anxious to get in line, so put them next, and hope they will act according to instructions. One of them had been overworked to such an extent that he couldn't stand up straight, and was obliged to lay off to recuperate. He had put in over thirty-seven ten-hour day last month, and this was a common occurrence, and, being unorganized, he was unable to protest against the imposition. At Rocky Mount I found another of the closed shops of the Atlantic Coast Line system, and my statement in regard to Savannah will also apply to Rocky Mount.

My next stop was Portsmouth, and after a called meeting, succeeded in getting a delegate appointed for the District Council. I found the local very much in need of a shaking up, and I believe the organizing of the District Council will do the trick.

I next returned to Savannah to assist the delegates as far as possible in their conference. Next month I hope to be able to report success in the signing up of the schedule. Am now heading for Baltimore under instructions from the General President, stopping at various points en route to let the brothers see the general union has not forgotten them entirely. At Florence, N. C., I expect to organize a new local. In my remarks of Portsmouth I omitted to mention our worthy President of that local, Bro. J. Jean, who, although he has a good eight-hour job at the U. S. navy yard, makes himself an active unionist in helping keep the local afloat and thereby assisting our craft in other shops who have not as good conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT J. J. MOCKLER.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24th, 1907.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:—

My last report left me at St. Louis where I received a telegram to proceed to Mobile, Ala., to attend a conference of District Council No. 27 of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the officials of that road, to obtain an agreement and wage scale.

At the first conference Mr. G. S. McKee, superintendent of Motive Power Co.; Mr. A. B. Minton, master mechanic of the shops at Jackson, Tenn., and Murphysboro, Ill., and Mr. J. F. Enright, master mechanic of the shop at Whistler, Ala., were present in the interests of the Mo-

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bile & Ohio road, and Mr. F. J. Shook, of Murphysboro, Ill., Mrs. J. F. Nuckolls, of Jackson, Tenn., and Mr. J. H. Stevens, of Whistler, Ala., and your humble servant were present in the interests of the blacksmiths and helpers on that road.

At the first day's conference very little was accomplished and we adjourned until the next day, when Mr. R. V. Taylor, general manager of the Mobile & Ohio, was present to assist in making and forming an agreement, and after going over the same ground as we had the previous day, and after being shown the condition the Mobile & Ohio Railroad is in by Mr. Taylor, an agreement was drawn up for one year satisfactory to both parties and we adjourned to the next day so that several copies could be typewritten, at which time Mr. G. S. McKee signed for the Mobile & Ohio, and Mr. F. H. Shook, Mr. J. F. Nuckolls, Mr. J. H. Stevens and myself signed for the blacksmiths and helpers, a copy of which will be found in this month's JOURNAL.

The conditions prevailing in the blacksmith department of the Mobile & Ohio road have been very bad on account of promoting helpers to fires and keeping them at helpers' pay, some of them as long as two, three and four years. Under the present agreement these conditions will be remedied in time.

When I had finished with the men on the Mobile & Ohio, I took up the Wabash case and went to Springfield, Ill., and instructed our men to get ready, and then to Fort Wayne, Ind., where I delivered orders from President Kline, and called a meeting for that night to notify them to walk out the next morning at ten o'clock, but before meeting-time I received a telegram from President Kline informing me that President Delano of the Wabash had granted two cents per hour increase (making four cents per hour increase since October to the blacksmiths and two cents per hour increase to the helpers), to take effect May 1st, and ordering that no walkout take place, which I complied with with great pleasure, thus avoiding a second strike on the Wabash road.

The next day I visited the Bass Machine & Foundry Co.'s plant, and with the assistance of Brother Hansbach we held a meeting that night and secured 17 applications, and on the meeting night of No. 222 that number was increased to 28, and they held a special meeting Saturday night, for the night-men, and twelve more rode the goat, making an increase of 40 in the membership of No. 222, and more to come.

I then went to Indianapolis, Ind., where I found that our men had gone out at the Pope-Waverly Automobile Works on a sympathetic strike to help the machinists win their strike, who have been out about a year, having struck for 25c increase per day, which the firm refused to grant. It was not the increase of wages that they tried to make it appear they were fighting, as much as it was the recognition of the Machinists' Union, as one of the members of that firm is an officer in the Metal Trades Association, and being such, the Pope-Waverly company thinks itself duty bound to antagonize anything that smacks of unionism. They have the shop full of scabs. In the blacksmith shop they have seventeen men where before the strike twelve men did the work, and the men they have at present cannot get out some of the work at all, and they are having or trying to have it done elsewhere; it is only a matter of time until that company capitulates.

While at Indianapolis, I visited a number of shops in company with Brother Wells (who is one of the men that struck at the Pope-Waverly Works, and is a worker for the union) and expect good results from the visits in the future.

I then went to Urbana, Ill., where I met Brother Vaughn, President of District Council No. 18, of the Big Four road, and the brothers of No. 193, at a meeting held that evening to inform me of their trouble with management, who has failed to live up to the agreement with men at Urbana and Mattoon, Ill., on the Big Four road. I then returned to Indianapolis, and went to Mr. Garstang's office to arrange for a meeting between him and District Council No. 18, and found he was out of the city and would not be back until April 22, so I arranged for Brother Bond and Brother Schaup to see him and get him to set a date to meet the District Council and settle the grievance at which time I would try to be present and assist them.

I then left for Chicago, as I had been notified to be present by President Kline at the meeting of the Executive Board to be held there on April 22nd.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN J. MOCKLER,
Fifth Vice-President.

We call attention to the half-tone cut of the Conference Committee of the Eastern Division of the Southern Pacific system. They had a very stubborn fight, but won out without a strike—almost a miracle. They deserve great credit as diplomats.

Stand firmly by your union and the great cause of labor.

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AGREEMENTS.

WAGE SCHEDULE OF SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS, NO. 168, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO TAKE EFFECT APRIL 1, 1907.

FIRST.

The minimum wage for journeymen shall be $4.00.

SECOND.

That all work performed between the hours of 5 p. m. and 12 p. m. shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. All work after 12 p. m. and up until 7 a. m. shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

THIRD.

The following days shall be considered holidays on which no work shall be performed:

Sundays, New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Washington's Birthday, Labor Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Admission Day.

FOURTH.

The Business Agent of the Union shall be permitted to visit the shop at all times to interview employes.

FIFTH.

This schedule shall not be construed so as to reduce the wages of any person employed who is receiving more than this schedule calls for.

SIXTH.

One apprentice shall be allowed to each shop and one for every five fires thereafter.

G. SANDEMAN, Sec'y.
President: JOHN H. McNALLY.

Schedule of Rules and Rates of Wages of Blacksmiths and Helpers in the Shops and Roundhouses of the Saint Louis, San Francisco & Texas and Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railways.

ARTICLE I.

The regular working hours not to exceed ten hours per day. All time over the regular working hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, including Sundays, and all legal holidays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Labor Day, and Washington's Birthday. Blacksmiths or helpers working after regular hours as per shop bulletin will receive time and one-half. When any legal holiday falls on Sunday the day observed by the State or Nation to be recognized as such. When working ten hours per day, one hour off will be allowed on Saturdays.

ARTICLE II.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, time to be reduced to eight hours per day, five days per week, before reducing force. If reduction in force is necessary, blacksmiths' and helpers' apprentices to be reduced in same ratio as governs their employment as per Article 14. If further reduction is necessary, senior blacksmiths and helpers to be given preference. Blacksmiths and helpers laid off to have first consideration when the force is increased, provided they are available within forty-eight hours.

ARTICLE III.

No blacksmith or helper to be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after investigation, it develops that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated. Such investigation to take place within five days from date of suspension or dismissal.

ARTICLE IV.

Blacksmiths and helpers having grievances shall first submit same to shop foreman, and shall be represented by the standing shop committee. Failing to get satisfaction, they shall then appeal to the shop superintendent or master mechanic for adjustment. In the event of failure to secure redress from aforementioned officials, right of appeal is conceded to succeeding higher authorities.

ARTICLE V.

The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who may from time to time be delegated to serve on a committee or to represent their organization, or who shall be elected to act as a delegate to a convention. When requested to do so, the company will grant leave of absence and transportation on its own lines to blacksmiths or helpers who may be delegated to confer with the company.

ARTICLE VI.

Blacksmiths or helpers leaving the company's service shall be furnished with clearances signed by the proper officials, which shall indicate cause of leaving service and period of employment.

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ARTICLE VII.

Competent blacksmiths in the shop where a vacancy occurs to be given consideration and preference for promotion to foremanship when such vacancies occur, master mechanic to be sole judge.

ARTICLE VIII.

Helpers can be advanced at discretion of officials, subject to Article 14, seniority and competency to be considered. Wages to be increased 25 cents per day at time of advancement and 25 cents per day each year thereafter until completion of four-year terms, when certificate will be given showing term has been served, and wages will be increased thereafter until the standard rate has been attained.

ARTICLE IX.

Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road from the shops in which they are regularly employed will receive straight time for traveling and shop rates while at work, and necessary expenses. When necessary to transfer blacksmiths and helpers to roundhouses or other shops, they will receive straight time for traveling and expenses until they arrive at their destination. Blacksmiths and helpers that are laid off on account of reduction in force, and sent to other shops or roundhouses for employment, will not receive expenses or time for traveling.

ARTICLE X.

Helpers retain the old ruling on fire building. Blacksmiths and helpers called after regular working hours shall receive not less than five hours' pay.

ARTICLE XI.

Apprentices or helper-apprentices under two years' experience shall not be called out after regular working hours, except in case of necessity.

ARTICLE XII.

Blacksmiths and helpers promoted to a fire paying higher than their regular rate shall receive the rate paid on that fire for three days or over.

ARTICLE XIII.

When it becomes necessary to send blacksmiths or helpers out on the road to fill positions in roundhouses or shops, the last man hired shall be sent until such time as a blacksmith or helper can be secured to accept the place permanently.

ARTICLE XIV.

One helper apprentice shall be employed for each shop and one additional helper apprentice for every five blacksmiths employed.

ARTICLE XV.

Sherman Shops.

	Cents hour.
Working foreman	40
Blacksmiths, big fire	40
Blacksmiths, second fire	39
Blacksmiths, third fire	37
Flue welder	28
Flue welder six months after date	29
Three helpers	23
Five helpers	22
Inexperienced helpers	18½

Fort Worth Shops.

Blacksmiths	39
Car blacksmith	35
One helper	21½
One helper	20½
Inexperienced helpers	18½

ARTICLE XVI.

This schedule shall be in effect from the first day of April, 1907, and remain in effect until February 1st, 1908, and thereafter until thirty (30) days' notice is given by either party hereto.

C. E. BOSS,
Master Mechanic.
W. B. DRAKE,
Vice-Prest. & Genl. Supt.
C. W. AUSTIN,
S. N. SMITH,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 97.

March 8, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

I am enclosing our new agreement and rates in effect March 1st, 1907. Under separate cover I am sending you a photograph of our Conference Committee of District No. 19. This committee was successful in securing a 2-cent horizontal increase for all smiths on N. & W. Ry. except in cases where our rates had been neglected at outlying shops. These special cases were increased from 3 to 5 cents per hour. All helpers were increased 1½ cents per hour; bolt makers 2 cents per hour.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Two fires	34c
Five fires	32c
One fire	31c
Two fires	30c
One fire	28c
One fire	26c
Two fires	25c
Two fires	24c

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, SHOP.

One fire 31c

WILLIAMSON, W. VA.

One fire 32c

KENOVA, W. VA.

One fire 30c

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., SHOP.

One fire 33c
Three fires 32c
One fire 30c
Three fires 28c
One fire 27c
One fire 24c

VIVIAN, W. VA., SHOP.

One fire 32c

RADFORD, VA.

One fire 28c

SHENANDOAH.

One fire 30c

LYNCHBURG, VA.

One fire 31c
One fire 29c

LAMBERT'S POINT, VA.

One fire 30c
Two fires 28c

CREWE, VA.

Two fires 32c
Two fires 28c

ROANOKE, VA.

One fire 37c
One fire 35c
Two fires 34c
Hammer smith 34c
Five fires 33c
Four fires 32c
Four fires 31c
Two fires 30c
Six fires 29c
Three fires 28c
Furnace heater 26c
Bolt makers 22c
Shear and punch hands.....20c
All 16c helpers increased to.....17½c
All 17c helpers increased to 18½c
All 18c helpers increased to.....19½c

Please publish our agreement and rates and Conference Committee of District No. 19 in the next issue of the Journal.

Back row in photo from left to right: Jessie Secrest, T. I. Mathews, P. J. Minnehan, C. H. Strum. Front row, from left to right: J. G. Herder, J. R. Campbell (District President), J. T. Bland.

Fraternally,
W. H. NOELL, Secretary.

Doubtless the earth would have to take a new position in the planetary system if ach of us really did all to electrify it at we mean to do.—State Journal.

Kansas City Southern R. R.

Pittsburg, Kans., March 6, 1907.

The following schedule of rates, rules and regulations is promulgated for the government of Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, *effective March 10th*, 1907.

1. Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or is capable of executing a piece of work pertaining to his class, to a successful conclusion within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a Blacksmith.

2. One and one-half time will be allowed for day force regularly employed for work between the hours of 6 p. m. also for work between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., also for work performed on Sundays and legal Holidays—legal holidays being, New Years day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day.

Should any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the state or nation, or by proclamation will be observed as the holiday.

Blacksmiths, Apprentices or Helpers who work regularly at night, who may be required to work after ten hours, will be paid one and one-half time for work beyound ten hours; and for Sunday nights, will be paid one and one-half time.

All Blacksmiths, Apprentices or Helpers working overtime, will be required to report when starting and when through work, to their respective foreman, who will keep a record of all overtime made, and this record will be checked by the General Foreman and the Timekeeper.

A Blacksmith, Apprentice or Helper called after the regular day's or night's work, and after such employe has left the shop, shall receive five hours pay for three hours and twenty minutes work, or less.

The Company will not require its Blacksmiths, Apprentices or Helpers to work overtime, except in cases of emergency.

3. No Blacksmith, Apprentice or Helper to be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause; and if discharged, will, on request, be given a service letter showing his service with the Company, provided he has been in the employ of the Company not less than sixty days.

Any Blacksmith, Apprentice or Helper discharged or suspended will have the right of immediate appeal in writing to his General Foreman or Division Master Mechanic, who will promptly investigate the matter not later than five days after the request is made, and if, after such

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investigation it is found that said employe has been discharged or suspended unjustly or improperly, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost. Blacksmiths, Apprentices or Helpers will, on their request, be accorded the right of appeal from the decision of the General Foreman or Division Master Mechanic to the Superintendent of Machinery, if request is made within five days.

4. This Company will not discriminate against any of its Blacksmiths who may represent employes of the same grade on committees properly authorized to represent them in conference with the Company's officials.

5. When requested, the Company will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own lines to its Blacksmiths on such committees as may be appointed to go before the Management for the adjustment of differences.

6. Helpers being promoted to fires instead of employing apprentices, seniority shall prevail, and if after a reasonable length of time, he does not show aptitude to learn, he may be set back, or discharged, as the merits of the case may warrant, and the next in line promoted.

7. Ten hours will constitute a day's work. If it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, the working hours shall first be cut, but shall not be cut to less than eight hours per day, and five hours on Saturday. And should it still be necessary to make further reduction, the working force will then be reduced; proficient married men and single men with families dependent upon them will be given the preference.

8. Blacksmiths will be considered in line of promotion according to merits.

9. The rate of pay of Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers shall be as follows:

All inexperienced help at Pittsburg shops shall receive 17c per hour for the first six months, when they shall receive the rate of pay on the fire to which they are assigned.

When a Blacksmith, Apprentice or Helper is regularly advanced from a lower to a higher rate, he will receive the rate paid on such higher rate fire.

Helpers being promoted to fires shall receive two and one-half cent per hour raise when promoted and two and one-half cents per hour for each succeeding six months until they have received the established rate of pay for the fire on which they are serving.

Any helper may by the direction of the proper authorities, report in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires, will receive one-half hour per day extra pay for such service.

Blacksmiths.

Hammer Smith	2@37½ & 36
1st Fire	1@37½
2nd Fire	9@36
Spring Makers	3@36
Tool Dresser	1@36
Fwt. Fires	2@34
Bolt Makers	2@32, 26½

Heaters.

Hammer Smith	2@25 & 22½
1st Fire	1@22½

Helpers.

Hammer Smith	2@22½
1st Fire	1@22½
Spring Makers	19
Tool Dresser	19
Fwt. Fires	19
Bolt Makers	19

Kansas City.

1 Fire	1..36..22½
Fwt. Fire	1..34..22½

Mena Ark. and all points in La. and Texas.

1st Fire	40..25
Mis.	37½..18

10. No change in the foregoing Rates, Rules and Regulations will be made without thirty days notice.

This agreement accepted by the Committee of Blacksmiths of this 7th day of March, 1907.

Signed. JAS. ALTON,
J. P. O'BRIEN,
A. C. MATTOCKS,
E. D. AIMSWORTH.

Approved: R. W. GALBRAITH,
Supt. Machinery.
W. CAUGHLIN,
General Manager.

Hicks Locomotive Works.

Agreement made between the Hicks Locomotive & Car Works of Chicago Heights, Illinois, and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, same to take effect April 1, 1907, and to cover employees at both the East and West plants at Chicago Heights.

Art. 1. The rates of pay shall be as follows:

Smith.	Heater.	Helper.
Hammersmith 50c	34c	29c
Hammersmith 46c	32½c	29c
Hammersmith 42½c	30c	27½c
Bradley Hammer 34c		
First Fire 39½c	32½c	29c
Second Fire 39c	30c	28c
Misc. fires Blksmth.. 36½c		26c
Tool dresser 39½c		
Spring maker 37c		
Bolt maker 34½c		
Bull dozer operator.. 31½c		

the same as apprentices.

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Art. 2. The regular working day shall be nine hours duration, 54 hours per week, except from May 1st to October 1st, which will be fifty hours per week.

Art. 3. Should a reduction in expenses become necessary the time will first be reduced to 8 hours per day. When reduction in force is found necessary the oldest competent employees in point of service and those with families will be given preference.

Art. 4. The accepted legal holidays will be as follows:

New Years Day.
Washington's Birthday.
Decoration Day.
Fourth of July.
Labor Day.
Thanksgiving Day.
Christmas Day.

Double time will be allowed for all service performed by blacksmiths, heaters and helpers on Sundays and the above named holidays, and time and one-half for all time over nine hours performed on regular working days.

Art. 5. When a blacksmith is changed from a lower to a higher rate fire or from a higher to a lower fire, he will receive the rate paid on such fire, and when helpers are required to report for duty in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires such helpers will receive extra pay for one-half hour per day.

Art. 6. One apprentice shall be allowed in each shop and one additional for each five blacksmiths employed in each shop; their rate of pay shall be as follows:

First year, 10c per hour.
Second year, 12c per hour.
Third year, 16c per hour.
Fourth year, 20c per hour.

Having finished apprenticeship aprentices shall be given a service letter stating this fact, and receive the standard journeyman's rate on fire employed, it, however, being understood and agreed that present contracts with apprentices remain in effect as written.

Art. 7. Should a helper be promoted to a fire he shall receive an increase of 2½c per hour from first day on fire and if found satisfactory after the first six months on same fire he shall receive 2½c increase per hour each succeeding six months until he receives the established rate of pay of the fire on which he is serving. Should a helper not be satisfactory on the fire for the first six months the foreman can put him back helping, but not after he has been on the fire for more than six months. Promotion of helpers shall be governed

Art. 8. A blacksmith shall be considered a competent hand in his class if he is able to take a piece of work pertaining to his class with the drawings or blue prints and prosecute the work to a successful completion within a reasonable time.

Art. 9. Should any difference between the parties to this agreement arise which cannot be adjusted between them it shall be referred to a committee to consist of four members, two selected by each party, and if they cannot agree a fifth member shall be selected by the first four, who shall constitute a committee to adjust said difference, and while this difference and matter is pending before the said committee for adjustment there shall be no lock-out or strike, and the decision of the committee shall be final and binding on the parties hereto; and it is further provided that any arbitration above provided for shall not extend longer than a period of thirty days. The agreement is that there shall be no walk-out, lock-out or strike, without first arbitration being refused by the Hicks Locomotive & Car Works.

Art. 10. The Hicks Locomotive & Car Works is to have the privilege of doing in their shops the same class of work on same basis and with the same class of men that is done in any other car shop in Cook County, State of Illinois; it being distinctly understood that piece work shall be introduced as fast as facilities are provided.

Art. 11. This agreement shall take effect on the first day of April, 1907, and remain in effect until the first day of April, 1908.

Art. 12. Either party desiring to change the agreement at time of expiration shall give at least thirty days' notice previous to April 1st, 1908, to the other parties, and failing to give such notice this contract is binding on all parties until such time as thirty days' notice has been given.

Art. 13. It is also further agreed that there shall be a shop Committee appointed for both East and West Works Shops, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this agreement are carried out and that Company give Committee an audience when so desired. The Company agrees not to discriminate in any way against employees who are called at any time to serve on shop committees. No committee work will be done during working hours.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS.
By G. S. BERRY, V. P.
SHOP COMMITTEE: J. J. JONES,
Approved by W. CONWAY.
W. J. WALSH, G. PARKER,
Bus. Mgr. Dist. Council No. 1.

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY AND ITS BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1ST, 1907.

ARTICLE I.

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work; Sundays and legal holidays, provided for in Article III, excepted.

ARTICLE II.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, the full force of blacksmiths and helpers shall be retained and reduction made to eight hours' work per day before reducing force. Men oldest in point of service to be retained.

ARTICLE III.

All time over the regular working day, such as Sundays and legal holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, it being understood that if the holidays fall on Sunday, any day that is generally observed instead, shall be paid for at above rate. If called during these periods, and if performing service, blacksmiths and helpers shall be paid for not less than five (5) hours at rate agreed upon, and if no service is performed after being called, the compensation to be not less than two hours.

ARTICLE IV.

When helpers are advanced they shall be advanced in ratio of one helper to every five blacksmiths. When helpers are promoted to fires, they shall receive helper's pay for the first six months, and two and one-half cents (2½ cents) per hour increase every six months thereafter, until a maximum rate of twenty-five cents per hour is reached on all fires now paying less than that amount. When it is found after the first six months helpers have not displayed the ability to learn the trade of blacksmith, they will be removed, and the next man in line of promotion advanced.

ARTICLE V.

If blacksmiths and helpers should be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause, and if after proper investigation it shall be so found, they shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost. Such investigation to take place within five days after the discharge or suspension. Blacksmiths or helpers having a grievance shall be expected to present same to the foreman before asking the shop committee to act on or take up the matter. Shop committees shall first endeavor to adjust all grievances with the general foreman and division master mechanic. All grievances which cannot be adjusted locally shall be brought before the superintendent of motive power and car equipment for adjustment by a committee representing the blacksmiths and helpers on the road.

ARTICLE VI.

The company will not in any way discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who, from time to time, represents the blacksmiths and helpers on committees duly authorized to interview the management.

ARTICLE VII.

The privilege in regard to free transportation now enjoyed by machinists will be granted to blacksmiths and helpers with as little delay as reasonable regulations will permit. When requested, the company will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its lines to any blacksmith or helper or representative committee duly authorized to confer with the superintendent of motive power and car equipment, and the company will not discriminate in any way before or after service of same.

ARTICLE VIII.

Should a blacksmith or helper be sent out on the road he will be paid time and one-half from the time he leaves until he returns to his home station.

ARTICLE IX.

A blacksmith shall be considered a competent man if he is able to take a piece of work and with the drawing or blue print prosecute the work to a successful completion in a reasonable length of time.

ARTICLE X.

If fires are built before 7 a. m. and 1 p. m. helpers are to be allowed thirty minutes per day for building same.

ARTICLE XI.

In case the company or the blacksmiths and helpers employed by them wish to change the above agreement, a notice of 30 days will be given of the proposed change.

ARTICLE XII.

This agreement shall be effective March 1st, 1907, and continue in force for one year from date, with the understanding that they can be taken up for modification as provided for in Article XI.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is not the policy of this company to take advantage of its blacksmiths and helpers, and no discrimination will be permitted against the high-priced fires.

The following rates for blacksmiths and helpers will be effective March 1st, 1907:

MURPHYSBORO.

Blacksmiths—32½c, 31½c Helpers—18c.
Promoted Helpers—21c, 20c, 18½c.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

Blacksmiths—36½c, 34c. Helpers—18c.

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JACKSON, TENN.

Blacksmiths—36c, 35c, 34c, 31c. Helpers—18c.
Promoted Helpers—24c, 18½c, 18c.

WHISTLER, ALA.

Blacksmiths—36½c, 35c, 34c, 31c. Helpers—18c.
Promoted Helpers—24½c, 21c, 20c, 19c.

Committee for the Blacksmiths and Helpers:

J. H. STEVENS,
J. F. NUCKOLLS,
FRED SHOOK,
JOHN J. MOCKLER,
Sixth Vice-President.

For the company:
G. S. McKEE,
Supt. M. P. & C. E.

GALVESTON, HARRISBURG & SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY COMPANY, TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISIANA WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MORGAN'S LOUISIANA & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Rules and Regulations for Blacksmiths.

The following rules and regulations will govern matters concerning blacksmiths, blacksmith's apprentices and helpers in the shops of these companys:

ARTICLE I.

The standard day's work shall consist of ten hour's service; the hours of work to be from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

ARTICLE II.

The accepted legal holidays are as follows: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas; also San Jacinto Day, in Texas, and Mardi Gras Day, in Louisiana. One-half additional time will be allowed for service performed by blacksmiths, helpers, and apprentices after regular working hours, and on Sunday and the foregoing holidays. On all other days blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices on regular night shifts will receive straight time. When legal holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the general public will be considered a holiday. On Saturdays one-half will be allowed off regular working hours, with full pay.

When men are called in to perform service between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. and on Sundays or holidays, they shall be paid five hours; if the service is less than three hours and twenty minutes one and one-half time will be allowed from time of call.

ARTICLE III.

Should a reduction of expense become necessary, the time shall be reduced to nine hours a day. When a reduction of force is necessary the oldest competent employe in point of service and those of families will be retained.

ARTICLE IV.

When, by reduction of the proper authorities, helpers are required to report for duty in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires (morning and noon) they shall be paid thirty minutes' extra time per day.

ARTICLE V.

No blacksmith, helper or apprentice shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If discharged a clearance will be given, showing the actual cause of dismissal. If, after investigation, it is found that a blacksmith, helper or apprentice has been unjustly dismissed or suspended he will be reinstated with full pay for all time lost, the investigation to take place within five days after the discharge or suspension. The shop committee will have the power to act and treat with the shop management in regard to such cases.

ARTICLE VI.

The company will not in any way discriminate against any blacksmith or helpers who from time to time represent other blacksmiths, helpers or apprentices as a committeeman, and will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own lines should he go before the management to adjust a grievance, such a grievance, however, must first be taken up with the foreman and local officers.

ARTICLE VII.

Blacksmith apprentices shall serve four years, 300 days to constitute a year. At the expiration of this time he shall receive the standard rate of pay for blacksmiths prevailing in the shop in which he is employed, if competent; if not competent, he shall be dismissed from the company's service. Apprentice to be selected under the company's rules for the employment and advancement of apprentices.

One apprentice will be employed at large in each shop and one additional apprentice for each five blacksmiths employed in each shop. This ratio shall not affect apprentices already in the service. Apprentices to be paid in accordance with present rule, which is ten cents per hour for the first 12 months, with an increase of two and one-half cents per hour at that expiration, and at the expiration of each six months thereafter.

ARTICLE VIII.

When helpers are promoted to be blacksmiths they shall receive helper's pay for the first six months, and 25 cents increase

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every six months thereafter until the rate of the fire is reached; and if in three months' time he does not show ability to become a competent blacksmith he shall be reduced back to helper, or relieved from the service.

ARTICLE IX.

Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices sent out on the road will be allowed straight time for traveling, and for work between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. and overtime for work between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. They shall be allowed actual expenses additional.

ARTICLE X.

Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices will be accorded the same privilege as other shop employes in regard to free transportation.

ARTICLE XI.

A blacksmith or helper placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire and doing the work of such fire, three days or longer, shall be paid the rate of the higher-rated fire.

ARTICLE XII.

It is understood that when blacksmiths, helpers or apprentices take summary action on account of disputes between division officers and themselves, without first referring the matter to their representatives for discussion, if necessary, with the proper representatives of the railroad company, it shall be deemed sufficient cause for their dismissal from the service.

ARTICLE XIII.

Rates of pay for blacksmiths at Houston and Algiers to be the present Houston rates, as follows:

First fire	44½c per hour
Second fire	42c per hour
Third fire	39½c per hour
Tool fire	39½c per hour
Spring fire	41½c per hour
General fires	37½c per hour
(36½c, 35½c, 35c, 34c.)	
Machine men:—	
Bulldozer	36½c per hour
Forging machine	34½c per hour
Bolt header	32 and 29½c per hour
Flue welders	28½c per hour

El Paso blacksmiths will be paid: first fire, 45 cents; second fire, 42½c, and general fires, 40c per hour. Rates of general helpers at Houston, getting from 18 to 21 cents per hour to be advanced two cents per hour, and the Algiers rates to be the same as Houston, which will be as follows:

First fire, heater	24½c per hour
First fire, helpers	23½c per hour
General helpers	20, 20½, 21½, 22, 23c

Rates for helpers at El Paso will be two and one-half cents per hour more than at Houston. Apprentices and advanced helpers (blacksmiths under instructions) to be paid as at present, and advanced in pay from time to time in accordance with ability and length of time in service, as provided by Article VIII.

ARTICLE XIV.

This agreement to take effect April 1st, 1907, and remain in force for one year from date, and thereafter until such time as either party desires a change, in which case thirty days' notice shall be given the other party.

J. J. RYAN,
Superintendent Motive Power.
GEO. F. WRIGHT,
E. A. JONES,
Blacksmiths' Committee.

PROMINENT TRADE UNIONIST MEETS SAD FATE.

David Arthur, representative and walking delegate of the ten local unions of Lewiston, Idaho, was burned to death April 5 in a fire that destroyed several lodging houses in the downtown section of that city.

Arthur was unmarried, 64 years of age, and a native of Scotland. He had been in Lewiston for the last eight years. He was somewhat feeble and it is likely that he was blinded and weakened by the smoke so that he was able neither to escape nor call for help.

Although he had been occupying the room at the lodging house for some time, no one thought of his being caught in the fire until his charred body was found. He had not heard from relatives for 29 years and the remains will be taken care of by the local union.

LABOR SEEKS TO LIMIT THE COURTS.

An effort will be made at the next session of Congress by organized labor to secure the passage of an act depriving federal courts inferior to the Supreme Court of the United States of jurisdiction to pass upon the constitutionality of laws. The labor men base their argument upon the recent decision of Judge Evans, at Louisville, declaring the employers' liability act unconstitutional, and want a law imposing sole jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the constitutionality of acts of Congress.

The General Federation of Labor of France has now assigned June 1 as the date upon which all organized workmen of that country will cease work and remain out until the general eight-hour workday is conceded.

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TREASURER'S CASH BOOK.

190 RECEIPTS

Date	Cash on hand at commencement of the month.	Dollars	Cents

I wish to call your attention to a new Treasurer's Cash Book that appears in this issue of the journal. This book will reduce the arduous labor of the treasurer and make matter of auditing the books very simple. This cash book is well bound and of good material and contains 50 pages, on one side of the page being for receipts and cash on hand for the month and the other side for expense account.

I hope that the brothers will give this due consideration and a few moments' investigation will convince them that it is not only economical, but it simplifies the work of the treasurer and will enable him to keep a splendid record of accounts. No trouble in balancing his book every month.

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TREASURER'S CASH BOOK.

EXPENDITURES 190

Date		Dollars	Cents

The price of this cash book is 75 cents. I would be pleased to fill orders for all our local unions for one of these books. It will be money well invested to have your local treasurer have a book that can be so easily kept.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. J. Kerner

General Secretary and Treasurer.

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Meeting of the General Executive Board.

Chicago, April 22, 1907.

The members of the General Executive Board convened in Chicago April 22d at the Headquarters of the I. B. of B. and H., 570-585 Monon Bldg.

All members of the Board were present with the exception of Fifth Vice-President Furey, who had previously sent in his resignation to the General President.

Meeting called to order by General President Kline at 10:00 A. M.

Moved by Third Vice-President J. J. Henry, that J. J. Mockler, sixth Vice President, be elected to fill the vacancy of the fifth Vice-President. Carried.

Brother Mockler was then installed by the General President.

Motion by Third Vice-President Henry, seconded by Fourth Vice-President Tucker, that a night session be held Thursday, to hear the appeal of District Council No. 1, in regard to election of business manager.

It was then moved that the hours of meeting of the Executive Board sessions be from 9:30 A. M. to 12:00 noon and from 2:00 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. Meeting adjourned to meet at 2:00 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by General President at 2:00 P. M. All members present.

Motion by Second Vice-President Carmichael, seconded by Fourth Vice-President Tucker that wire be sent to Oswego to authorize men to come out on strike. Also that Detroit receive the same consideration as being placed on pay-roll.

Motion that General President and General Secretary-Treasurer retire and committee convene.

Committee being in session Tuesday the 23d, the Board did not meet.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907. MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 9:45 A. M. by General President, with First Vice-President Cummins, Second Vice-President Carmichael, Third Vice-President Henry, Fourth Vice-President Tucker, Fifth Vice-President Mockler present.

Blacksmiths and Helpers schedule from local No. 158 brought up for consideration. Motion by First Vice-President Cummins that wage scale and agreement be accepted and permission granted them to present same. Motion seconded by Second Vice-President Carmichael. Carried.

A communicaton from No. 335 wishing to be exempted from paying the October and February assessment brought before the Board and discussed. A motion by Brother Carmichael, seconded by Brother Henry that this appeal be rejected. Carried.

Letter read from No. 424 and discussed. Motion made by Brother Carmichael, Second Vice President, that the General Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to notify all locals in Canada that provisions were made at St. Paul convention, that all local unions outside of the United States should procure local and sundry supplies outside of this office as this was omitted in the printing of the constitution. Seconded by Third Vice-President Henry. Carried.

Request made by Brother Carmichael that he be supplied or sent to their Attorneys, Bonnar & Hartley, attorneys for the defence in this suit in the City of Winnipeg, bank book, ledger, record book and all communications in connection with the lockout or law suit, pertaining to No. 335 and 147 and the Vulcan Iron Co., Limited. Brother Mockler moved that this request be not complied with, seconded by Brother Tucker.

After considerable discussion the motion was carried. Brother Carmichael wished to be placed on record as voting in the negative.

Communication read from Local No. 95. Motion made by Second Vice-President Carmichael, that the secretary be instructed to notify No. 95 that we cannot consider this on account of constitutional provisions. Seconded by Fifth Vice-President Mockler. Carried.

Communication from Local No. 220 presented and Fifth Vice-President Mockler moved that the General Secretary-Treasurer inform No. 220 that this is not in the provinces of the Executive Board as the General Constitution provides for it. Seconded by Brother Tucker. Carried.

Letter read from No. 414. Motion by Fifth Vice-President Mockler, seconded by Brother Carmichael, that the Executive Board approve of schedule with the exception of ten hours, which should be made nine hours.

Communication from No. 228. No objections being raised Brother Kline is to write them.

Letter read from No. 456.

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Meeting adjourned at 12:00 to meet at 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION APRIL 24TH, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 2:00 by the General President, with the following members present: First Vice-President Cummins, Second Vice-President Carmichael, Third Vice-President Henry, Fourth Vice-President Tucker, Fifth Vice-President Mockler.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Letters read from President O'Connell of the Machinists in regard to the Machinists taking in members who come under our jurisdiction.

Motion by first Vice President, seconded by Second Vice-President Carmichael that we, the Executive Board of the I. B. of B. & H., learn with regret and astonishment, that the I. A. of M. has an Organizer in the field placing in their organization men that rightfully belong to the I. B. of B. & H. and we unanimously protest against such action, and recommend that our General President take the matter up with their Association. Carried.

Motion that matter from Iron Trades Council and No. 316 be laid over and taken up Thursday morning. Carried.

Motion by fifth Vice President, seconded by first Vice President that Brother Binger be allowed to appear before the board and make any reports either verbally or in writing. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 3:50 P. M. to meet at 4:00 P. M.

MORNING SESSION THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 A. M. by the General President with members all present with the exception of Brother Werner. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Motion by Fifth Vice-President Mockler, seconded by Third Vice-President Henry, that motion of minutes be reconsidered in regard to Machinists, and the word "unanimously" changed to "emphatically." Carried.

Matter taken up from No. 316, telegram read from President of District Council No. 26 and discussed. Motion by Fourth Vice-President Tucker, seconded by First Vice-President Cummins, that the Executive Board instruct General President to wire them that we do not sanction strike. Letter of explanation to follow. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 11:00 A. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907.

Meeting called to order at ten o'clock by General President Kline, all members present with the exception of Brother Werner.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Motion by Third Vice-President Henry, seconded by Fourth Vice-President Tucker, that motion of minutes referring to telegram be changed and the name of D. C. Tucker inserted instead of J. W. Kline. Carried.

Letter read from Pittsburg. Motion by First Vice-President Cummins, seconded by Fourth Vice-President Tucker, that communication be received and acted upon. Carried.

Motion by Fifth Vice-President Mockler, seconded by fourth Vice President that under conditions which this local union have been placed by the A. F. of L. that we grant them a charter, free of charge with all supplies. Carried.

Motion by First Vice-President Cummins, seconded by Fifth Vice-President Mockler, that this Board recommend that the General President, after these men become members of our Organization, place them on the same footing as to strike benefits that has been previously done by this Board in the case of Oswego and Detroit. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:55 that committee might meet.

On account of Committee being in session Saturday no Board meeting was held.

AFTERNOON SESSION, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 4:10.

Motion by fifth Vice-President Mockler, seconded by fourth Vice-President Tucker, that the minutes of previous meeting be dispensed with until the next morning. Carried.

Motion by Fifth Vice-President Mockler, seconded by Fourth Vice-President Tucker, that minority report be accepted from a committee. Carried.

Minority report signed and presented by First Vice-President Cummins.

To the General Executive Board, I. B. of B. & H.

As the Committee, consisting of five vice presidents, excluding the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer, between whom the grievance existed, were instructed to investigate pertaining to the discord existing in the offices of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer, and between the two officers, viz., the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer and to recommend to your Honorable Body a report along the lines of which said discord would permanently be adjusted.

And, as the undersigned did offer to above named committee a resolution along said lines, which in his judgment would

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have permanently adjusted said discord, and as said committee saw fit to reject not only these resolutions but every amendment and nearly, if not quite everything presented by the undersigned, and the undersigned not seeing wherein the resolution offered in the majority report can possibly adjust said discord, which discord or a similar discord has existed between the two incumbents of these two officers, not only under the present administration but also under the past administration, and the General Executive Board has repeatedly convened to adjust the same at an expense to this Brotherhood which is enormous when compared with the slight effort required by the Executive Board to permanently adjust the same. And the undersigned sincerely believing that if your Honorable Body will accept this minority report and enforce the provisions therein contained it will have the effect of permanently settling this bone of contention for all time and not necessitate the expense of the convening of the Board again upon this class of discord.

Therefore, the undersigned hereby respectfully presents to your honorable body as a minority report that the resolution presented by P. H. Cummins to the above named committee and marked exhibit No. 1, be submitted for the resolution embraced in the majority report.

Signed P. H. CUMMINS.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, A misunderstanding, amounting to discord in the two offices and between the two officers, viz: The General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer, has existed for some time past and now prevails, and said grievances have been presented and submitted to the above named committee:

And Whereas, It is the sense of the said Committee of the General Executive Board that said board, being instituted to execute and enforce the laws of the constitution and of the convention that created, therefore be it

Resolved, That the said Committee does hereby recommend that the General Executive Board shall enforce the laws especially those laws concerning the duties, Rights and Privileges of the above named two officers as set forth in our Constitution more particularly in Art. IV and V of the General Constitution, also as set forth in the proceedings of the St. Paul Convention, Oct. 5, 1905, and elsewhere, and

Whereas, We believe that the passage of these resolutions and the strict enforcement of these laws is necessary to the adjustment of the aforesaid discord; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the above named two officers, viz: the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer are hereby instructed that they and each of them shall be held strictly responsible and accountable for the carrying out of the work of their respective offices and to that end they and each of them must assume the official responsibility of the official work of their respective office staff or help. Therefore the office staff or help in each office shall be under the immediate control, which at work, of the official for whom they work.

This was rejected. Brothers Carmichael, Henry, Tucker and Mockler voting to reject. Brothers Cummins and Werner for. President Kline not voting.

Motion by Fourth Vice-President Tucker, seconded by Fifth Vice-President Mockler, that a majority report of the committee be accepted. Carried.

Majority report as follows:

We, your committee, appointed by this Board, to investigate matters of discord and dissension in the General Office, beg leave to report that after having carefully and very exhaustively gone into the matter relating to these dissensions, and after having acquired a very full and complete knowledge of such dissensions, by receiving verbal and documentary evidence, from various witnesses; after very grave and serious deliberation, with the end in view of dealing justice to all concerned, at the same time, maintaining the dignity of our Organization, beg leave to present to this body the following resolution for their humble consideration and adoption.

We also beg to state in presenting this resolution, we firmly believe that the principle in this dispute for following strictly the letter of said resolution, in the future all such unharmonious affairs will be eliminated and that we sincerely hope that by so doing the interest of our Brotherhood shall receive the careful consideration devolving upon their office.

We also beg to assure your humble body that our duties have been very exacting, and our responsibilities great. With these objects in view, we firmly believe that the following resolution will enable each and all of us to adhere more firmly to the laws as laid down in our constitution.

Trusting that we may have your hearty co-operation in the fulfillment of this resolution in the future, and that your efforts may be crowned with success, and that we, the undersigned committee, appointed by the General Executive Board, to investigate conditions prevailing in the General

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Office, after due and careful consideration, second the following:

That the General President shall enforce all laws as provided in the constitution, especially Art. IV, Sec. III, and when dissension occur in the General Office, he shall use his authority to suppress the same, and shall at all times, be regarded as the highest authority of this Organization, subject to the Executive Board the Convention and referendum vote of the brotherhood.

This was adopted, Brothers Mockler, Henry, Tucker and Carmichael voting for the resolution, and Bro. Cummins and Bro. Werner against it. President Kline not voting.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 by the General President. All members present. Minutes read and approved.

Letter read from No. 1. Motion by First Vice-President Cummins, seconded by fifth vice-president, that this request be granted. Carried.

Discussion on Art. V, Sec. 2.

Motion by fifth vice-president, seconded by third vice-president, that it is the sense of this Executive Board that No. 147 and No. 335 proceed to unionize the Vulcan shop. Carried.

Motion that the case of No. 300 and No. 43 be left in the hands of the General President. Carried.

Motion by first vice president, seconded by the General Secretary, that it is the sense of this Board that a type-written copy of the full proceedings be given each member of the Board. Carried.

MORNING SESSION—May 1, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 by General President Kline, with all members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and discussed and adopted. Moved by First Vice-President Cummins, seconded by Fifth Vice-President Mockler, that we reconsider that part of the minutes pertaining to the Allis-Chalmers strike. Carried.

Moved by General Secretary Werner, seconded by Fourth Vice-President Tucker, that it is the sense of the General Executive Board that the General President appear before the District Council No. 1 at their next regular meeting and confer with that body relative to strikes in Chicago. Carried.

Communication from Local No. 317 read and discussed.

Motion made by J. J. Mockler, fifth vice president, seconded by Second Vice-President Carmichael, that it is the sense of this General Executive Board that the President wire the Helpers in the American Brake Co., to stay at work or return to work, and that Brother Mockler will be there in the morning. Carried.

The General President retired and First Vice-President Cummins took the chair. The question as to the final disposal of the appeal from D. C. No. 1 and the various locals was again taken up.

Moved by General President Kline seconded by Third Vice-President Henry, that owing to the fact that there charges have been made by both parties in this election of Business Agent, of illegalities, and taking the matter up and discussing it thoroughly, we have come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to render a satisfactory decision at all, therefore, we recommend that the election of Brother Walsh stand, and further recommend the election of Brother Hughes. Carried.

General President Kline took the chair.

General Secretary Werner brought up the question regarding the Hot Stamp.

The Contract on Hot Stamps read and discussed.

Motion made by Fifth Vice-President Mockler and seconded by Fourth Vice-President Tucker, that it is the sense of the General Executive Board that the manufacturers now using or desiring to use the Hot Stamp of the I. B. of B. and H. be notified that on and after January 1, 1908, the price of each and every Hot Stamp leased to them will be $5.00, and that the general president be instructed to draw up a contract to comply with same. Carried.

Meeting adjourned to meet at 2:00 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION, WEDNESDAY.

Meeting called to order at 6:00 P. M. by General President Kline. All members of the Board present.

After considerable discussion it was moved by First Vice-President Cummins, and seconded by Third Vice-President Henry, that it is the sense of this Board that the records for the several meetings of the board, as to motions, resolutions, amendments, and reports of the committee, appear in the Journal. Carried.

Moved by Fourth Vice-President Tucker, seconded by Second Vice-President Carmichael that we now adjourn. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 8:45 P. M.

The General Executive Board was now, by motion, adjourned sine die.

We have thirty bound copies of the Journal for 1906, which contains the Christmas souvenir. Price, $1.50.

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News from our Local Unions... Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

MILWAUKEE UNION NO. 77, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

Milwaukee, Feb. 23, 1907.

Dear Sir and Brother:—For some time past it has been the desire of the members who attend the meetings of our union, that a fund be started with which to aid our members or their family in case of death.

We all know, that probably the majority of our members have no bank accounts to draw on, and a hundred dollars paid them in case of death of the husband, or fifty dollars paid the brother in case his wife died, would be a great help even to those who carry insurance. This ready cash would come in handy, for we all know that insurance companies will take 30 to 90 days to settle claims. For this reason a committee was appointed to draw up a set of rules.

The rules as adopted by the union are as follows:

Rule I. This fund is to be known as "Immediate Death Benefit Fund of Milwauk Union No. 77, I. B. of B. & H."

Rule II. The fund is to be raised by each member paying in the sum of One Dollar ($1.00).

Rule III. The fund is to be held in trust by the trustees of this union.

Rule IV. The amount of death benefit to be paid shall be as follows:

On the death of a brother the sum of $100.00 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be paid to his widow or his children; in case there are no widow or children the amount is to be paid for funeral expenses.

At the death of a wife of a brother the sum of $50.00 (Fifty Dollars) shall be paid to the brother. The money is to be paid as soon as a certificate of death is shown.

Rule V. As soon as a benfiet has been paid an assessment of one dollar shall be levied to replenish the fund. No assessment shall be levied, however, as long as the sum of $150.00 (One Hundred and Fifty Dollars) remains in the fund.

Rule VI. The trustees shall be required to place the funds in some reliable bank. The interests to be added to the fund as they become due.

The trustees, however, shall not be held responsible in case of a bank failure.

Rule VII. Any member who shall allow his monthly dues in this union to be in arrears for more than six months shall, according to Art. 5, Sec. 2, of the constitution of this union, be expelled, and is therefore not entitled to benefit, nor his widow or his children.

Rule VIII. A referendum vote shall be taken and if 4/5 of all members vote in favor of this proposition it shall be adopted and stand as long as the membership numbers one hundred or more.

Rule IX. A statement of condition of the funds and membership shall be sent out by the trustees with each assessment notice.

Rule X. New members who come in this union after this has been started shall be required to pay the $1.00 to this fund before they can be initiated.

Also members who wish to deposit their card shall not be received before the $1.00 to this fund has been paid.

Rule XI. There shall be no physical examination required.

Rule XII It shall require a two-thirds majority of all members to change any of these rules.

J. W. NICHOLS,
OTTO SCHUETZE,
GUSTAV RUHLOF,
Board of Trustees.

FROM LOCAL NO. 159.

East St. Louis, Ill., March 6, 1907.

Editor Journal:—I am glad at this time to be able to inform you, and through you the Brotherhood in general, of the last conference between the I. B. of B. and H. and the management of Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis and East St. Louis. The blacksmiths agreed to an increase of 3c per hour and the helpers now receive 1c per hour more than the Missouri Pacific rate, thereby receiving 22½c per hour. One helper on the pig fire, 25c per hour, and one helper on the second fire, 23½c. Will send copy of agreement for publication.

The boys of No. 159 had a good time on Saturday evening, March 9, at their grand annual masked ball, which was a grand success both socially and financially; but

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there were a great many of the brothers who were forced by circumstances, over which they had no control, to be absent from one of the most elaborate social functions held in East St. Louis this winter, and sorry to say the writer was among the missing. Our very worthy President Toner and Vice President Nealin, assisted by the committee, deserve great credit for the manner in which they conducted the many arrangements in making this ball such a complete success.

The committee on arrangements of this ball have come in possession of a large quantity of cheap tobacco, and wishing to get rid of the same you and your friends, especially those who don't belong to the I. B. of B. and H., are cordially invited to attend a tobacco burning in the near future, the date of which you will be notified later. Pipes and tobacco will be furnished by Local No. 159, I. B. of B. and H., but guests will be expected to bring their own matches. Pipes will be lighted promptly at 8:30 and heavy forging and heavy blows will begin soon after the refreshments are served. With best wishes to the Brotherhood in general, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A. J. N.

FROM ST. PAUL LOCAL UNION NO. 43.

St. Paul, Minn., April 10, 1907.

Editor Journal:—It is not very often that anything appears in the Journal from St. Paul, so I will try and send a few lines that the Brotherhood at large may know that we are not dead yet.

At our last meeting we had installation of officers, and the following officers were installed:

S. Green, president; P. Hanrahan, vice president; A. O. Andersen, recording secretary; J. Ernsler, financial secretary; R. Matak, treasurer; Georg Skok, conductor; Jans Farrell, sentinel; G. Holmgreen and Geo. Cartwright, trustees; J. Tilquist and Wm. Tack, members executive board. After the meeting was over an entertainment was held and light refreshments served, and all those who participated in it had an enjoyable time in speech-making and singing, and they tell me that Brother Hanrahan was singing on his way down to the 4 o'clock owl car, and a delegation from Minneapolis did not arrive in the Mill City until the following afternoon. The writer cannot vouch for these stories.

St. Paul union is getting along very nicely, with a membership of over 100 at the present time, and a few more will be added from time to time. Our former president, Brother F. J. Peugh, is now stationed at Jamestown, N. D., and always on the lookout for obtaining new members for the Brotherhood whenever a chance appears; and other members are also doing their best in securing new members. And Brother May, who was president for the unexpired term, has left and secured work in Superior, Wis., and Brother Hillerstedt is also at Superior; but we have a few old timers who are in St. Paul to stay. One of them would not like to be seen in any other city, for he went off to St. Louis a few weeks ago to play off a tie for the championship of bowling, but he came out second best. I don't remember his name, but I hear they call him *Rudy* up here.

Brother J. J. Lynch has been acting foreman for the last six or seven months and he is a splendid fellow, only he belongs to the bachelors' club and there is no show for him to drop it.

Brother J. J. Henry, third general vice president, is also on deck, and sometimes at meetings you will think he is looking for a cock fight or something like it, but it all ends well in the windup.

Brother Sam Schmid had a very sad misfortune here a few weeks ago in losing his right eye by a piece of steel, but he is getting along very nicely and we hope to see him back to work in a short time.

The times up here are fairly good at the present, and all the railroad shops are running full time. Wishing the Brotherhood the best of success in the future, I remain,

DON QUIXOTTE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 87.

Sherman, Tex., April 18, 1907.

Editor Journal:—With the assistance of our International President, J. W. Kline, we have just got a new schedule signed up, which appears in this issue. We did all in our power to settle without calling on the general union for help. We were all glad to have Brother Kline with us.

I notice in the Journal that the blacksmiths have organized a district council on the north end. That is right, but I think it ought to include all shops and roundhouses on the Frisco System and its leased lines.

I am in favor of a higher per capita tax, as we are getting an increase in wages. Then we could pay our general officers more money and be able to put more men in the field.

No. 87 is getting along nicely. Had an extra assessment this month for one day's wages from each member. We want to send a delegate to our next convention.

C. W. AUSTIN, Pres.

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FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 2.

Kansas City, Kan., April 8, 1907.

Editor Journal:—If you will kindly grant space in our valuable official organ I will attempt to give you a few remarks in regard to our recent wage dispute with the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company. First, I must apologize to the brothers of District No. 2 for being so late with my letter to the Journal, and my reason for the delay is that I wished to have our district reorganization report in the same issue. I will now explain the reason to the brotherhood at large why patience had ceased to be a virtue with the company and the brothers of District No. 2. We presented our wage schedule and shop rules Oct. 1st, 1906, for consideration, and in December the company offered a one-cent raise for blacksmiths and helpers, which was flatly refused and the matter carried to higher authority. Nothing was heard from that source until Bro. Mockler called for an expression from all points as to what measures should be taken, and they in return suggested that drastic measures be taken in regard to forcing a conference with the management. Bro. Mockler being called away by the General President to settle a dispute in another part of the country, and Bro. Garner, our vice president, being sick, Bros. Kelly and Birmingham, of Local 444, took up the reins under instructions from our General President. The general manager referred the matter back to the superintendent of motive power, over whose head it was carried in December. Bros. Kelly and Birmingham then went to work and gave him to understand that it was necessary to confer with the blacksmiths and helpers, which he did, though very reluctantly, and showed that he did not like us a little bit. We met with him on Feb. 6, every point being represented. He then offered 2 per cent increase on the graduating scale, which means nothing for some and very little for others. We flatly refused to consider any such proposition. We retired and went into session and took a vote on the question of standing pat for a three-cent flat increase or nothing, the vote being unanimous. Our General President being in St. Louis arranging matters for a meeting with the Wabash officials at the time of our controversy with management, kindly consented to give us his valuable assistance, and any of the brothers who were fortunate enough to have been at a conference where he has been present knows what it means to have him with you, for he is a general in every sense of the word, a diplomat of the first water, and above all a man who is not afraid to do his duty in any matter pertaining to the welfare of our brotherhood, and no one knows it better than the brothers of District No. 2. He took the floor and gave sterling advice in regard to what to do. We then met the superintendent of motive power on Feb. 8, accompanied by our General President. Our chairman pro tem. opened up the ball and Mr. Smith was ready to fight at every turn of the road on the three-cent proposition when it was put up to him, and flatly refused to consider it. Our General President took the cue and informed Mr. Smith, the superintendent of motive power, that it was a matter of bread and butter with the blacksmiths and helpers, and that there was no sentiment in connection with it at all, and that he would give him until Feb. 9th at 12 o'clock to get authority to settle. We then notified all points to hold themselves in readiness, which they did, and work was suspended in all shops on the system at noon promptly, with the exception of one small place where there are employed four smiths and helpers who do not understand the meaning of the words "manly man." One week passed over, and then the company made the move towards opening up negotiations. We peaceful negotiations and came to a satisfactory settlement as you will observe in the February issue of our journal, work having been suspended from the 9th to 22d, when the strike was called off, the boys being out less than two weeks—all returned to work, happy at the result. The brothers of District Council No. 2 wish it to be known from pole to pole that they are loud in their praises of our General President for the able manner in which he rendered his assistance to them in their recent difficulty with the railroad company and will stand by him first, last and all the time. And now that peace has been restored and the lion has laid down the lancet, the brothers of District Council No. 2 are going to prepare for the future. They instructed the district president to go out over the system and visit all division points where shops are located and instruct them in the manner in which the business of the district is going to be conducted. He finished up at Little Rock, March 23, and found every point ready and more than willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and push District No. 2 to the front.

It is now business in a business manner with District Council No. 2, and to all brothers who intend securing positions on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain system, it will be well for them to see that they have a paid-up due book, for just as sure as night follows day they will have

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to show their cards or travel further. The District Council dues are 25c for blacksmiths and 15c for helpers per month, which is a small amount for any man who has the common cause at heart, payable in advance. I wish to state that there are a few delinquents on the system who have promised to do the right thing, and we are waiting with patience on them, and if they are not as good as their word, this same journal will publish them to a queen's taste (for in my opinion, when a man accepts benefits he has done nothing to earn, he is as much a thief as he who deliberately steals a million dollars. Any delinquent or non-unionist who, by his refusal to square up with his craft, pays nothing to maintain it, yet takes advantage and profits by the reforms which the union inaugurates is that thief), everything is lovely and the goose hangs high—not the goose that laid the golden egg that Mr. G. W. Smith says we killed when we got our settlement.

And now I will say a few words in regard to the delegates who were elected to do battle for the system from an unprejudiced view point. I never met up with as game a bunch at any time. Sober and industrious and not afraid to pick up the gauntlet when it was thrown down to them as a challenge. They were right there in every shape, form and fashion. Two of the largest shops on the system was represented with young men; it was their first trial and I just want to say a few words for them, and that is, for young men. They are a credit to the Brotherhood at large, and are well worthy of any consideration that their locals may confer upon them in the future; and I, as District President, can cheerfully recommend them to fill any position of trust bestowed upon them. Some of the other delegates have seen actual service before and had a good idea what was coming and put on their fighting clothes for the occasion. The helpers had at the finish one who is a credit to 444. Brother Birmingham is right there, and don't forget him, boys, when you want representation; also his brother delegate Kelly, who looked after the Smiths' end of it—I mean the Blacksmiths.

And now, brothers, let us all pull together and success will crown our efforts. Be firm in the confidence reposed in us by our brother blacksmiths and helpers, and District Council No. 2 will be the banner council of the Brotherhood. In conclusion I wish to convey to our General President, James W. Kline, a hearty vote of thanks for his able assistance to the Missouri Pacific District Council No. 2.

I am yours fraternally,
JOHN REID,
District President No. 2.

FROM BERWICK LOCAL NO. 487, BERWICK, PA.

Berwick, Pa., April 19, 1907.

Editor Journal:—While it may not be of much interest to the western brothers that Berwick is one of the towns in Pennsylvania that has made one of the grandest advancements in real estate, nevertheless it will interest them to know we have every trade organized here and hope to see the day when we can invite any stranger into one of the grandest labor halls in the state. Would say No. 487 was very much pleased with Bro. W. J. Dougherty, whom Bro. Kline sent to Berwick during our recent trouble. Bro. Dougherty can always say that No. 487 was in the right in doing just what it did. We were pleased to hear in his report that No. 487 did just as he directed, and Bro. D. will always find warm hearts and hands when he comes to Berwick.

I am glad to report your humble servant was sent to the State Federation of Labor convention in Harrisburg, Pa., last month, and while there found out what the different crafts are doing in this State; but was sorry not to meet more representatives of the I. B. B. H., but did meet Bro. Backer of Sayre No. 494, who has a heart fit to be in any smith. We went to the capitol to meet the different representatives and ask them to vote for some bills in the workingmen's favor, and am glad to say they are doing all they can for us.

The capitol, which we hear so much about in the daily papers, is worth going to see, even if some one did make millions on it, and when the S. F. of F. meets there again we hope to meet more blacksmiths.

I would like to see the day when every local of the I. B. B. H. in Pennsylvania is in the State Federation and see what Pennsylvania can do in the next year. There is no reason why we should not have as much wages as our western brothers.

We are getting along very nicely with our new master mechanic, and hope we will be able to settle all trouble without any more walkouts.

I was in Pittston, Pa., last week, and the smiths are all trying to make the riffle, and I think in a short time they will be sending for a charter.

Fraternally yours,
WM. GRAHAM, Sec.

The treasury department has printed an official description of the new gold coins, apparently arguing that this is the only way the general public will ever find out what they look like.—Manchester Star.

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FROM C. W. SPRINGFORD, EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA.

April 19, 1907.

Editor Journal:—In your issue of March I noticed a letter from Bro. J. M. Riley differing with Bro. Chadwick on socialism. Now, Mr. Editor, I want to show you and your readers that Bro. Riley is wrong and certainly away off his base. In the first place, he does not thoroughly understand the logic of socialism. He says that socialism means equality, and that is the reason he does not believe in it. He probably does not want his children to have the same chance of getting an education and start in life as has that of a millionaire's sons and daughters. That, Mr. Editor, is what socialists ask for—equality of opportunity. I do not think we shall ever have what is commonly called equality in this world, for the All Wise Creator has given some more talents than others, although according to the teaching of the Bible we are all equal in His sight.

Socialists demand that every man, whether he be king or peasant, shall receive the full product of his toil, thus doing away with profit which parasites live on, and I am persuaded that it is right and just in the sight of our Creator. The system we are living under at present (which is called the capitalist system), demands all the profits that can be obtained, even if it does cause poverty and crime, and according to statistics there are 35,000 children going to school in New York alone without any breakfast.

Again, Bro. Riley tries to demonstrate by arithmetic that socialism is absurd and visionary. I would like to ask him if he thinks it was absurd to Karl Marks and thousands of others who have spent years in jail and suffered untold agony for their belief, and he will also find that these men, like Jesus of old, have been filled with love for their fellow beings and with an ardent desire to lift up mankind and place them where they will be fit to call themselves sons and daughters of our Creator. Then Bro. Riley is offended because some socialists say Jesus was a socialist. I do not think any intelligent one will go that far. We do say, though, that Jesus laid down the first lines of social gospel with the apostle James as a good second. I would like Bro. Riley to read the epistle of James, chapter V. I think he will find pure socialism there.

Then he says the socialists differ with the carpenter of Nazareth on that quotation: Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's. Mr. Editor, I can show without doubt that they do not differ. We say render into those who produce the wealth of this world the product of their labor and unto God everything that is good in the natures he has placed within us by working for the common good of all.

Then he mentions about confiscating the trusts. I do not think that is the teaching of socialism. I believe that question has not been approached yet. It is time enough to talk about that when we have a majority in the house. I think when people are intelligent enough to vote in a social government, some way will be found to overcome that difficulty. Now, Bro. Riley claims that unionism is the only panacea for the wrongs of the people. He admits that the majority of the people are suffering from wrongs inflicted on them by the system we are living under. I claim that unionism is a good thing, but only a palliative; it does not strike at the root of the evils—it only helps a few men that are unionists to get a little better pay, and yet the big, fat, greasy capitalist gets fatter all the time; therefore I say it does not strike at the root of the evil. Socialism strikes at the root; it intends to overthrow the system we are living under and usher in an industrial system whereby the people will own the trusts and the government will see that every man gets the product of his toil, and then God help the man who will not work. He will have to die, for this world does not need him. The Jews were taught ages ago that he who would not work must not eat. Now, Mr. Editor, I want to give Bro. Riley a little advice, and I hope he will not get offended. Please study the logic of socialism for yourself and not listen to every "Tom, Dick or Harry" who are what I call bread and butter socialists. I remain,

Yours for the social revolution,

C. W. SPRINGFORD.

Local 325 of the I. B. of B. and H. gave their second Grand Reception and Ball March 23d at Hod Carrier's Hall. The ball was a grand success. All the members of the local who attended had a good time and enjoyed themselves greatly, and I hope the brothers who stayed away enjoyed themselves also. It was a small hour when the band played "Home, Sweet Home." The brothers were sorry to hear the sweet strains from Prof. O'Connor's famous orchestra.—D. J. Driscoll, Sec.

The average woman makes a strenuous effort to discover her husband's faults for the purpose of hiding them from other people.—Fairfield Sun.

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FROM ATLANTA, GA.

March 26, 1907.

To the Brothers of the I. B. of B. & H.:

For the good of our order on the line of advancement of trade.

It is true that our trade has advanced wonderfully in the last few years, but stop and compare it to time, which is the fastest thing on record. Now, brothers, the point which I want to make is the advancement of our trade without any reflection on our elder brothers whatever. Our trade has gone and left some of us wondering which way it went.

Go back to the time when we went at the business. Why, the best men could hardly hold a job this day and time. I may be wrong, but I believe that one man is doing as much work today as two men did twenty-five years ago. Now, brothers, be careful or our young men will be having us take a back seat.

I saw a few days ago on one of our best streets an old house that had been built a long time, but at this advanced age the ground on which it stood is too valuable for it to remain there.

Now, brothers, the removal of this old house presents to me a picture of ourselves. If this be true, it is but a short while until some of us will have to sidetrack for a faster train. Therefore, brothers, you can see at once that I believe that we are doing too much work per man.

Now, what will we do—continue to ride on this fast train? Or had we better try to put on brakes? On the other hand, I will admit that our pay is better than it has been, but even now there is such a thing as over-earning our pay at the present.

J. A. DENSON,
20 Doane Street.

FROM MEMPHIS, TENN.

April 8, 1907.

Editor Journal:—I would like to let our brothers and readers of the Journal know what we are doing in Memphis. Ever since we reorganized old No. 2, about five years ago, we have done some good work and have gained in membership until we now have 52 members, all blacksmiths, for we have negro helpers in this part of the country. No blacksmith need apply for a job here unless he is a union man. Our meetings are well attended; very few ever miss a meeting. Last month we had our annual smoker, and several of the brothers made interesting talks. President Whitehead was the toastmaster of the occasion and made an address that was enjoyed by all present. Brother Campadonica also made an interesting talk. Refreshments were then served and all had a good time. On the 22d of March, General President Kline paid us a visit. We had an open meeting that night and a large crowd was there. Borther Kline addressed the brothers in an able manner, giving them some good advice. The next day we entertained him by showing him our beautiful city.

Fraternally yours,
D. C. TUCKER,
Fourth Vice-President.

From Chatham Local No. 11.

By H. D. WALSH

Editor Journal: In reading over the correspondence in the April Journal, I notice where several of the locals have advanced their dues to $1.00 per month. Well, I think this is a step in the right direction, and all locals should follow suit, from the fact that if the benefit a member receives from his local is not worth $1.00 per month he had better give up his card and go *where they have no unions.*

At our coming convention it will be one of the duties of that body, I might say one of the most important, to advance the Grand Lodge dues as the present price of 25c is entirely too small. Our organization has made such great strides in the last year that it is almost impossible to supply its needs with the present income. The country should be divided up into districts and every district should have an executive head with full power to settle all district troubles, but with our present income this is impossible, so we will have to grin and bear it until we remedy the evil.

I know all the locals through the south that Bro. Powlesland has visited will bear me out in saying that he has done good work where there was any to do; we have all felt the good effects of his whirlwind visit to the land of sunshine and flowers. Even the stately magnolia in all its beauty bids him welcome to the land that gave birth to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers where it was tenderly nursed and cared for until it changed its abode to a distant city it has traveled the length and breadth of our land. It has wended its way to far off Honolulu where it lies nestled on the bosom of the sun kissed Pacific. Nor has the cold and biting winds of British Columbia or the finer laden breezes of the Isthmus retarded its progress or turned back its bold footsteps. But some say we hope that this child of the south land will return to the land of its birth, and once again look upon the old homestead and its childhood surroundings and

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with its beauty and strength smooth back the lines of care that time has placed on the brow of its aged parents or if needs be sing a requiem o'er their graves.

552 Gordon St. E.

Savannah, Ga.

FROM IRON CITY LOCAL NO. 9.

Birmingham, Ala., April 22, 1907.

Editor Journal:—Iron City Local No. 9's Easter Monday Ball was a success, both socially and financially, and there are now rumors in the air of a mid-summer picnic.

We notice that hot weather is approaching by the number of road agents beginning to travel. I would suggest to our traveling brothers, or birds of passage, that, considering the general good times, it does not create a good impression to hit a strange town and a strange brother with empty pockets.

Be mindful of your own and your fraternal brotherhood's respect.

Fraternally yours,

O. T. BECKLEY.

Strike still on at Allis Chalmers. Govern yourself Accordingly.

Lockout still continues at Finkle & Sons, Chicago.

There are many kinds of "memory methods," but no one has ever invented a scheme which will help a man forget.

If any man were half as good as he knows how, he would be twice as good as he is.

Most men flatter themselves that they cannot be fooled by their fellows, but they are fooling themselves by supposing that they can fool others.

It is a most difficult task to drag to its destruction a beast of the field, but it is sometimes a hopeless undertaking to attempt to rescue a human being.

Reputation is what others give us. Character is what we give ourselves.

Some men are trying hard to get rid of sins. They will never succeed until they conquer sin.

We are punished not so much for our sin, as by our sin.

The devil never taunts the man of whom he is sure.

Most men are sorry not because they have sinned, but because of the result of their sin.—Stelzle.

The best war—to war against one's weakness.

AN IMPOVERISHING PROSPERITY.

A remarkably suggestive editorial review of our "unprecedented prosperity" appears in Moody's Magazine for December. From such a source the conclusion is startling that the working classes are really not sharing in this prosperity, notwithstanding the higher wages that prevail. Higher wages are attributed to the depreciating value of gold. During the past eight or ten years, says Moody's, the average rise in wages has been about 20 per cent. This means, continues the editor, "that whereas $1.40 is now required to buy what $1 bought in 1896, the average workman has only $1.20 with which to purchase what sells for $1.40." That candid statement is followed out in detail.

As there are about 30,000,000 workers in this country, receiving an average of about $600 each per year, the total wage bill amounts to about $18.000,000,000. If this is 120 per cent of what the same earners would have received in 1896, they would then have received $15,000,000,000. But to buy what they could then have bought with $15,000,000,000, wage earners today would have to have $21,000,000,000. Hence the difference between what our wage earners actually get and what they should get, on the 1896 basis, is $3,000,000,000 a year. This amount represents, approximately, the "rake-off" that must go to somebody. It is the price our workers and consumers are paying for the kind of prosperity that we see on all sides. As to who gets it we will not undertake to say, though we have some suspicions. The main fact is that this vast amount, through a price-and-wage juggle for which nobody in particular is to blame, is yearly extracted from the pockets of our workers and spenders.—The Public.

"Before we were married," she complained, "you always engaged a cab when you took me anywhere. Now you think the street car is good enough for me."

"No, my darling, I don't think the street car is good enough for you. It's because I'm so proud of you. In a cab you wouldn't be seen by nobody, while I can show you off to so many people by taking you in a street car."

"You dear! Forgive me if I gave you pain in saying what I did."

We wish to apologize to Middletown Local No. 289 for the non-appearance of their resolutions of condolence recently sent in. In our hurry with other matters, it was overlooked. It appears on page 52.

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Executive Committee, Frisco System

Top row left to right—J. F. Turley, M. J. Leonard, Joe Smith. Middle row—P. F. Schelling, M. F. Brady, P. J. Kehoe. Bottom row—Wm. Powell, Frank Whaley, Robert Kranefield.

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Arbitration in Labor Disputes

Address delivered by Mr. Herman Ridder, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at Mr. Andrew Carnegie's residence, Friday evening, April 5, before the National Civic Federation, but owing to Mr. Ridder's inability to be present his son, Mr. Bernard H. Ridder, read the following paper, which was prepared with the kindly assistance of Mr. John Norris:

Arbitration has secured industrial peace for 200 members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, employing four-fifths of all newspaper labor. In six years there has not been a strike or cessation of work in any of the Union composing rooms of our association. There has not been a single disagreement which has not been amicably adjusted. We are glad to report that agreements just signed provide for a continuance of that happy condition for an additional period of five years. Neither employer nor employe has been subjected to the wasting effects of warfare; both sides have been gainers. The publishers are paying higher wages. The unions are treating the publishers with greater respect, greater caution, greater justice. Both sides are pleased. Our principal gain is not in the troubles we have settled, but in those we have prevented. Our labor commissioner reported that the past year had been the most quiet one of our history. There had been steady improvement of labor conditions and an increase of peaceful methods. We know of no other combination of employers which has succeeded in perfecting a great pact with the labor unions and in maintaining entirely satisfactory relations. The probable explanation of this outcome and our good fortune in the matter lies in the fact that our employes are more intelligent than any other grade of labor and are more appreciative of what is right. These unions take pride, not in the number of strikes they have ordered in newspaper offices, but in the number of days' work they have provided for their members, and in the fact that they have in their ranks many skilled men to whom employers pay more than the scale to retain their services. These unions pride themselves that their word is their bond and that their treasuries and authority are behind their agreements.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association is a voluntary organization of 270 papers, covering every considerable city of the Union. It has no power to compel any member to act, outside of his own volition. We employ compositors, stereotypers and mailers who work under our International Typographical Union agreement. We employ pressmen who work under our agreement with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. We employ photo-engravers who work under an agreement with the International Photo Engravers' Union. These national agreements with labor organizations are not labor contracts. They simply provide a way by which each individual publisher may secure arbitration without interruption to his business, the national labor organization with which the contract is made by each publisher, guaranteeing the performance of all its contracts by unions under its jurisdiction; in other words, it underwrites local arrangements. Those agreements have stood the practical test of time and of wide application under an extreme range of conditions. They are workable.

At the outset, we recognized labor unions. We dealt with labor representatives, realizing that when we did so we ceased to recognize the individual, but in doing so we increased the responsibility of the union and the union admitted its obligation. We accepted the closed shop. We substantially accepted the eight-hour day. We assumed that arbitration is possible only when the parties in dispute approach the question in a fair and conciliatory way. We had interests in common and we dealt on the basis that we were not members of hostile classes. We have not wrangled over trifles. We have explained our relative positions and have avoided many difficulties which arise from haughtiness. We have studied patience. We knew that the labor question was full of complications, and that the leaders of the union must exercise great patience and tact in controlling the men who elect them to office. We started out to promote a better understanding between the association and our employes. We established a labor bureau and elected a commissioner with manifold duties. He assisted in settling labor disputes. He worked to secure the appointment of joint national arbitration committees for the adjustment of labor troubles that could not otherwise be settled. He obtained data upon all subjects pertaining to the mechanical work of newspapers. Publishers were thereby equipped to deal intelligently with the unions. We cultivated

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friendly relations with the organized wage earners. Our commissioner attended their conventions and addressed them. He did so every year. Their presidents came to our conventions annually and talked to us. They send to our commissioner regularly the proceedings of their conventions, the copies of their official organ and their reports. Our dealings have been marked with courtesy, promptness and fairness. Disagreements have occurred and diametrically opposite views have been held, but we have always managed to arrive at some sort of understanding which, while not altogether satisfactory, has prevented friction and trouble.

The first contract became effective May 1, 1901. It was a tentative agreement with the International Typographical Union for one year to settle differences arising from existing contracts. At the end of that period we entered into a second agreement for a term of five years, adding an important provision for the arbitration of wages and hours in new scales. In the settlement of each dispute we arranged to try, first, conciliation, then local arbitration, and, finally, national arbitration. It is gratifying to report that more than half of the new scales were settled by conciliation.

Our third agreement, which begins May 1, 1907, and continues for five years, covers wages, hours and working conditions. In it we have attempted a radical departure, new at least on this side of the ocean, though we understand it has been tried successfully in England. We are doing away with the third man in arbitration. We think it is an advance step. Usually, the third man has been unfamiliar with the publishing business. His decision has been more or less of a compromise, and it has been described as a "hit or miss" affair. The tendency of arbitration with the third man is toward a compromise, but without any definite or established principle. We have aimed at the perfect equality of both sides in the settlement of any controversy that might arise, the final judgment to be rendered by three representatives of each national body. If this new arrangement meets our requirements, then we will have brought the settlement of industrial disputes to an ideal plane.

In working out the amicable adjustment of our differences we encountered in 1903 a difficulty because we did not have a code of procédure which would guide and govern arbitrators in passing upon questions. Ultimately a draft was formulated and adopted which facilitated work and minimized the occasion for disputes. Later on we were confronted by the advocates of the sympathetic strike. It was contended that our contract could not prevail if a newspaper had a dispute with a union that was affiliated with those under agreement. When this position was taken by the unions we refused to make any agreement to do other than pay the scale, and because of our firmness in that respect the sympathetic strike idea was abandoned.

It is true that under arbitration neither side has obtained what it thought it was entitled to receive, but we have maintained friendly relations at all times. We have produced our newspapers without interruption, and our employes have had the opportunity to work uninterrupted by strike or lock-out. The recognition of the principle of arbitration has tended to increase the stability of investment in newspaper property. Its chief value has been the means it afforded us for the settlement of minor contentions which formerly caused infinite trouble, often leading to destruction of property, enormous losses of wages and the engendering of passion. Our payments for the maintenance of our special standing committee have been payments for industrial insurance, just as we pay for fire and accident insurance.

We look forward to the day when the unions will realize that all union men should be proficient in their work and of good moral character in order that publishers may not want other than union men.

CONDITIONS INCOMPATIBLE WITH AUTHORSHIP.

They tell us that poverty's needed to bring
A poet his true inspiration;
That hunger assists when you're anxious to sing
A song that will startle the nation.
And so it occurs that all things truly great
Escape when I struggle to think 'em,
Because 'tis my very unfortunate fate
To be cursed with a moderate income.

'Tis also declared that the muse comes by stealth,
Like an angel to comfort and serve us
When we readily fall into delicate health
And our tempers are high-strung and nervous.
All useless, alas, is the pie that I eat—
'Tis mournful beyond any question—
I ne'er devise things that are lofty or sweet
Because I can't get indigestion.

—Washington Star.

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President of Manufacturers' Association Makes Concession

Leaders in the labor movement in this country have good reason to be pleased at the stand taken by James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, at a recent meeting of the National Metal Trades' Association in Boston.

Mr. Van Cleave has no sympathy with the Parry crowd, which will not concede to labor the right which they claim for themselves—the right to organize. The new president of the Manufacturers' Association says:

"Labor has as large an incentive and also as large a right to concentrate as has capital, and capital must concede this right. At the same time employers must aid in educating the workers, morally as well as intellectually, so that they will choose better officers than many of the grafters with whom they have been afflicted in recent years. Let us have peace between workers and employers on a basis of the recognition, fully and frankly, of the rights and duties of each."

Organized labor, Mr. Van Cleave will find, is ready to meet him more than half way, if necessary, to establish friendly relations between capital and labor. In reference to the "grafters" whom Mr. Van Cleave speaks of, by all means, if any exist among the leaders in the labor movement, get rid of them. We venture to say that no labor organization knowingly retains as a leader or organizer any man who is unworthy of the position. To be sure, dishonest men get into places of trust everywhere—in political circles, in the banks, and, we might add, in the councils of organized employers as well as organized employes. But, when discovered, they generally are retired to private life.

The man who knows nothing about the labor question really believes that the labor leaders are little kings in their own territory, and that, if some high-salaried officer says "Strike," down go the shovels and picks, the hammers and the saws, and out they go like a flock of sheep following their leader.

The labor union is the most democratic organization known to history. The famous "walking delegate," whom prejudiced people have told us so much about that is not true, is a servant of the organization from which he gets his money, and, to his credit be it said, he is more apt to be honest and conscientious in the discharge of his duties than the average political officeholder.

However, it is a matter for congratulation all around when the successor of the impossible Parry voices sentiments which organized labor cheerfully subscribes to.

Mr. Van Cleave says employers should help educate the employes. Good; we subscribe to that sentiment also. No man is so well educated that he cannot stand a little bit more. Now that organized labor has taught capital a few things, including the advantage of organization itself, it would be no more than fair that capital reciprocate and teach labor a few things.—Michigan Union Advocate.

THE JAPANESE EXCLUSION ACT.

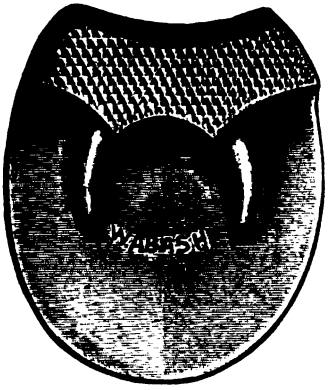
Section one, of the new emigration law raises the head tax to four dollars. It also contains the provision designed to restrict the immigration of Japanese coolies to-wit:

Provided further, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go into any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

Sections 4, 5, 6 and the following, reenact the existing provisions of the contract labor laws with certain minor modifications.

Little by little and day by day
Labor is ever winning its way.
From the depths of slavery in the past
It has risen until it can see at last
The dawn sublime
Of the better time
That will break o'er the night of greed and crime,
When every throne
Has been outgrown,
And the toilers have come to claim their own.

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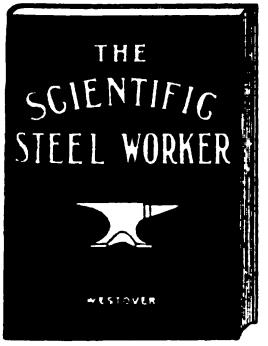
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The author is one of America's best steel workers, has worked at the anvil and hardening furnace for seventeen years, has hardened and tempered tools of all sizes and descriptions, and worked up tons of steel into tools of all kinds; is a member of Local No. 83, I. B. of B. & H., and guarantees the book to be correct and to please every purchaser. If you buy the book and are not satisfied with it, send it back and your money will be returned.

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are made every year in the book business. Every family, rich or poor, must have books. During the last few years, $7,500,000.00 have been expended for Modern Eloquence, $12,000,000.00 for Stoddard's Lectures, $21,000,000.00 for the Century Dictionary, and the tremendous sum of $44,000,000.00, covering over half a million sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica. These books were sold by subscription in American homes and sales are still going on.

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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

Mrs. Charles Tonner.

At a regular meeting of East St. Louis Local No. 159, I. B. of B. and H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the creator of all things and ruler af the universe, to enter the home of our brother and fellow-workman, Chas. Tonner, and remove by death his beloved wife; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to our brother in this the hour of his distress, and trust that God will give him strength to bear this great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

A. J. NAUGHTON,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
WM. ROBERTSON,
Committee.

Father Owen.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 124, the following preamble and resolutions upon the demise of the venerable father of Brother Albert Owen, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the venerable father of our esteemed fellow-workman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heart-felt sympathy to our secretary, Brother Albert Owen, who has suffered the loss of his beloved father at the hands of the grim reaper, Death, who silently entered his home, leaving vacant forever the chair once occupied by him.

Resolved, That we do all in our power to convince our brother of our sympathy by every act and effort on our part.

Resolved, That we belive that his father and our friend is not dead, and that the essential part can never die, even if our faith did not assure us that somewhere in a more congenial environment his strenuous and tender spirit continues its immortal journey of development, we still should recognize that the true and courageous life that he lived and the true doctrine that he taught, and in the heroic devotion of his death, contribute to the progress and happiness of mankind that shall awaken appreciation and gratitude among his remote friends and generations, and continue to be potent and beneficent for ages, even after printed memorials are utterly destroyed.

Resolved, That we should strive to be more like him in his kindness toward our fellow associates and that we shall be ready as he was to meet Death when it comes to each of us, as it comes many times without a moment's warning. Be it further

Resolved, That Brother Owen be presented with a copy of these resolutions, and that they be spread on the minutes and one sent to our Journal or publication.

GEORGE SCHERF,
J. W. SHAUGHNESSY,
G. C. WETSON,
Committee.

Patrick J. Fitzgerald.

It is our painful duty to report the death of our most worthy brother, Patrick J. Fitzgerald, who was so seriously injured by the explosion of gas in the furnace upon which he was working. He was fatally burned and died in great agony in a short time. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely death. The sympathies of Local No. 344, as well as those of the entire Brotherhood, are tendered the bereaved family.

A. R. ANDERSON.

Louis Cardeau.

At a regular meeting of St. Paul Union No. 43, I. B. of B. and H., held March 19, 1907, the following preamble resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our Bro. and workman, Louis Cardeau, of St. Paul, Minn.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Paul Union No. 43, I. B. of B. & H., extend to our late brother's family our most sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and hope that the Most Merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss. Be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and that these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and that a copy of same be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to the Blacksmith's Journal for publication.

J. J. LYNCH,
WM. TREATHAWAY,
A. O. ANDERSON.
Committee.

John Burke.

At a meeting of Homestead Local No. 325, held on March 23d, 1907, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinate wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow workman, John Burke, who died in Chicago, March 23, 1907, after a brief illness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and hope that the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, that we commend them for comfort and consolation to Him who rules and governs all things and who doeth all things well, for He hath given and He hath taken away; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local and that a copy be presented to the brother's family and also that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN FRANCIS,
JOHN NELSON,
JOHN HASKINS,
Committee.

D. J. DRISCOLD, Sec.

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Joseph Hencal.

At the last regular meeting of the Blacksmith Helpers' Union No. 182 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the ruler of the universe, to take from our midst in a most tragic manner our beloved brother, Joseph Hencal, of Parlor City Local No. 182, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 182, extend to the relatives of our late brother our sincerest sympathy in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Union as a tribute of respect to our departed brother, and that our charter remain draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our late brother, also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

FR. SHIMEK,
J. H. CERAIG,
W. F. CHARIPAR,
Committee.

Arthur Kargo.

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 301, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our fellow member, Brother Arthur Kargo; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

P. J. OWENS,
WM. KANE,
MICHAEL SHEA,
Committee.

Mrs. W. D. Whitehead.

At our last meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved mother of our esteemed fellow-member, Bro. W. D. Whitehead; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heart-felt sympathy to our bereaved brother and his family and trust our Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local, and that a copy be presented to the brother's family, and also that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. W. KELLER,
D. C. TUCKER,
CHAS. SNYDER,
Committee.

Mrs. Wm. H. Brown.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 289, of Middletown, N. Y., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed fellow-member, Brother William H. Brown; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother, and trust that the Most Merciful Father will give him strength to bear his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

WM. H. FUNNELL,
PETER FLYNN,
JAS. J. McGARVEY,
Committee.

John Desmond.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 174, the the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-member, John Desmond; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heart-felt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be now draped in mourning and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the family, and also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

JOSEPH KENNEDY,
JOHN FEENEY,
C. J. TOOMEY,
Committee.

Luella May Blanchett.

Dear Brother Blanchett:—We all realize how impossible it is to silence your grief with words. The heart pleads for utterance in tears and let it speak thus. We all bow in sorrow at the taking of your little one, Luella May, feeling that while the ripened fruit may be gathered, it seems cruel that the bud should be taken before it has even had an opportunity to bud and unfold its blossoms. In the ways of kind nature this is perhaps best, and in the taking from your arms this little one, we must try and accept the cross and bear it, believing that the bud will yet blossom and bear fruit in the angel land whither the spirit of this pure child has so early flown. Sincerely yours,

WM. McDONALD,
J. E. DOHERTY,
I. M. HIND,
Committee.

Mrs. L. S. Fisher.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 174, of Sacremento, Cal., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother craftsman, L. S. Fisher; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heart-felt sympathy to our sorrowing brother, and trust that the Most Merciful Father will give him strength to bear his sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local and that a copy be presented to the brother and also be published in our Journal.

M. MULLENY,
WM. LOVELL,
S. S. McDONALD,
Committee.

God in His Mercy gives and takes
Not as we will, but for our sakes.

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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers, Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers and Executive Board.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon building, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. J. WERNER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

P. H. CUMMINS, First General Vice President, 42 McDonnell st., Amsterdam, New York.

ANDREW CARMICHAEL, Second Vice President, 493 Spence st., Winnipeg, Man.

J. J. HENRY, Third Vice President, 346 Fuller st., St. Paul, Minn.

D. C. TUCKER, Fourth Vice President, 491 Alabama St., Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN J. MOCKLER, Fifth Vice President (Reserve, Farm and Ravine aves., Webster Grove, Mo.

CHARLES HART, Sixth Vice President, (Reserve), 319 Washington st., Paducah, Ky.

General Board of Trustees.

W. J. DOUGHERTY, 462 Genesee st., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. J. HIGGINS, 13 Hayes st., Danville, Ill.

CHAS. BINGER, 740 N. Fairfield ave., Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., E. Olson, 773 W. 21st st., Chicago; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave., Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, John Reid, No. 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; sec., J. Turley, 535 W. Walnut st., Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, James C. Jennings, 2598 118th Place; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., R. R. Robertson, Kern City, Kern Co.; secretary, Thomas Rust, 918 K. st., Sacramento, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox, 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee, Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, D. L. Miller, Clifton Forge, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 119 E. Anderson st., Knoxville, Tenn.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbanaave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 603 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec., Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., F. H. Turner, 257 Louis st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller, st., San Francisco; sec., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st., Oakland, Cal. Business agent's office 314 14th st., Oakland, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman, Jackson, Tenn.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

District Councils.

29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec. Business agent, Mr. Jake Segal, room 10, St. James st., Montreal, Quebec.

30 ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—Pres., J. H. Chancy, 49 Remshart st., Waycross, Ga.; sec. H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st., E. Savarwah, Ga.

31 ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Federation hall. President, W. R. Golden, 241 Fulton st; secretary, C. M. Keister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. President, Wm. D. Whitehead 509 Walker ave.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

4 ANNISTON LOCAL—Pres., F. W. Bieser, 150 Virginia st.; sec., Bruce Gardner, 115 E. 14th st., Armiston, Ala.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., F. W. Bieser, E. 2d ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesday at Folmer's hall. Pres., E. M. Lewis; 330 Indiana ave.; sec., John A. Shepherd 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., R. L. Humphries, sec., E. M. Simpson Selma P. O., Va.,

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 4th ave. and 19th street. President, Carl Lind, ave. G, bet. 10th and 11th sts.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitaker sts. President, J. M. Murrin, 111 E. Broad st.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, L. Donavan, 2352 S. 18th st.; secretary, N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., Wm. P. Carroll, cor. Reid Chappel; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 18 9th ave., 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Frank Diske, Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, cor. 2d and Scott sts. Pres., J. B. Fair, 100 Boker st.; sec., C. O. Scherer, 1308 W. 2d st., Little Rock, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; secretary, W. A. Beer, 2009 Conmon st., Houston, Tex.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Mondays in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., T. Winklepleck, 1712 7th ave.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill s.s.; Pres., John Denton, 390½ Morrison st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. President, Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel st.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; sec., Luther W. Lutes, Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, S. E Green, 682 Dale st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 928 Randolph st., St. Paul Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall. cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, Frand Briady; sec., Chas. M. Hender, 1910 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Nerwood st., S.E. President, Otto Brown; secretary, Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainard, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets third Tuesdays at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 509 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, 1202 E. 10th st.; sec. O. M. Brown, 1311 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Lobor hall. Pres., J. J. Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, 312 Abe st., Joliet, Ill.

60 FLINT HILL—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor hall, Main and Jefferson sts. President, J. J.Roth, W. Burlington; sec., J. P. Hein, 255 S. 10th st., Burlington, Ia.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellows hall. President, J. R. Robertson; sec., F. E. Turner, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, P. J. O'Brien, 1401 Park ave.; sec., J. H. Beattie, 350 Maple st., Shrevesport, La.

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63 MEADVILLE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, on Water st. President, A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; secretary, W. Whitworth, 1153 S. Main st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries, 810 S. Washington st.; secretary, Alonzo Rowe, lock box 406, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at McDermott's hall. Pres., Rudolph Shutzman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, P. J. Kehoe. 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. President, Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, General delivery, Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave.; secretary, J. W. Proctor, 1340 South st,. Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago. Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Alexander's hall. 38th and 6th sts. President, James Chinstrand, 212½ Wash. ave. S.; secretary, C. B. Rose, 2505 Central ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

74 MISSING LINK—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 102 Chestnut st. Pres., E. J. Ward, box 925; Sec., Thos. H. Slater, box 925, Kent, O.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. Pres., Robt. Bullock, 012½ 33d st.; secretary, Thos. Kelly, 3614½ Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave.; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of P. hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edward Christman, 810 W. Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 W. Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

81 ELKHART — Meets fourth Thursdays at 329 Main st. President, M. S. Guipe, 500 Harrison st.; sec., Victor Danielson, 619 Oakland ave., Elkhart, Ind.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., Fred E. Reed, Jr., 1718 3d ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1911 3rd ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., H. R. Head, 806 W. Main st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts., Pres., C. W. Austin, 918 N. Willow st.; secretary, C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 813 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets 2d Saturdays at K. of P. hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, H. E. Behymer, 1105 E. Bonie st., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, 209 Bryan st. Pres., Matt Avery, 409 S. Calhoun st.; secretary, Chas. A. Vinsant, 1309 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., J. Gemmel, 15723 Finch ave.; sec., H. Katzman, 15523 Center ave., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. President, A. Artus, 1635 Washington st.; sec., Frank Schaefer, 1473 Elm st., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st Pres., J. J. Jasinski, 1216 Tecumseh st.; sec., Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Central Labor Council Hall, cor. 8th and Broadway. Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Campbell st.; sec., W. L. Weitz, 1160 E. 24th st., Oakland, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres.. John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec.. Hunter C. Ware, 510 N. ave., Barton Heights, Va.

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107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall, Pres., James Holliday, 1627 H. st.; sec., Ralph Mathes, 803 Col. ave., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Phillip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary George C. Streit, 211 N. Baker st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 Willows Central, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., T. J. Gerhard, 180 Balback st.; Sec., L. Crippe, Rural No. 6, Box 66, San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Slantley Stortz, 41 Beck st.. Baffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 317 Franklin ave; sec., E. E. Apple, 72 Columbia st., Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., H. E. Kline, 251 Jos Campaw ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., A. H. Martain, 941 N. Harrison ave.; secretary, W. F. Stone, 340 N. Arthur st., Pocatello Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets every Wednesday at Cook's hall, Schroeber st. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., G. W. Hughes, 422 W. 25th st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave,; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Adam Weiner, 1036 Central ave.; secretary, Wm. L. Phillips, 68 W. 2d st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres,, Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE — Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Union hall. President. J. E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President. Frank Beecher, 213 Reed st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 14th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Edward J. O'Connor. 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentiz Place, Prentis ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st.; secretary, A. W. Withrow, 24 Ontario st., Hornell City, N.Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, H. Holford, 600 Williams ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres., H. V. Druin; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Sheffelbino hall. Pres., James Alton, 1607 N. Elm st.; sec., Chris Edwards, 1303 N. Michigan st., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. J. Davis, 264 Vallette st.; sec., Walter H. Lahnsen, 338 Bellville st., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., J. R. Miller, 2215 Beale ave.; sec., Geo. Callan 2607 Oak ave,, Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS — Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Chas. C. Pires, 505 Sandusky st., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., A. J. Naughton, 919 S. 13th st.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1156 W. 2d st.; sec., R. C. Stamper, 33 Prattel st., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

163 HAVELOCK—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 130 S. 11th st. Pres., Nels Hawkinson; sec., R. O. Wagner, Havelock, Neb.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; sec., D. E. McGrath, 98 Hinckley, st., Bay State, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. President, Ebert Berkinst, 933 W. 6th st.; sec., R. C. Brown, 57 Green st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally, 2374 Bryant st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2715 22dst., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., J. J. Hampton; sec., R. E. Cromer, 24 S. Holt st., Montgomery, Ala.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., James E. Doherty, 2114 10th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.— Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 905 N. Main st.; sec., F. G. Moore, 417 Clark ave., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, H. C. Gent; sec., N. C. Schmidt, 601 Forest ave., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. R. Robison; sec., Louis Bosley, 1107 N. st., Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., E. M. Worthington, 1508 Linden st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 1415 W. Grand ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Adalade Building, 186 Smith st. Pres., Alburtus Hillyer, Cataret, N. J.; secretary, Joseph Arsenault, 241 Front st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Gensee st., Auburn, N. Y.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., W. B. Clapp, 808 Park st.; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington st., Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, Joseph Atholf, 401 S. Grove st.; sec., Walter Hendricks, 714 W. Hutson st., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., S. D. Knox, 408 E. Trail st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Oak Hill hall. Pres., C. E. Smith, 409 E. 7th st.; secretary, W. R. Goodard, 1322 Grand View, Portsmouth, Ohio.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, C. Luttener, 515 Erie street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

203 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. T. Hutchens, 1228 Jackson st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 824 Clark st., Paducah, Ky.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Chas. Ballweber, 7540 Adams ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

208 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Elias Lambert, 210 E. Spruce st.; sec., Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sundays at 45 Eliot st. President, Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; secretary, James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., J. E. McLindon, 3823 South st., Meridian, Miss.

211 BLUEFIELD—Meets every Thursday night at 4 Park st. Pres., J. Garrett; sec., M. Cruey, Bluefield, W. Va.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., N. W. Bradberry 125 South ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Spokane; Secretary, F. E. West, 2122 E. Providence ave., Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., Wm. Spiller, 130 College ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., Gust Kruger; secretary, James Ross, 2215 Boylston ave., N. Seattle, Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Harry Clark, High st.; sec. James Carlisle, Campello, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. of L. Hall. President, Jacob Hausbach; secretary, Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joseph McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.

228 GALION. — Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Martin's hall, cor. Iberville and Exchange alley. President. Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st., New Orleans; sec., I. Mc Cracken, 720 Munez st., Algiers, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 222 State st.; President. C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; secretary, J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 3d Wednesdays at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., M. Maloney; sec., J. H. Saager, Sparks, Nev.

232 DECATUR—

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st. S.; sec., Fred W. Sewell, box 361, Great Falls, Mont.

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234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thos. Heddle, 17 Frederick st.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge, 204 E. 4th st.; sec. A. Davis, 604 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. Presi- A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Mortimer Sammins, 112 Granger st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casazza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., J. J. Jones, 1418 Park av.' Chicago Heights, Ill.

241 QUEEN CITY —Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 931 Dale st.; secretary, P. F. Schilling, 2049 Springfield ave., Springfield, Mo.

242 GOOD WILL—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Corneal and Elm sts. Pres., Arthur Lambert, 89 Linden st.; sec., J. W. Lyons, 60 Elm st., Ludlow, Ky.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; secretary, E. A. Merryman, % box N., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec.. Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT —Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall. President, J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; sec., S. Spieldenne, 753 Madison st., Conneaut, Ohio.

246 CHICO—Meets every Monday. Pres., Geo. S. Jeffery; sec., Henry F. Ackzian, Chico, Cal.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C E. Craig. 311 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox, box 248, Spencer, N. C.; sec., W. A. Smith, 511 E. Henderson st., Salisbury, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., J. W. Engelhart; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

250 STEEL—Pres., Elzear Pilon, 46 Vinet st.; sec., William H. Gibbs, 93 Rielle ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

251 McCOMB CITY —Meets second and fourth Mondays at F. C. Harrington's residence. President, Ewell Doggett; secretary, F. C. Harrington box 374, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., I. J. Stoker; sec., T. M. Dossett, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., R. H. Faulkner, 1105 South st.; sec., Wm. White, 700 Overton st., Nashville Tenn.

254 RHODE ISLAND BOLT AND NUT MAKERS — Pres., Joseph Middleton 124 Ivy st. E.; secretary, John Donahue, 88 Dunnell ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

255 FLINT ROCK —Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

256 PIKES PEAK—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., W. M. Jones, 15 S. 3d st.; sec., James McGrady. 420 Grand ave., Colorado City, Colo.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec.. W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

260 WM. McKINLEY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at U. M. W. hall.; Pres., Peter Zuppert,; sec., Harry Griffiths, Minersville, Pa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. President, Cleveland L. Collier, 240 Wiley ave.; sec., C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer. 1365 Missouri st., Pittsburg, Pa.

264 PIONEER CITY—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Browns hall, cor. Salem and Carbondale ave. President. Thos. F. Coleman, 222 Dundaff st.; sec., Henry Chapman, 139 Washington St., Carbondale, Penn.

265 UNION—Meets 3d Saturdays of month at 109 N. Pine st. Pres., H. A. Showers. 605 Prairie st.; sec., A. P. Anderson, 510 N. Cedar st., Creston, Iowa,

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnall, 9 East st.; sec., Michael Harney, East Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred H. Muchow, 3419 Gass ave., Alleghany, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second and last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble, box, 504; sec., F. L. Van Antwerp, box 1098, Susquehanna, Pa.

270 QUEEN CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas., Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Sueier, 412 McClelland ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Haas Bros.' hall, cor. Wood, Hope and Sprigg sts. President. J. H. Reed; sec L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Empire hall, Cor. Main and St. Catherine sts. President, Joseph Breto, 1765 E. St. Catherine st.; secretary, Alex Bowie, 1166 Demontogry st., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

275 MARION—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., A. G. Kimball, Marion, Ill.

277 LIVINGSTON — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall. Pres., Clyde Palmer; sec.. Harry Kearns, box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

280 OSWEGO SPRING FITTERS HELPERS—Pres., John Kelly, 1 W. 8th st.; secretary, Maurice Whalon, 142 W. Schuyler st., Oswego, N. Y.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Sidney Mitchell, box 1473, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

282 GREENVILLE — Sec.. J. R. Mayhugh, Greenville, Ky.

287 GALETON—

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

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289 **MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.; sec., Wm. H. Tunnell, 100 Cottage st., Middletown, N. Y.**

290 SPRINGFIELD — President, Williard F. Schriver; secretary, James McManus, 304 Harrison st., Springfield, Ohio.

291 **RATON—Meets second and fourth Mondays at President's residence. Pres., Robt. Wilburn, 225 N. 3d st.; secretary, John C. Soale, box 635, Raton, New Mexico.**

292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec.. Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 **HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at 107 Veto st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.: sec., Eugene Gallagher, 923 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.**

294 **KAUKAUNA.—Meets every 4th Tuesdays, at Catholic O. F. Hall. President, John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 225, S. Kaukauna, Wis.**

295 **HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Redman's hall, High st.; Pres.. W. R. Pierce; secretary, Elmer, Bailey, box 206, Horton, Kan.**

296 COLLEGE CITY—Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Acadomey st.; sec., H. E. Sutton, 407 Marshall place, Galesburg, Ill.

297 **ROCK CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.**

298 GRAND TRUNK—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at White's hall, cor. Richmond and Wellington sts. Pres., Samuel Day, 94 Lebie st.; sec., Alex Maclean, 156 Congregation st., Montreal, Can.

299 **JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 282 27th st.; secretary, Albert G. Reese Jr., 211 Tracy ave., Ogden, Utah.**

300 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.— Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.**

301 **UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Wm. H. McGiovern, 73 28th st., Milwaukee, Wis.**

302 PROVIDENCE B. S. & H. — Pres., Wm. Durkis, 635 Harris ave.; sec., Hugh Welshman, 60 Davis st., Providence, R. I.

303 **MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.**

309 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 287 149 st.; sec.. W. L. Williams, 14628 Vincennes Road, Harvey, Ill.**

316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 312 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 282 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.**

317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., A. Birch, 2729 Osceola st., St. Louis, Mo.**

319 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Edward Dundas, 1336 Granville st.; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.**

323 **WALSH —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. Pres., Joseph Hanley, 4832 Wentworth ave.; sec., Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.**

324 **CENTRAL—Meets first and second Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Patrick Gorman 1901 Augusta st.; secretary, John Bradley, 2491 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.**

325 **HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Wm. Coughlin, 724 Taylor st.; secretary, D. J. Driscoll, 184 S. Green st., Chicago. Ill.**

326 **BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 75th st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Martin Walsh, 9320 Lyons; sec., Newton Belgum, 7029 Washington ave., Chicago, Ill.**

328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS — Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., L. D. Grimes; sec. Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.**

330 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Patrick Henry, 237 Congress ave.; sec., John McKeon, 16 Wilson st., New Haven, Conn.**

333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 160 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.**

334 **McCOMB CITY HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Gibson's hall. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Thos. Hagadore, McComb City, Miss.**

335 **HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades hall, James st. E. Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 261 Beacon st.; secretary, Harry Kethro, 290 Reitta st. Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

336 **LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; secretary, Authony A. Weiner, Dunkirk, N. Y.**

339 **LABOR HOME-Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Kirk st. S. E.; secretary, E. N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.**

340 **ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.**

341 **LAUREL LEAF —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President, W. E. Stamp, 241 4½ st. W.; sec., M. Hannan, 235 4½ st. W., Oelwein, Ia.**

342 **CLIFTON FORGE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagle hall. Pres., T. E. Kern; sec., C. E. Harden, box 6, Selma, Va.**

343 **HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., John Marshall; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.**

344 **BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Mondays and 4th Sundays at 45 Elliot st. President, W. E. McFadden, 20 Spring st., Watertown, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Charlestown, Mass.**

400 **ZONE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Machinist's hall. Pres., A. M. Rawkin, Empire; sec., W. E. Dickinson, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.**

401 **GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. hall, 2d st. President, Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.**

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402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place, Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Oddfellow's hall. Pres., E. W. Crossby; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, J. W. King; secretary, J. S. Wilkes, box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets first and third Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, W. Ferguson st. President, Robert Kyle, North Spring st., Tyler, Texas; secretary, J. A. Yarbrough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

407 REVELSTOKE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President H. G. Gough; sec., James M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. box, Revelstoke, B. C.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., C. E. Wood,; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., L. A. Gilmore, box 304; sec., Fred. Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kan.

410 ALLIANCE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at City Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Grieb, box 1325; sec., F. J. Connors, gen'l delivery, Alliance, Neb.

411 LA FAYETTE — Meets 4th Saturdays at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Bert Engleman, 2130 Hall st.; sec., Eugene Pechin, 514 Owen st., La Fayette, Ind.

412 LOCOMOTIVE—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., Fred Bellerby, 46 Garnier st.; sec., Arthur Lefebore, 389 Davidson st., Hochelaga, Montreal, Quebec.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 232 S. Oklahoma ave., Shaunee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., Richard Walters, 501 S. West st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, O.

415 FOND DU LAC —Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac. Wis.

416 HICKORY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Abel's hall, 10 N. Broadway st. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., Nicholas Brown, 207 Pierce st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Mondays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

421 DUNDEE— Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec., T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades Councils hall. Pres. J. C. Stone, 18 Menell st.; sec., John L. Rourke, Hallet 2, S. of Spring Hill ave., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

426 ALBION—Meets first and third Saturdays at Foresters' hall. Pres., Jamas O'Brien; sec., Omar Dilts, 16 West ave., Albion, N. Y.

428 EVERETT—Meets 3d Tuesdays. President, Adolph Swanson, 11th and Whetmore ave., sec., Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET — Meets 6d Saturdays at Atlis hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., C. F. Jenks. box 235, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE — Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

441 NORWOOD — Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.

442 MERIMACK— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., E. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adam st. President, Maurice Birmingham, 2640 Rutger st.; sec., John Kelly, 413 S. Ewing ave., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 219 E. 12th st.; sec., N. E. Nelson, 316 E. 12th st., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE — Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fireman s Hall, Main st. Pres., M. Stephenson; sec., Ernest Dailey, corner 6th and Brown sts., Osawatomie, Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bar Tender's hall. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets 3d Sundays at Labour Temple, Main st. Pres., Earnest Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave.; sec., Wm. H. Smith, 5 Titus st., Valley Falls, R. I.

451 STAR — Pres., Earle Hyle; sec., D. L. Provance, 303 Griffen st., Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., James J. Comas, 33 Vender st.; sec., A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Geo. L. Harris, 128 N. Cherry st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory st., Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO —Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE —Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 1005 E. Indiana st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. President, Mitchell O'Reilly, 518 N. Broadway; sec., James Wilks, box 838, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Red Man's Hall, 1640 Larimer st. President, Geo. Kuykendall, 655 S. Walter st.; sec., Chas E. Hopkins, 167 W. Nevada st., Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY — Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., M. J. Hoolehen; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

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459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Range hall, cor. 2d and Cedar sts. Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. V. Limbrick, 1622 3d ave., Moline, Ill.; secretary, Geo. P. Ganzer, 923 E. 6th st. Davenport, Iowa.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS-Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F. Wittenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE — Meets 3d Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae. 720 S. 7th st.; sec., R. R. Brabant, 611 St. Paul st., La Crosse, Wis.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, J. J. Goldman, 4062 5th ave.; secretary, Fred Amend, 5345 Shields ave., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, W. E. Baker; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres., F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brienn, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meet first Saturday of each month at Labor Home. Pres., G. L. Mills, 610 Stewart ave. S. E.; sec., Patrick Lillis, 428 6th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

475 KENTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Boiler Makers Hall, north side Public Square, President. George Reese S. Wayne st: secretary. B. Bryant, 703 E. Franklin st., Marion, O.

476 RICHMOND—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; sec., T. J. Shea, box 72, Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS— Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall on Plant ave. Pres. A. Strom; sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 3d Fridays at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Pres., O. M. Miller; secretary. H. W. Seim, 322 Walnut st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., Sigmund Brugger, R. F. D. No. 4; sec., John M. Hoffelt, 742 New st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Octave Belerose, 54 Jefferson st.; sec., Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

484 DOUGLAS. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Avenue G, Douglas, Ariz. President, E. Morris, Douglas, Ariz.; secretary, J. C. McIntosh, box 523. Douglas, Ariz.

485 Cutlery Forgers — Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Caston guay, 14 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birts, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

487 BERWICK LOCAL—Meets every Friday at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Varon Oliver, 232 E. 3d st.; sec., Wm. Graham, 216 W. Front st., Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., B. B. Cleary, 528 E. Chester st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 565 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights; sec., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.

491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly, 865 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, C. J. Matthews; sec., H. A. Berger, box 680, Havre, Mont.

493 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 541 Collinsville ave., Pres., Chester Henning, 1304 Jefferson ave.; sec., B. D. Warren, 825 Trendley ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

494 BLACK DIAMOND — President, Seward Talbert, Athens, Pa.; sec., John M. Clune, 125 Province st., Waverly, N. Y.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., J. W. Gilbert; sec., Chas. Charleston, Alamosa, Colo.

496 JEROME—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Wolfe; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz.

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., J. Muldoon, 529 Truman ave.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons, Proctor Knott; sec., Louis D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave. W., West Duluth, Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 35 Washington st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Frazer's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck. W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 507 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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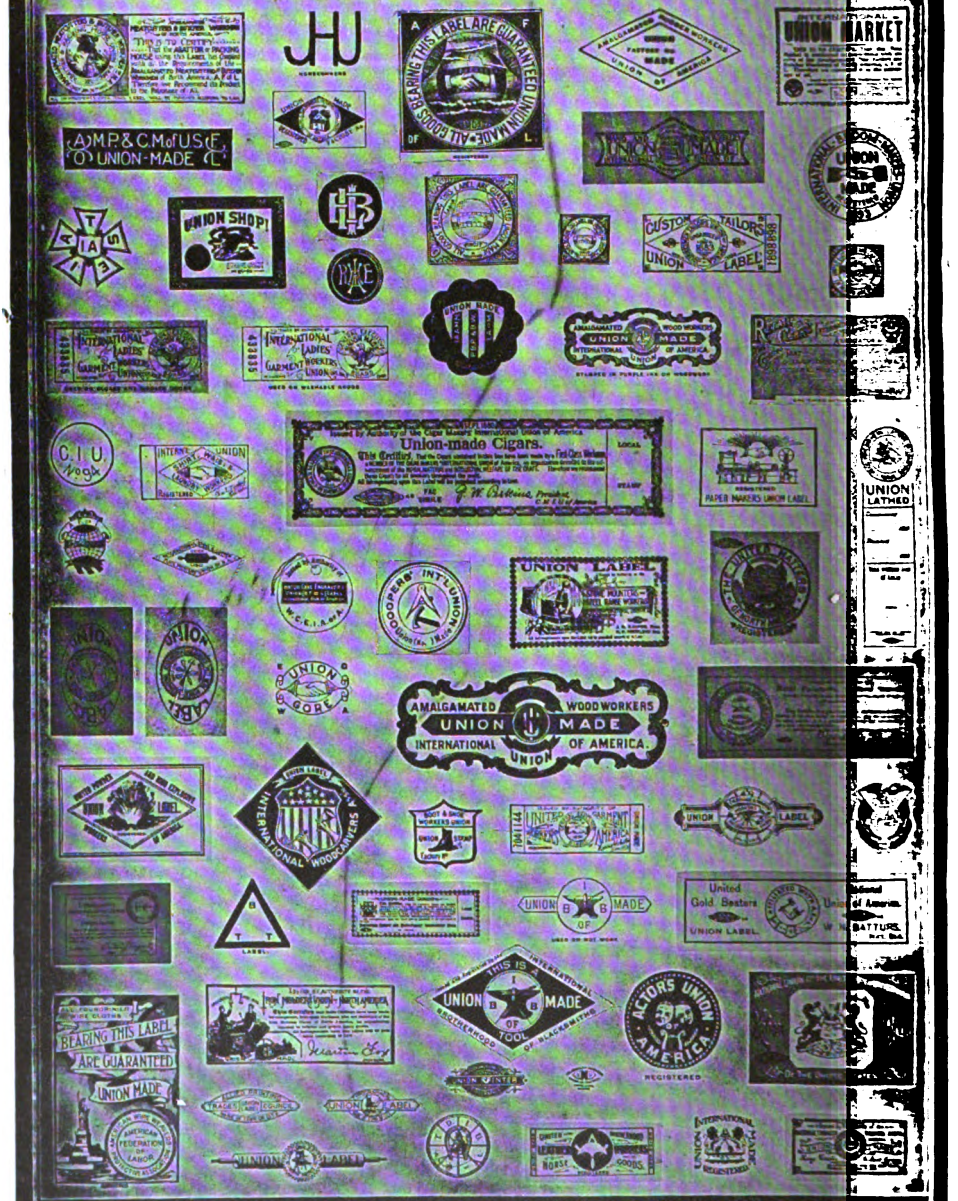
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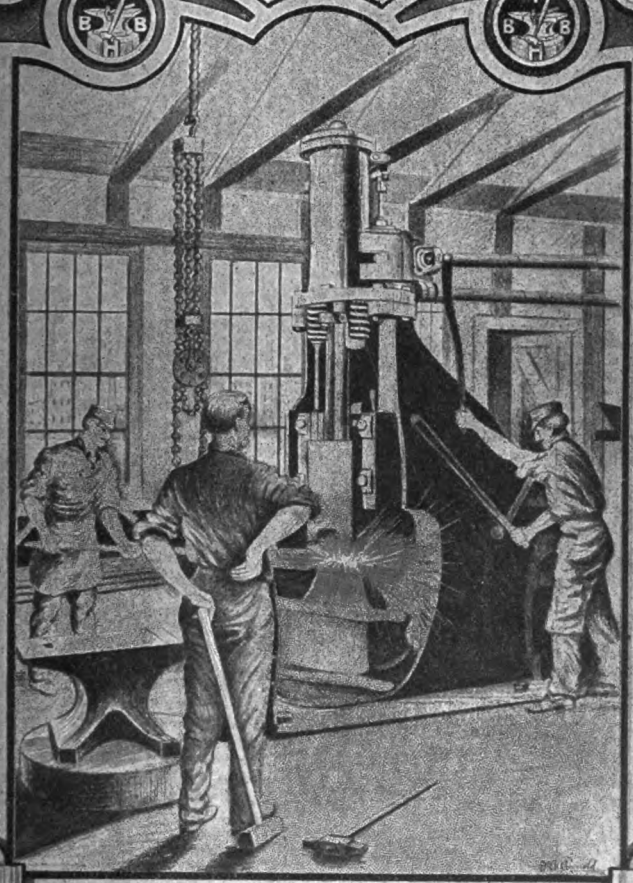


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VOL. VIII JUNE No. 6

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

1907



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE, 1907. No. 6

An Object Lesson

By LIZZIE M. HOLMES

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

The Ladies' Auxiliary and Art Club of a certain western city met at the handsome residence of Mrs. Cavendish on an aristocratic street on Wednesday afternoon. As a novelty, they had invited a lady whose name had become very prominent as a leader in labor circles and trade unions, to address their meeting on this occasion on the subject of "Economic Problems."

A number of the members had objected and thought it would be a great bore to break off from their beautiful studies to listen to a dry, disagreeable dissertation on work and trade and poverty. But other clubs had dipped into such subjects, indeed, it had become quite a fad to take up such plebeian topics and it would not do to get behind in club culture, no matter where it led. And so, at the proper time, Mrs. Darien, the labor lecturer, put in an appearance, and the group of twenty ladies or so, in marvelous spring toilets, listened with such interest as they could command to her half-hours talk.

She began by giving a vivid description of the deeds of labor—of its wonderful achievements all over the world—of the way mountains were leveled, seas driven into new beds, rivers turned into new channels, waterways cut through mountains of solid rock, roads sent over vast continents, chasms, rivers, and arms of the sea bridged across, marvelous buildings erected, the forces of the universe caught and harnessed to assist in making the world a fit place for man's habitation. Then she mentioned the natural supposition that labor which created such mighty effects, would possess all it needed; that comforts, luxuries, means of education, development, and entertainment would of course belong to the creators of such things. But she pointed out the fact that far from this being the case, the hardest workers in the world were the poorest; even the lives of the "thrifty" workers were poor, narrow, stinted; women who toiled with all their strength day after day could not earn enough to sufficiently nourish their bodies; children were pushed into factories and mills, their frail bodies crushed to make gold for greedy commercialism; men who had produced wealth sufficient for a hundred lives were often forced to tramp penniless, homeless, friendless in search of new masters; the poverty and consequent degradation of the crowded portions of our cities where the flotsam and jetsam of modern civilization gathered, was dwelt upon, and the speaker closed with an appeal to the ladies to interest themselves in such matters rather than the fascinating, dainty but useless studies they had been following; she urged upon them the necessity of doing some good in the world rather than spending their time in an empty cultivation of their own highly sensitive natures. There was vital need of women's work out in the big, struggling world, and their lives would be more worth while if they took it up.

The subject was thrown open to discussion, and these much-cultured ladies who could have discoursed on art, literature and beauty by the hour were somewhat at a loss. But not for long; their dense ignorance was only equaled by the self-complacence and satisfaction with their own crude and hastily formed views.

One lady expressed her doubts as to the extreme poverty existing among the common working people, and if it did exist it was due almost entirely to drunkenness

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and shiftlessness, and for her part she had no sympathy to waste on people who must have their beer and whiskey every day, as well as candy for the children and cheap ribbons for the women.

Another said that it was absurd to suppose that men could not find work when they really wanted it; she had wanted her lawn attended to for weeks and could not get a man for any price to come and work on it two or three times a week.

One wondered that the workingmen remained where the conditions and pay were so bad; she had read "The Jungle" and thought it absurd that people lived and worked in such places. Why didn't they go somewhere else?

Another lady seemed to feel some sympathy for the working people and expressed a vague sort of wish that she might help them in some way. She said that if she had the wealth of a Rockefeller she would establish free employment bureaus, and build more factories and mills so as to give the poor plenty of work.

Of course these women did not imagine that Mrs. Darien was nonplussed by their sheer ignorance; but she gathered her forces together and began calmly to answer them, giving her attention first to the lady who had spoken last. She asked her if she really believed that the poor were suffering from lack of work, when they had performed and were still doing all the work of the world. They had sown and reaped and gone down into the deep in ships, they had builded and hewn, and fought their way through wildernesses to make them bloom and blossom as the rose; they had fought the battles of their masters who owned the wealth they had created, and killed each other valiantly when they had been bidden to do so; they had done this in all ages of the world, and they had always been the class with nothing. Was it "more work" that the children in cotton bills and factories were suffering for? Was it "more work" that the women toiling in sweat shops sixteen and eighteen hours a day for less than enough to keep life in their bodies needed? Or did the men who labored on railroad grades, in poisonous mills, in the dangerous bowels of the earth, receiving a mere pittance in return, need "more work" to make them happy?

Then the speaker turned to the lady who could not get her lawn mowed two or three times a week. Was it probable that men would wait about her street on the chance that he might be needed for an hour or two each week? Wouldn't she herself want to have men arrested who hung about in that fashion? Men who want work go where work is to be done; the work of the world is performed in large fields; the little odd jobs to be done here and there in our homes cut very little figure in the great industrial questions of civilization.

Of the lady who had read "The Jungle" the speaker asked if she knew of any field of labor suffering so much from lack of laborers as to be able to absorb all the workers who might be in like miserable conditions and like to leave them?

Then to the lady who doubted the poverty of the working people, she said that she would like simply to give her an object lesson. If any of the members of the club had an hour or two to spare she would take them, on the street car, for she would not promise any less democratic method of locomotion, in a twenty minutes' ride, to a workingmen's quarter of the city and prove that the hardest working people were usually the poorest.

Three of the ladies accepted her unique proposition, the others thought it horrid to have their meeting end in this outrageous manner, and would not go. One of the three was Mrs. Mansfield, the lady who had doubted the poverty of the working people, another was Mrs. Browning, the lady with some sympathetic impulses, and the other a Miss Huntley, the spinster who owned her own home and had difficulty in finding a man to do her work.

Their first stopping place was at the head of a street lined on either side with shabby old tenement houses, interspersed with old frame cottages which had outlived their real usefulness.

"I would take you directly to one of my best friends, Miss Beulah Winters, who has worked in one of the down-town stores for more than ten years. But she will not be at home until after six, and we may have time to see her after we have visited some other places I have in vnew. I will take you to the homes of some friends of mine—I would not intrude where we are perfect strangers—we have no more right to push ourselves uninvited into people's homes because they are poor than they would have to intrude themselves into our homes. Come, we will go in here. This little two-roomed hovel is the home of the Ryans; the man works as a section hand on the railroad, and Mrs. Ryan looks after her five children and washes for other people two or three days in the week. You who think you must have a kitchen girl and a nurse

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at least if you have one or two children may imagine how she does it. You may think she is different and does not care how they live, but after all she is human, with desires and feelings like our own."

By this time the door was opened by a pleasant-faced woman in a faded and suds-dampened calico gown, carrying a year-old baby in her arms while one a year or two older clung to her skirts. She seemed abashed for a moment at sight of so many ladies, but quickly recovered herself and invited them in. The room seemed to be living room, bedroom and drying room for they had to dodge the wet clothing suspended from lines crossed and re-crossed near the ceiling, an overflow of the small laundry yard outside which was also full. There was a low fire in a little sheet-iron stove to expedite the drying process, a bed, a cot on which a little girl was lying, a table and a few chairs, and a variety of articles, clothing, baskets, papers lying upon them. The room was clean but overcrowded and a little disorderly, as was inevitable. The adjoining room was evidently kitchen, laundry and dining room and equally crowded.

"We were in the neighborhood, Mrs. Ryan, and thought we would come and see how you were getting along," said Mrs. Darien pleasantly. "How is the baby's cold? And has Johnnie really left school and got a plcaee in the factory?"

"The baby is better, othank you, and yes, Johnnie started to work yesterday marnin'."

"Wasn't he sorry to leave school? And he was not really fourteen, was he?"

"Well, to tell ye the truth,, Mrs. Darien, he's a bit past twelve, but it takes so much to feed seven peopie an' one o' them a hard-working man, that we could not keep Johnnie on at school. He was doin' real well, too, and would like to a' kep' on if we could afford it. But its right proud he is to be earnin' wages like a man."

"He is a good boy, but I am so sorry he has to lose his schooling. Did you get the little girl's pink calico dresses done so they could go to the school picnic at the park?"

"Yes, Missus, by settin' up till midnight three nights runnin'. It was kind o' hard on me, seein' I ad to git up at five jes' the same to git my man's breakfast, and work all day besides. But I'm only thankful I could do it."

"And what is the matter with Nora today that she is lying abed? She is a little feverish, isn't she? Been eating too much?"

"She got her feet wet yisterday, comin' home from school when it rained, an' her shoes none too good. She couldn't well be eatin' too much, seein' she don't take much to salt side and coarse bread, that's about all we can afford. We does the best we can—my man works every day, rain or shine, an' he don't drink at all, at all."

The ladies talked on a little further, managed to slip some pennies into the children's hands without their mother's knowing it, and took their leave.

"This man and woman both work and work very hard, and they have even taken one of their babies out of school to work also," said Mrs. Darien as they walked along, "yet you see that they are deprived of almost everything that makes life desirable. Probably you could tell, one of you, how they could expend their income better than they do. Seven people to shelter, clothe, feed and provide for out of ten or eleven dollars a week."

No one replied, and they went on. Mrs. Darien led them into a number of similar homes, and found conditions nearly the same in each. Sometimes they were aggravated by drink, but even at best, poverty, deprivation, crowded space, ugliness, prevailed. They entered homes where the heads of the family had always worked industriously, but who for various reasons were out of work just then, and found that a few days' idleness had brought absolute hunger and squalidness, so near are the working people constantly to the verge of despair. They saw lonely widows and single women struggling heroically to keep their heads above water, living in dreary bits of rooms, subsisting on weak tea and stale bread, starving body and soul, withering, slowly dying for a little of the beauty, sweetness, daintiness and love so lavishly bestowed upon part of mankind. They saw sad, patient old couples, striving with all their feeble night to retain a foothold in the working world that they might be together during their few remaining years upon earth, pitifully unrewarded for all their years of toil while younger.

The party returned at last to the head of the street where they had started in, and Mrs. Darien said:

"Now we will go in and see my friend, Beulah Winters. I think she must be at home by this time."

They entered the dingy doorway of a large tenement house, traversed a long corridor, then began to climb stairs; there were three long flights and the ladies were

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out of breath when they reached the top.

"How would you like to climb these stairs every day?" asked Mrs. Darien. "It would be intolerable!" the others answered when they could speak.

They found the woman they had come to see, lighting her little oil stove and still wearing her hat and jacket. She was tall and fair, and built for a strong, healthy woman, but her work had made her thin, pallid and spiritless. Still she possessed beautiful blue eyes and a sweet smile, and an air of cheerfulness that often seemed a little forced.

Her room was small but neat as hands could make it, and contained a cot bed covered with a snowy spread, a pine box cupboard neatly papered, a couple of chairs, a trunk, and one piece of extravagance, a pretty dresser; several photos and tasteful pictures adorned the wall and the window was draped with white muslin curtains, half hiding a blossoming geranium. This was the home, the place where the whole of life outside the store was spent, of a bright, refined, sensitive, deep-souled woman.

The ladies found seats on the chairs and the trunk, and Beulah removing her hat and jacket donned an apron.

"Will you excuse me, ladies, if I go on with my preparations for tea? And will you take pity on my loneliness and share it with me?" she said smilingly, without any apologies for the humbleness of her hospitality.

"A cup of tea will be very acceptable after our afternoon's work, and you must let me help you, Beulah dear," answered Mrs. Darien brightly, while the others looked a little puzzled as to how they were to take tea in the little ten by twelve room with its scant furniture. But Mrs. Darien nodded reassuringly and soon slipped out to descend the long flights of stairs and appear a few minutes later breathless but triumphant, laden with numerous paper bags. The little table was spread with a white cloth and laid with small plates, two matched cups, one odd cracked cup, and a mug; cheese, cakes and fruit were served from their original receptacles, while Beulah brought out some bread and butter and poured the tea. They grouped themselves laughingly around the table, seated on the chairs, the bed and trunk, and, while they ate and drank, Mrs. Darien tactfully drew Beulah out to talk of her experiences, her work in the store, her companions there, their modes of life, their needs and desires, their almost hopeless aspirations, their temptations, etc. And the ladies forgot the strange situation and listened with the deepest interest. She told how the girls worked ten hours a day at the most nerve-racking work in the world, for three, four or five dollars a week; how they made it cover their absolute necessary expenses by clubbing together in crowded hall bedrooms, how they turned, patched and mended their clothes at night after their day's work was over, how they inked their shoes, darned their lisle thread gloves and went without a lace; how lonely and tired they often meal to buy a fresh ribbon or a bit of were, and how often it seemed they could sell their souls for a bit of beauty, amusement or friendliness; how often girls did sell their souls, since there were always buyers—sometimes their very employers. The girl could have told—but no, she could not relate her own personal history to strangers, even though it furnished a useful lesson.

The club ladies had never had such an experience in their lives. It seemed to them all at once that life had a deeper meaning, was more earnest and vital than they had ever dreamed. They had known financial difficulties, but they had never been compelled to give up their beautiful apartments, to do without one or two servants, to dispense with hot and cold water ready at hand, ice and flowers in the summer, soft, fine underwear, stylish dresses, or to be deprived of leisure and opportunity to rest when tired. It was a new thought that women as refined as themselves went without these things, and toiled hard every day of their lives. They departed, seriously thoughtful and cordially shook hands with Beulah, promising to come and see her again.

"Has Miss Winters ever had a lover?" asked Miss Huntley, with an eye to the romantic side of the subject. "And where in the world would she receive him?"

"Yes, a good man has loved her for a long time, but they are too poor to marry yet. They see one another on the streets or in the parks on Sunday, for there is no private parlor for them. And their youth is waisting away, and the joys of life are passing them by. What reward has all their hard work and economy brought them?"

The question was not answered.

A plan which contemplates supplanting negro plantation laborers of Louisiana with state imported white immigrants from Europe, has been announced by Charles Schuler, State Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture.

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From the Panama Canal Zone

Gorgona Canal Zone, Panama,
May 20, 1907.

Editor Journal: After enjoying myself for an hour or two with the Journal, I concluded that perhaps you would like to hear from this neck of the woods, and also some of the other boys.

Local No. 400 is getting along as well as could be expected, it being composed of members who are non-residents and who are at all times ready to go whence they came at a moments' notice. But for all that, we have accomplished some things through our united efforts. We now have our cheaking-out station in the shop and don't have to stand in the sun and rain. We also have ice water which passes thro' a boiler where it is boiled. This was much needed.

Formerly, when a breakdown in the shops occurred, we would be laid off for the day. The last time it occurred, the shop committee interviewed the master mechanic and asked for pay for the loss of time. He could not pay us for the lost time, but he did give us other work to do to earn the days' pay.

All branches of the service, as well as ourselves, are making an effort for an increase of wages, but up to the present time we have been unsuccessful.

There is a bulletin up, now, announcing an increase of three cents an hour for all Americans on the job who have been in the service one year; all the others will get it if they stay in the service one year from May 1, 1907. We do not consider this a raise, but a premium for those who can hold out one year. Now, as the average stay in the canal zone is 27 days, you see that there are very few who will get that raise. We also get 15 days' sick leav ewith pay, but we have to work six months after being sick before we get the pay, if then.

Since the organization of our local, there was actually but one brother who came on the Canal Zone with a card and stamp book and smiths come on every ship who tell us strange stories of broken-up unions and why they are not members. The large percentage of that class we know are untruthful, and we make it very unpleasant for them, and I wish to notify all the boys to arm themselves with a traveling card and paid-up stamp book and thus avoid trouble after their arrival here.

I have obligated men in three different languages—English, German and Spanish. The constitution and by-laws of our union in Spanish print would help me very much here, as would also any other matter of a union character, in Spanish. It seems that in all the newspapers I see from the states that they tell everything about the Panama canal and its managers except the truth. Let all the brothers know for me that if they have got good jobs in the states they had better keep them, for the gold that shines so bright loses its glitter when you come over here after it.

We hold all our meetings early Sunday mornings, so the boys can get away on the 10:30 train to see the bull fight, which is about the only pastime here.

More the next time.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN W. FINE.

San Francisco is in the throes of another strike for the eight-hour day, and we would be pleased to learn of an early settlement. We hope also that the craft will donate liberally in case they appeal for aid. These brothers have always been most liberal when called upon to help others on such occasions, and remember the terrible catastrophe that visited them one year ago, from which they have not recovered.

The name of Bro. W. H. Criswell was omitted as a committeeman in the settlement of the Eastern Division of the Pacific R. R. Brother Criswell was an important factor in the conference, and we are sorry for the mistake. [Editor.]

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CHARLES HAAG.

An Immigrant Sculptor of His Kind.

Crystal Eastman, Greenwich House, New York.

(From Charities and the Commons.)

Tucked away on the far side of a wooded hill in New Jersey is a one-room cabin studio, where a sculptor is working. Part of the time he makes models for bronze clocks—neat, fancy, decorated affairs, the like of which we can buy any day in the shops. This work he does to order because he and his wife must eat and have some shelter to live and work in. Part of the time he gives form in clay and plaster to whatever seems to him great or vital in the life of the word to-day. Labor—the human struggle—the awakening spirit of brotherhood among men—these are his themes. And the figures and groups in which he has expressed them tell their story with a simplicity and powerful directness that should bring home truth to the most indifferent or prejudiced mind. And this, the man's real work, he does not because he hopes to sell it, but because his imaginative artist-soul is fired with a message, which must be told.

This man of whose work I have spoken is Charles Oscar Haag, a Swede of humble birth who has been in this country five years. He was born in Norrkoping, Sweden, in 1868. Before he was twelve years old he went to work in a factory, where he learned the trade which was to be his chief means of livelihood during the years that followed. But always the desire to be a sculptor was strong in him; hard daily labor could not kill it. As a child he began to study clay-modelling in the evening schools, and before he was twenty had learned all that these schools could teach him of his art. Then he began to look out for an opportunity to study further and for a chance to live in such a way that he could give more time to the work he loved. Money was lacking, however, and he had no powerful friends. His restless spirit, conscious of latent powers and a great longing unfulfilled, led him to wander from country to country in Europe, always hoping for a better fortune. He lived for a time in Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy, still compelled to spend most of the time at his trade.

These years which must have seemed so fruitless to the artist in him were nevertheless important in preparing Haag for his best work. For wherever he went his lot was cast with working people. He labored with them, suffered with them, hoped with them; he lived their life. This has given him a great sympathy for the working man and woman everywhere and an understanding of their lives. Not only does he feel the dignity and pathos of monotonous, unrewarding toil, which other artists have glorified, but he knows also, and understands, the new spirit which is stirring among the working people in all lands to-day. He has felt the hope that is in a united struggle. In Germany Haag was identified with the social democracy, and everywhere trade-unionism claimed him. He knows the meaning of strikes and boycotts from his own experience. These years of struggle may have brought him the despairing impotence of poverty and the bitterness of defeat, but they brought him, too, the hope that is in fellowship. The feeling of brotherhood with workingmen the world over became forever a part of him, and when he came into his own, his work had to be an expression of that spirit.

Finally Haag went to Paris a second time and here fortune smiled at last. He found a demand for his work which allowed him to give up his trade for good and devote himself to art. What led him to leave Paris, where he was beginning to be known, and come to America to start over again, no one seems to know—not even Haag himself. But we should be glad that he came, for he is a man whose work we need to know.

There seems to be two great spiritual forces at work in America to-day, both trying to solve the same problem, the economic problem which confronts us every day in various phases—vast inequality of opportunity—extreme wealth and extreme poverty with equally deplorable consequences—a nation boasting of its prosperity while each year sees more children working in its mills and factories. One of these forces seems to be reaching down from a place of comparative safety to investigate, help and prevent. Modern philanthropy, social settlements, associations for social and civic betterment are manifestations of it. The other force seems to be blindly struggling up from beneath, bound to break through and find the light. It finds expression in trade-unionism and the socialist party—the peculiar spiritual strength of both lying in their recognition of the fact that the workingmen's best interest makes them brothers, that together they must fight for a better chance for all. We are beginning to learn that we cannot work effectually at the problem until these two forces understand each other and begin to work

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together. The leaders of the workingmen must come to welcome the eager, intelligent efforts of their more fortunate fellows —they must see that in a larger sense the brotherhood spirit actuates these men too. On the other hand, the social workers of all kinds must recognize that there is a movement of the working people under way which is probably bigger than any of their schemes, and to which they must in some way adapt themselves with wisdom and an open mind, for it needs their help.

It is in aid of this mutual understanding, I think, that the peculiar significance of Charles Haag's best work lies—especially in declaring the forceful idealism of the working class movement. For instance, one of his best groups, The Immigrants—shows us six or seven men and women huddled together under their burdens—each face and figure straining forward with a look of fixed despair. The artist has crowded them so closely together, perhaps, to symbolize two things —that there is no room for them in the world and that they are inevitably drawn together by their common misery. It is a picture which goes to the heart; it also makes one think. Then there are two wonderful groups, one called The Strike—and the other a symbol of Trade Unionism. In the former four rough miners stand together, with fists clenched and jaws set—a patient but unyielding determination in their faces. It is a strong picture of united defiance. The other, Trade Unionism, seems to me the greatest piece that Haag has done. Here there are three men. They stand with their right hands clasped one above the other on the handle of a sledge, and in their strong figures and purposeful faces there is expressed not so much defiance as steadfastness. They seem to be united by their common hope. We are made to see in this group the nobility that comes to everyday men when they have for a time lost sight of individual gain, and are standing together for some common good. I think that a little contemplation of this group would do more to enlighten the scoffer as to the spiritual meaning of the trade union movement than many labored arguments or impassioned appeals.

These are the finest pieces, but there is much that is interesting besides. Some of his work is more fancifully symbolic—as for instance, In the Shadows—a piece which represents with startling truth the tragic struggle for money—and one very beautiful study which he calls Accord—a Swedish peasant and his wife pulling together a wooden plow. Then there are many good single figures, chief among them The Dude, a caricature of luxurious, degenerate idleness, and Old Days, which tells the saddest tale of all—the coming of old age to the very poor.

It is not altogether upon Haag's completed work that one bases a conviction of his creative ability. There is in his studio a long shelf full of tiny, rough studies in each of which he seems to have caught a passing fancy and held it there in plaster. These give but the crudest suggestion of what he means to fashion; they are his "notes" or "sketches." But we must consider them in estimating his powers. They show a very unusual imagination. Considering this, together with the strength and truth and beauty of the pieces he has found time to complete, one might prophesy that Charles Haag will one day be a great sculptor.

So far as I know, this man's work is unique. He has a scorn for imitators which is only equalled by his contempt for "clever figures which say nothing." In all great art, he says, there must be an idea to express and this must come from the soul of the artist.

Add to this Haag's firm belief that true art should be an expression of its own time, and you have the underlying principle of his work. One might call it the realism of an idealist. His work is an exposition of it. There is little delicacy of finish or fine detail. He shows us life as it really is; sometimes his pieces are so simple as to seem crude at first, but they never fail to declare with clearness and force the word which he had to speak. To use his own words in speaking of nature, his figures stand before you—"simple, big and silent," and you feel what they mean.

Haag's attitude toward his life and work is as simple and straightforward as his theory of art. He lives in a most retired way and makes no pretensions. Most of his work he keeps out of sight so that one must ask to see it. He has a gentle, humorous contempt for artists who follow false gods and for the people who encourage them. As for him, he will do just enough of the popular work, which he despises, to keep a roof over his head. The rest of his time he will devote to his art. Since he has no money to have his pieces cast in bronze, he cannot even exhibit them. Therefore, he models them one after another, as the ideas come to him, casts them in plaster, and then sets them away behind a wide green curtain,

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to wait there unobserved, except by a few poor but admiring friends.

And so Haag's clock models go forth to meet the admiration of a misguided public, while his unique and wonderful studies of life—so sympathetic and human, so full of meaning and prophecy—these dream children of his—retire one by one behind the green curtain in his studio. We do not need the clocks. God knows there must be clocks enough and to spare in this hustling America of ours, where time is more precious than life itself, where five minutes is more to be considered than a kind word or a helping hand. No, it cannot be that we need more clocks. On the other hand, how great and crying is our need of just such art as this man could give us—simple, strong and true; art which could make us feel the dignity of labor, the pity of things as they are, and the hope and promise of the future!

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

"The right to strike for any cause or no cause is clear and fully sustained by all authority. Even a conspiracy to strike followed by legal damage is not unlawful if formed to better labor conditions."

This is an extract from the decision of Judge A. L. Sanborn of the United States District court, which was handed down the other day in the case of the Allis-Chalmers company against the Iron Molders' Union of Milwaukee.

It is probably one of the first opinions wherein a conspiracy might be sanctioned as lawful. The opinion says:

"The right of workingmen to combine in trade unions in order to secure the advancement of their members is also unquestioned and such unions are generally regarded as beneficial institutions in bettering the conditions of labor and the relations between employer and employed. Whether a threat to strike or bring about a strike when made by a number of persons acting in concert is lawful, is an entirely different question. The conclusion to be drawn from the case as is applicable to these cases, that the combination of the defendants' union, their members and the defendant O'Leary to strike and further to enforce the strike, and, if possible, to bring the employers to terms, was not unlawful because grounded on just cause or excuse, being of economic advancement of the labor unions."

Strike still on at Allis Chalmers. Govern yourself Accordingly.

THE SAME OLD TOWN.

Like a lonsesome stork I have come of late
To the same old town in the same old state,
Where I used to walk when the day was bright,
Where I used to stroll in the pale starlight.

I say, I've come to the same old town
With its way-up folk and its folk way-down,
And stand once more in the same old street,
And walk again on the same old beat
That leads away to a quiet dell
And a grassy bank I once knew well.

'Tis the same old town, but older grown,
And sights and sounds at first unknown
Return again to their wonted track
And all seem glad that I've come back.
The same old trees fling out their shade;
The same old man and the same old maid,
The first too blind and the last too shy
To speak to me as I pass by,
Still worry on but still they stay
The same as when I went away.

The same old fountains bathe the lawn,
The same old whistles wake at dawn,
The same old train goes whizzing through,
The deacon holds the same old pew,
The same old preacher, unperplexed,
Gives out anew the same old text;
The same old soldiers sit astride
The soapbox on the grocery side
Where, 'mid the wreathes and rings of smoke,
One hears again the same old joke.

And thus I find the town once more,
And make my way to the same old door,
In the same old house, on the same old spot,
In the same old street, on the same old lot;
My heart leaps up with the same old bound,
The doorbell rings with same old sound,
The door swings wide and a careworn face
Appears once more in the same old place,
An old-time smile is the smile I see
While the same old mother kisses me.

Floyd D. Raze.

Finkl & Sons of Chicago are waging war on Union Labor. Blacksmiths and Helpers, govern yourselves accordingly.

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EDITORIALS.

THE COREY-GILMAN WEDDING.

By JAS. W. KLINE.

Millionaire Thaw killed Millionaire White, because both were enamored of a chorus girl. The result was a murder trial that uncovered and made public an awful state of affairs in New York; which kept the gossiper in clover for months, until the nation became nauseated—and the end is not yet.

Next comes the Corey-Gilman wedding. A man who, as head of the Billion-Dollar Steel Trust, sitting in front of the footlights, becomes infatuated with a ballet dancer and, in the absence of the wife of his youth, showers bouquets upon her and premeditates the divorce, which decree was issued later.

When told she could not shine in Fifth avenue society, and that he loved another, the wife who was the former queen in a little four-roomed cottage, and toiled hard to make ends meet from month to month—this mother of his son seems to have quietly acquiesced, after repeated efforts to reconcile her husband.

This man is the product of the Carnegie system of making steel magnates. We would have thought that Corey would have been asked to resign, instead of which he was re-elected to head the steel trust again. We wonder what effect the immoral life of their president will have on the young men working for the steel corporation.

"We find no fault in him," say the directors of the trust, while wife number one sits silently alone, and Mabelle, enjoying the millions obtained by her footlight flirtations, is marring the happiness of many a home, and the youths of the nation have reason to protest against such a man holding the position of president of possibly the greatest industrial concern in America.

We are personally acquainted with the clergyman who refused to officiate at the wedding, and we congratulate the minister who, after realizing his mistakes, flings back the tainted gold and begs pardon for the act.

The morals of the nation are being corrupted by the lines of the voluptuous and licentious in high places.

It was the dancing Salome that could demand the head of John the Baptist.

DESPICABLE CREATURES ARE THE "KNOCKERS."

The following is good food for thought. It don't fit all, but it fits some. There are knockers whose records are such that they cannot come out openly and knock, but wage a guerilla warfare from the brush and who are making bullets for others to shoot.

A man who is afraid of publicity ought to be the last one to pick flaws in others. The Oklahoma Labor News says:

It is the "man who does things" who counts in this busy world of ours, for such men must of necessity be mentally and physically strong.

It is so much easier to drift with the tide than to breast the stream—so much easier to avoid the "knocks" and "knockers" than to oppose them. And many are the men with ambition who are anxious to do things, know how to do things, who have not the mental courage to oppose those who are jealous and pessimistic and knockers. For this reason

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the men "who do things" are few in comparison even with the knockers.

But we want more of them and we should all "help a little." There ought not to be a union man so cowardly as not to raise his voice in praise of the men who are breasting the storm and fighting the battles for the labor world and in opposition to the fellows who would destroy.

Jealousies must be cast aside if we expect to make the gains we want. We must render greater assistance to those who are willing to take off their coats and work for the workingman, and very loath to believe evil of them. The one rule that should be kept inviolate is never to knock a man until after charges have been made and proven.

THE POWER OF A SMALL ACT.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Recently several trades-union matters of only local importance in the first instance have taken on a national aspect because of the development and exploitation by the press of the country, of what were primarily trivial incidents in connection with the real question at stake. This has not tended to give people a true impression of trades unionism. All reformers make mistakes; as a class they are not more infallible than other people. And it is usually their mistakes that are at first given the most prominence.

Just so is it with organizations existing for the benefit and welfare of the many. They will always be judged in certain quarters not so much by the permanent good they accomplish, but by the selfishly aggressive acts of a few of their members. Acts, like people, are frequently judged by appearances. Each man must interpret the deeds of another as they appear to him. And his judgment is according to his own powers of perception and his own depth and breadth of character. A little-minded man will, of course, be quick to impute a small, contemptible motive to an act with which he happens not to be in sympathy either for material reasons or on account of prejudice,—regardless of the underlying principles governing it. But there are many otherwise fair-minded men who misjudge a fine character because of some trivial act.

It is well worth remembering that one must not only be good, but one must appear to be good. One must not only have high principles, one must show them in every act, otherwise people will not believe that they are there. I know a very successful business man—a man who has made a large fortune for himself, and an enviable position as an authority on finance. Every man in his line of business respects his knowledge and ability. Yet I have never heard one kind word spoken of him in the business world. In his home he is the most unselfish of men; a Christian father in the truest sense of the term. He does a great deal of good, too, in a quiet and unostentatious way. But the minute he enters his office, he becomes—to all appearances—a hard, cold, calculating financier, to whom human beings are only interesting in direct ratio to their business value. And in this character he does a great deal of harm, in a negative way.

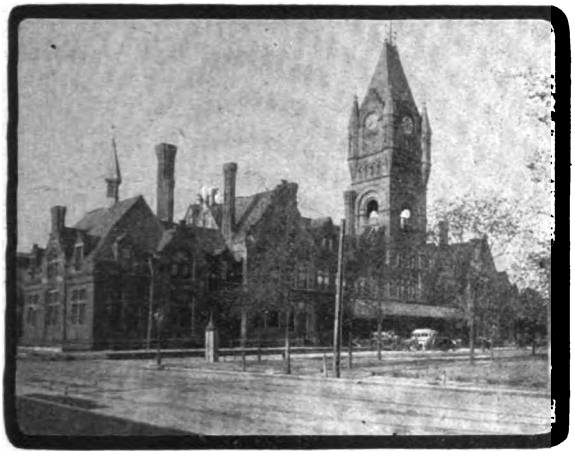
It is a curious fact that most of us would show more charity, more unselfishness and more love for our fellow-beings, if we weren't ashamed to. It is the fear of being thought "sentimental" and "goody-good" that makes us paint ourselves blacker than we are. Very few of us have the courage of our convictions. We always wait for the other fellow to take the lead. And frequently he leads the wrong way. Yet he gathers in his followers—many against their better judgment—simply through the force of will power, which is the hypnotic force that rules weak characters. This is one of the difficult problems that organized labor has constantly to meet. People are gradually beginning to learn something about its aims and the actual good it has done, yet as long as individuals are not actuated by the principles which they uphold as an organized body, trades unions are going to be misjudged. There will always be some who will judge them by the reckless acts of a few men.

It is well then, for each and every man who stands for organized labor, to let its high principles govern all his acts that he may not, even in the smallest way, misrepresent a great power for good.

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OUR OCTOBER CONVENTION.

Apropos of our coming bi-ennial convention to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., in October next, we publish the following additional information, in order that



Depot of the C. M. & St. Paul Railway.

our Brotherhood may be more fully posted in regard to the various facilities for entertaining conventions and other large bodies visiting that city, with which it is endowed.

In our last issue we gave a description of the public parks and buildings, but omitted to mention the beautiful depot of the C. M. & St. Paul Railway, a half-tone engraving of which heads this page.

Among the numerous hostelries, the Hotel Blatz has been selected as the ideal place for our headquarters. It is conducted upon the American plan—terms $2.00 per day—and is situated but three blocks from Convention Hall; is the newest and most convenient hall to be obtained, every room facing a superb view of some interesting exterior object, and containing both hot and running cold water, and telephone connections with the office.

This hotel has been the headquarters of twenty conventions in the last two years, which, in itself, is a pretty good recommend. It was also headquarters for two union conventions held in that city last year.

As the local committee at Milwaukee recommend the Blatz Hotel for our headquarters at the convention, we urge as many delegates as possible to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it is the most pleasant place in the city at which to stop. They can accommodate all, and besides the restaurant in connection is as good as the best.

As it has been our custom to put up at this hostelry when in Milwaukee, we can cheerfully recommend it to our delegates, feeling assured that the committe has done their utmost to serve the best interests of all.

On the next page our readers will observe the etchings of the two popular managers — Messrs. Ernst Clarenbach, president and manager, and John J. Sweeney, the genial assistant manager, which will give you some idea of the



Hotel Blatz.

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hospitality awaiting you. They are both young men and well qualified to conduct the large and growing business of the hotel.



Ernst Clarenbach.

Our columns are open to the committee, and we trust they will spare no effort to make the convention a glowing success. Send all matter for publication to the editor and manager of the Journal.



John J. Sweeney.

WHAT THE STEAM FITTERS HAVE DONE.

The steam fitters have made wonderful strides in the past few months. Their growth was retarded for some time, until the American Federation of Labor granted them a separate charter from the plumbers. They are now making up for it in good solid organization, and money. The genial associate editor, John Mangan, calls on us occasionally and his very presence tones us up. The following is clipped from the May issue of the Steam Fitter:

The progress achieved by this organization during the past four months has been of a steady and healthy character, not alone in numbers of new branches instituted, but in various other ways as well.

The energy displayed by our members in the past in quietly and effectually upholding the claims of this Association to our well-defined policy of self-government has resulted in causing many not heretofore affiliated to make inquiries concerning us, and that in turn has led to the formation of new local branches, and in addition thereto created a healthy, favorable sentiment toward our organization that will further augment our growth.

Our members can be relied on in the future as in the past to hew close to the lines of self-government, and they will endeavor in the future as in the past to disseminate this doctrine among all men of our trade. Our growth in the past, our present standing, as well as our future bright prospects, can be attributed to the loyality of our devoted members, and this Association entertains a pardonable amount of pride because of the energy displayed by our members under trying conditions.

The conduct of our membership during the past in support of trade-union principles has fully confirmed the assertion heretofore made that the steam fitters are fully qualified to govern their own affairs, and it leads to the inevitable conclusion that eventually all the men of our trade will be imbued with the same idea.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

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AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . Editor and Manager

GEO. J. WERNER, Associate

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All communications must be written on one side of the paper only and must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 25th to insure publication the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

BY THE WAY.

Our craft in San Francisco all went out for the eight-hour day.

May 1st another advance of wages for our craft went into effect on the Wabash. Still the Wabash is low.

Our members in St. Louis all struck May 1st for a 10 per cent increase, and many of the shops have signed the scale.

The Illinois Central and Chicago & Northwestern have advanced blacksmiths and helpers a 9 per cent increase in wages.

Our organizers in the east are doing excellent work and we hope to see, ere long, a solid east. After reading of the progress made by the unions in the west and south, they begin to realize that their only hope is in self protection, hence they organize.

June and its Roses.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

The rose that blooms in dewy June,
The sweetest flower of all the year—
That fills the air with sweet perfume—
We welcome thee with gladsome cheer.

Thy freshened leaves with sparkling dews,
Like diamonds rare of many hues,
Who stand erect to guard each flower
From storm and blast and chilling shower—

We hail thee Queen most sweet and fair;
We worship thee in silent prayer;
In low obesiance we would stand
Obeying e'en thy least command.

O, gentle June whose azure skies
And vine-clad hills and shady drives,
That beckon on our wearied feet
To seek repose in cool retreat,

Where velvet mosses woo to rest;
Low zephyrs soothe our wearied breast—
Where buzzing insects lull to sleep
In silent slumbers long and deep—

We welcome thee—thy every hour,
Thy cooling winds and scented bowers;
Where lovers sit with lingering look
And watch the gently purling brook—

And dream of years of future bliss,
And seal their vows with fervent kiss—
We welcome thee with pomp and pride—
The month the maid becomes the bride.

E. J. Bronson.

The Labor Times-Herald, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., is one of the newsy labor papers received at our office, and a credit to the labor movement.

April fooled us—so did May. We can't predict summer this month. Our spring poetry has placed us in a most discreditable light. We defer forecasting summer until it arrives.

The latest move on foot now is to tax whisker growers. Rates—Mustache, exempt; gotee, $5.00; full beard, $50.00; red beard, 25 per cent extra. This is to be a state law and for the improvement of the country roads. This tax is to be worked out and no substitutes allowed.

Secretary Philabaum writes from Youngstown that Goldman is a hustler; also a letter from 268, Pittsburg, says if Goldman is left there a while Pittsburg will be lined up in good shape. We hope to hear of a mighty shaking among the dry bones of the Smoky City.

Have any legislatures helped to replenish the dinner pail?

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The scab plant of the Sligo Iron and Steel Company, of Connellsville, Pa., has closed down and Manager Joseph McConnell says that the shut-down is for an indefinite period.

He declares that the non-union men employed at the mill will not remain sober, and he refuses to run the plant any longer with men who come to work under the influence of liquor.

Manager McConnell claims that he has made repeated efforts to secure sober workmen, but that it seems impossible, and he will keep the plant closed until the men sober up. The plant is an open shop, and its management has in the past been compelled to take any old thing in the labor line as union men won't work there until it settles up.

Our recent successes as wage earners has drawn the attention of the opposition to the extent that they are paying men a salary to disrupt labor organizations. If they can hire one of our own members with influence enough, and smooth enough, so much the better. We cannot at all times detect the wolves, for they usually wear sheep's clothing. The Manufacturers' Association propose appropriating $500,000 per year for three years for the purpose of disrupting labor unions. If they can get men high up in the councils of labor that will answer the purpose, they will be given preference. This has been their custom in the past, and will continue, if men's principles are for sale. The cause of so much dissension among labor unions is because men have been tampered with.

A two-story and basement house on Second avenue, near Twelfth street, in Brooklyn, is reported as probably the most crowded dwelling house in Greater New York. A patrolman who investigated when most of the occupants were at home and asleep, found an average of four beds in a room, and from four to five people to a bed. He counted about 260 persons in the house, and believed there were more in out-of-the-way corners who escaped his notice. Most of the tenants were Poles.

Our country dear—the financier
Tells just what we could make it.
It's very nice to give advice,
But mighty hard to take it.

No country can ever become really great or progressive with her working people underpaid or overworked.

One-half of the women of Massachusetts who are able to work are wage-earners.

The American Bureau of Industrial Research, under the direction of Professors Richard T. Ely and John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, is now at work upon a careful history of the industrial democracy in America. The University of Wisconsin and the Historical Library are co-operating in this undertaking. The Library has furnished accommodations in its large, modern, strictly fire-proof building, where all material is catalogued and stored in such manner as to be available for students and investigators at all times. The Bureau desires to secure the first three volumes of The Blacksmiths' Journal and Nos. 1, 3 and 4, of Vol. IV. Also convention proceedings and constitutions as amended at each convention are desired. Any one having in his possession, or knowing of these, or any other material bearing upon the subject, is requested to communicate with the American Bureau of Industrial Research, Madison, Wisconsin. The readers of this journal are reminded of the frequent loss, by fire and other causes, of valuable records and publications when kept in the ordinary dwelling house. The American Bureau of Industrial Research is doing a valuable service to the country in thus providing for systematic preservation of labor material. Co-operation in this work on the part of all interested in the labor movement cannot be too strongly urged.

UNION LABELED — UNION MADE
COLLARS AND CUFFS

All Styles. two for 25c. Quarter Sizes Bell Brand.

Shirts, Suspenders and Furnishing Goods
All with the Union Label.

GEORGE I. BRADBURY, Room 416 275 LaSalle

Take Elevator. Tel. Harrison 5726

Notice the above advertisement. Mr. Bradbury is running a business of strictly union made goods, and we voluntarily run this ad for the purpose of getting union men to quit wearing scab collars and other wearing apparel, when we can get the labeled goods without any trouble. If union men were stripped of their sweat-shop garments, more than one would have to hide.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

The Silence of the Night.

BY DELMAR.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

"I walk down the dim voiceless valley of silence,
I walk heart-heavy, alone,
I hear not the sound of a footfall about me,
Save God's and my own."

And up from the tomb of sad memory.
Come ghosts of the long ago,
With jeering white faces they haunt me,
And threaten a full weight of woe.

Is there no escape for the fallen,
No chance to get back to the right?
No rounds on the ladder of mercy,
For the man who would climb from the night?

They give us long sermons on justice,
Sing us songs of God's wonderful plan;
But what the fallen soul wants in its sorrow,
Is the lift of an honest friend's hand.

They tell us of a hell hereafter,
Of the horrors to be multiplied;
In the same breath they speak of a Jesus,
And tell us he suffered and died;

Not for the strong ones he suffered,
They need not his wonderful grace;
But the weak ones in life's battle—
Those who stumble and fall in the race.

There are many to claim his dear pardon,
A few who may not need it at all;
Some who have sinned and have sorrowed,
Some who ne'er suffered a fall.

Rest is sweet to the man who is weary,
And it comes like a present of grace;
And perhaps our God will remember
Those who fall out in the race.

FEMININE LOGIC.

Will M. Maupin in The Commoner.

"I see by the paper that the navy department wants four or five big battleships and also a few torpedo boat destroyers," remarked Mr. Bildad, looking up from the evening paper.

"What is a torpedo boat destroyer?" asked Mrs. Bildad, looking up from her knitting.

"Why, a torpedo boat destroyer is a destroyer of torpedo boats," said Mr. Bildad. "Did you think it was a new-fangled washing machine?"

"They build torpedo boats and then build destroyers to destroy them, do they, dear?"

"You are getting close to a grasp of the situation," snorted Mr. Bildad.

"And when we build a torpedo boat destroyer some other nation will build a destroyer of torpedo boat destroyers?"

"Yes, that's the idea. And—but what on earth are you trying to say?" gasped Mr. Bildad.

"Then we will have to build some destroyers of destroyers of torpedo boat destroyers?"

"Look here, Maria, I——"

"Then the other country will build some destroyer to destroy the destroyers we build to destroy the torpedo boat destroyers they build to destroy the torpedo boat destroyers we build to destroy their torpedo boats?"

"Good gracious, woman!" howled Mr. Bildad. "Do you want to drive me——"

"But I just want to know," said Mrs. Bildad, anxiously. "When the other country builds a destroyer of the destroyers we build to destroy the destroyers they build to destroy the torpedo boat destroyers that we build to destroy their torpedo boats, then we will have to build some destroyers for the purpose of destroying the destroyers they build to destroy the destroyers that are intended to destroy the destroyers we build to destroy their destroyers of the destroyers we have built to destroy the destroyers of——"

But Mr. Bildad had slammed the front door and was hurrying to catch a car that would take him to the club.

"Men are so funny," mused Mrs. Bildad. "First they find fault with us because we take no interest in public affairs, and then when we try to glean information from them they get mad."

Deftly rolling the finished stocking into a neat ball, Mrs. Bildad picked up another one and continued her work.

Her Fault.—The Young Husband (growling)—"This chicken is like a piece of India rubber."

The Young Wife (in tears)—"Please don't scold, Tom; it is all my fault. I asked for a spring chicken."—Illustrated Bits.

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The Sparrow.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

I am only a little sparrow,
A bird of low degree;
My life is of little value,
But my Maker cares for me.

He gave me a coat of feathers
That is very plain I know,
With never a speck of crimson,
For it was not made for show.

But it keeps me warm in winter,
And it shields me from the rain,
And as my Master 's good to me
I never shall complain.

Though my meal is sometimes scanty
The lack makes it still more sweet,
I have enough to keep me,
And life is more than meat.

Anonymous.

An Ode.

(Written for the Blacksmith's Journal.)

June, the month of roses and of brides,
Ruled by Juno, goddess of births,
With cupid's aid the recalcitrant lover guides
To gladness, happiness and mirth.

Where Venus shines fond lovers stroll,
Far in the wood 'mid flowery dells,
And sinking limp on mossy knoll,
Listen to the tinkling bells.

Thus being warned of evening time
With reluctant steps they homeward turn,
Building castles for a future time,
Real to them, but which others spurn.

E. Beatrice Jones.

DISCONTENT.

For ages the greater portion of humanity has been laboring under the evil influences of "Discontent," thus causing dissatisfaction with what seems to them the small and meagre amount they receive of the goods of the world's store. To begin with, the trouble lies in the fact that the greater majority of the people are digging so hard for money, the root of evil, that in their madness and greed for wealth they think not of consequences nor honor. Our moneyed men of today are not the ones of whom we feel proud; on the contrary, a peep into the lives of modern history will show that none of our great men whose names appear on the roll of honor were ever brought up in the lap of luxury. Their lives were filled with tribulations, adversities and strife, and yet they were contented. Now we cannot all be great men and women, but we must remember that though our road may seem rough and stony, and our adversities many, that throughout it all we must endeavor to be content, and if we claim not the reward in this world we must remember that a goodly store is laid up for us in Heaven, and so I say that Contentment with Godliness is a great gain.

C. Eveyline Winson.

A BRAVE MAN, HE.

A little man with side whiskers entered a dentist's office one morning, says the Standard Magazine, and with a courage that belied his looks announced that he wanted an appointment for the afternoon.

"Half-past 3," replied the dentist.

"All right. It's to have a tooth drawn —a very bad tooth with three prongs."

"In that case I would advise an anesthetic."

"How much will it cost?"

"Ten shillings."

"Then I'll not waste my money on anesthetics. I'll have this tooth drawn in the ordinary way."

"Very, well," murmured the dentist, so surprised at his courage that he added, "You are an extraordinary brave man."

"Me? Me brave? Don't you think it," said the little man. "It's not my tooth. It's my wife's."

MORBID WOMEN.

When people have trouble, and real trouble, they don't sit down and analyze all their emotions, and remember whether this person or that person looked to the right or to the left when they spoke to them.

Morbidness should be counted as a wicked demon that can be driven out.

Healthy companionship, plenty of laughter, good long walks in the sunshine and work will drive out the wicked little imp—discontent—and make you the happy, healthful, hopeful woman you ought to be.

Form a band against self-analysis, against the inclination to consider what every inflection of the voice and every look of the eye means, and you will be surprised how much of good there is in the world, and how little, comparatively speaking, of that which is really bad.—New York Press.

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POOR MR. SPECKNOODLE.

"Mother," said a college student who had brought his chum home for the holidays, "permit me to present my friend, Mr. Specknoodle."

His mother, who was a little hard of hearing, placed her hand to her ear.

"I'm sorry, George, but I didn't quite catch your friend's name. You'll have to speak a little louder, I'm afraid."

"I say, mother," shouted George, "I want to present my friend Mr. Specknoodle."

"I'm sorry George, but Mr.—— what was the name again?"

"Mr. Specknoodle!" George fairly yelled.

The old lady shook her head sadly.

"I'm sorry, George, but I'm afraid it's no use. It sounds just like Specknoodle to me."

OVERWROUGHT NERVES MAKE TROUBLE.

A doctor expresses the opinion that nine times out of ten the woman who nags is tired. One time out of ten she is hateful. Times out of mind her husband is to blame. Women may think they are only tired, but in fact, they are ill.

In such cases the woman often suffers more from her nagging than her husband or the children with whom she finds fault. The condition is usually brought on by broken sleep, improper food, want of some other exercise than housekeeping, and enough out-of-door air and practical objective thinking. It is often the most selfish and most affectionate women who fall into this state. —Detroit News-Tribune.

QUITE AN IDEA.

"Sir—Your wife is held by us for ransom. She will be detained until you deposit $10,000 under the oak tree at the top of the hill. The Black Hand."

"Dear Sirs—Your favor of recent date received. I have deposited under the oak tree a trunk containing the rest of my wife's wardrobe. Yours truly, J. B. Henpecke."

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

Young Wife—What's the trouble? Why do you sit on the edge of the chair?

Husband—Well, dear, you know we are buying it on the installment plan, and that's all I feel entitled to.

The House by the Side of the Road.

BY DELMAR.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In palaces of their self-content;
There are souls like stars that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to every man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
Men who press on with the ardor of hope,
And men who are faint with the strife.
Yet I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan—
But live in my house by the side of the road
A friend to every man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice
And weep with the strangers that mourn,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells all alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise and foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl a cynic's ban;
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
A friend to every man.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD UNION MADE OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS
I B B H

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IMMORTALITY.

By Joseph Jefferson.

Two caterpillars crawling on a leaf
By some strange accident in contact came;
Their conversation, passing all belief,
Was that same argument, the very same,
That has been "proed and conned" from man to man,
Yea, ever since this wondrous world began.

The ugly creatures,
Deaf, dumb and blind,
Devoid of features
That adorn mankind,

Were vain enough in dull and wordy strife,
To speculate upon a future life.
The first was optimistic, full of hope;
The second, quite dyspeptic, seemed to mope.
Said number one, "I'm sure of our salvation."
Said number two, "I'm sure of our damnation;
Our ugly forms alone would seal our fates
And bar our entrance through the golden gates;
Suppose that death should take us unawares,
How could we climb the golden stairs?
If maidens shun us as they pass us by,
Would angels bid us welcome in the sky?
I wonder what great crimes we have committed
That leaves us so forlorn and so unpitied?
Perhaps we've been ungrateful, unforgiving;
'Tis plain to me that life's not worth the living."
"Come, come, cheer up," the jovial worm replied;
"Let's take a look upon the other side;
Suppose we can not fly like moths or millers,
Are we to blame for being caterpillars?
Will that same God that doomed us crawl the earth,
A prey to every bird that's given birth,
Forgive our captor as he eats and sings
And damn poor us because we have not wings?
If we can't skim the air like owl or bat,
A worm will turn 'for a' that.'"
They argued through the summer; autumn nigh,
The ugly things composed themselves to die;
And so, to make their funeral quite complete,
Each wrapped him in his little winding sheet.
The tangled web encompassed them full soon,
Each for his coffin made him a cocoon;
All through the winter's chilling blast they lay,
Dead to the world, aye, dead as human clay.
Lo, spring comes forth with all her warmth and love;
She brings sweet justice from the realms above;
She brings the chrysalis, she resurrects the dead;
Two butterflies ascend, encircling her head.
And so this emblem shall forever be
A sign of immortality.

MRS. PEPSY'S DIARY.

A. D. 1907. January 1.
This morning I dropt in at May's
And had a game of bridge.
At Fan's to lunch, and afterward
A little game of bridge.
To-night we entertained at home—
A dinner; later, bridge.
Cooked supper in the chafing-dish
And finished up with bridge.
(Repeat 364 times). —Life.

GET IN LINE.

Is there a man with a soul so dead,
A Union man, who never said,
The Union Label I'll demand
And agitate to beat the band?
If there's such a one, I say,
He'd better get in line to-day.
—Louisville Eight-Hour Printer.

NOT EVEN STILL.

A man convinced againt his will
Is of the same opinion still;
A maid convinced against her will
Is not convinced, nor even still.
—Judge.

SPACING.

The parlor sofa holds the twain,
Miranda and her love-sick swain,
He and she.
But hark! a step upon the stair,
And papa finds them sitting there,
He and she.
—Puck.

Lockout still continues at Finkl & Sons, Chicago.

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mrs. J. K. Brantly, 309 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo., writes the Journal as follows:

"I am in great distress, and have tried every other way to locate my husband, who disappeared on the night of Sept. 18, 1906, from Sedalia, Mo., leaving me with a five-months-old baby—sick. He said he would return in a little while, but I have not heard from him since. His name is Jack Brantly, and he is a member of Rose City Local, No. 30, at Argenta, Ark. His card number is 16321. If we can locate the card we can locate my husband. I fear he is dead, for we always got along nicely together."

Any information sent to Mrs. Brantly or to the General Office will be thankfully received.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 24, 1907.

I arrived in Pittsburg the 22nd from Toledo, Ohio, where I met in conference the management of the Pope Motor Car Co., where the grievance in the forge shop had about reached the climax. Mr. Jackson, the foreman, seems to be one of those who knows but little about handling men. We are eagerly awaiting developments.

I find in Pittsburg a thorough awakening. Brother Goldman has certainly jarred the iron city. He has placed nearly 75 men in the union in the two weeks he has been here. Also Youngstown is stirred, and will move along with Pittsburg.

I came to Pittsburg to investigate the R. R. Steel Spring Co. strike, which has been going on for nine months. One of the principal shops is located here. I succeeded in getting them affiliated with the I. B. of B. and H., which places every shop of the trust in our union.

Meeting Brother Farmer, the president, we arrived at a thorough understanding, and no doubt the strike will soon be a thing of the past. We meet the management in Philadelphia the 27th, when we expect to form a District Council of the various shops of the trust, and we anticipate a solid and well-governed council.

I expect to address a mass-meeting this date at Pittsburg; thence to Philadelphia, returning by way of Detroit for the same purpose.

Since my last report I have been in conference with the Illinois Central Railroad. The agreement and wage rate appears in this issue. I was also in conference with the Chicago & Northwestern, and a very satisfactory adjustment was made with both systems.

I call the attention of the craft to these things for the purpose of showing that the better the organization the better the adjustments. We are successful at nearly every point, and we expect to soon have a thorough and strong organization. In the contract shops we are doing fully as well. New Orleans has just received a good advance; San Francisco, also. The carriage and wagon smiths, fitters and helpers of Pittsburg are demanding a 10 per cent and 15 per cent advance, and they will get it.

Let us hope for a still brighter future for our craft, and be well up in the harness. It means hard work and away from home, but some one must sacrifice. We don't get something for nothing.

Yours in the work,

J. W. KLINE,
General President.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER POWLESLAND'S REPORT FOR MAY.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Charleston, S. C., the quaint but beautiful city by the sea, with its historical associations and reminders of the past on almost every hand, was my camping ground at the writing of my last report. On my arrival I immediately took steps to get in touch with the officers of our local there, and at the appointed hour I had the pleasure of meeting Brother McLaughlin, president, Brother Doar, vice-president, and Brother Quinn, recording secretary, and was given a hearty welcome. My stay in Charleston I shall long remember from its pleasant and profitable outcome in succeeding in getting a substantial increase in wages for some of the brothers, and also increas-

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ing the membership. To write of all the social details would tax the capacity of the Journal, especially the trip to the Isle of Palms and the collecting of souvenir sea shells from the Atlantic beach, and Brother Cameron, Sr., telling his fish story of catching a shark with a trout line. That's kind o' fishy, and some of our fellow-passengers on the boat thought so, too, I think, from the way they looked at the story-teller. I found Brother Quinn a very valuable escort about the city in going to the various shops, which resulted in much good. The brothers of the Southern Railway shops there had lately gained a short strike for increased wages. I hope the early contemplated conference of the Southern Railway District Council will have good results, as I find the wages on that road in every instance to my knowledge below the prevailing rates on competing and adjacent roads.

My next stop was Florence, S. C., where all the men employed in the Atlantic Coast Line shops were members of Rocky Mount local, but were anxious to have a local instituted of their own, so a meeting was called for the purpose, at which officers were elected and installed, and arrangements made for procuring a charter and supplies through their former local at Rocky Mount, as previously arranged. I next visited Richmond, Va., where I found a fairly good local, but conditions not as good as they should be, especially in the C. & O. shops, where they have thirteen rates among only twenty-one fires, where there should not be more than three. I find this to be more prevalent than is beneficial to the craft.

By request of Richmond local, I next went to Clifton Forge, and met with the secretary of District Council No. 16, and succeeded in setting matters right. I also called a meeting and consolidated the two locals, which was the joint wish of both, and I hope that it will be the means of a stronger organization at that point.

Baltimore, Md., was my next point, and there I found matters in a bad condition. After a canvass of the town with Brother Kelly and calling a meeting we were rewarded with gratifying results, with a large attendance and fifteen applications, but there is a good deal to be done yet to put Baltimore where it should be. The prospects are good, and my intentions are to return in a few days, when the B. & O. pay car arrives; then we can do better business and hope to line up every man in that shop of about 150 men.

I next laid siege to the men of the United States navy yard at Washington, but they are so intrenched within themselves and their minds are so narrow that they refuse to affiliate and help their craft organization, which is accomplishing the results of which they are reaping the benefits, as their rates are based on the highest prevailing rates within our sphere of influence.

The machinists of that plant are entitled to a great deal of credit for conditions there, and I take this medium of thanking them, especially Mr. H. LeClaire, president, and E. L. Adams, business agent, for the assistance given me there, and hope at some future time to see some results.

Have just received instructions from the General President to go to Pittsburg to assist at a mass-meeting to be held there tomorrow, 25th inst.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER W. J. DOUGHERTY.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

My last report left me in Providence, where I had just organized two locals, stopping a few days to strengthen them and get a 20 cents per day increase for the helpers in the American Locomotive Works. I left the boys feeling fine. The new helpers' local had over 40 members and the bolt and nut men 54, so they mean business. I then came to Worcester, getting there on Saturday. I got a wire from our General President telling me to go to Oswego, N. Y., and call out Local No. 280. I left at once. I found Brother Hanley, from Philadelphia, on the ground, and I wish we had a few more like him. I attended the meeting of No. 280, and they seemed to think that East St. Louis and Pittsburg should come out also. I sent Farmer a telegram in Hanley's name, asking if they would come out with Oswego. He sent me word, "Yes." I got Oswego to quit work at noon, and with a committee from No. 280 sent Farmer wire, "Oswego is out; would Pittsburg follow?" No answer. To make a long story short, I sent President Farmer five messages to the shop and to his home, and a wire from him would have settled the Railway Spring strike. No answer. After staying on the ground nearly two weeks the company,

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I guess, was afraid I would get the Oswego boys to come out. Anyway, they having returned to work when we could not get word from Pittsburg, so the company closed the shops down for ten days. I wired the General Officer and got wire to come here to Boston. I stopped in Worcester, and after a week's work I put a local there, 27 names going in on the charter. I am working Boston and Fitchburg, where I expect to put a local in a few days. Will say for Boston there is lots of material to work on. I find twenty chain fires in the navy yard and four helpers to a fire. None of them are in the union, but we mean business, and you can say right here, Boston has got some of the best men in the labor movement, and they will not be satisfied til they have all the smiths organized and a District Council with a business agent in the field. We are taking them in at the rate of eight and ten at a meeting, and every smith wants eight hours, and he is not going to stop till he gets it.

Friday I got wire: "Come to Providence at once; in trouble." I went, and found that the machinists were out in a few shops, and the smiths wanted to go out in sympathy with them. They thought I would call them out, which I refused to do. They all have to work ten hours a day, and I told them if they wanted to help the machinists, to start in and help themselves by asking for the nine-hour day, which the machinists are doing. I advised them to go according to the Constitution and do business in the right way. I had to leave them, having a meeting at Fitchburg. I hope they do as I told them—stay at work till our executive board gives them permission to go out.

The two locals in Boston are going to hold a mass-meeting Sunday, May 26, at 45 Eliot street, and we expect a large gathering, and if it is a success we will hold one every week till Boston is thoroughly organized, which I hope will be soon. Brother E. J. Ryan, president of No. 209, is a hustler and knows everybody and everyone knows him, and he is determined to put every man into our organization that belongs there.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

The great sulphur-bottom whale of the Pacific ocean is, so far as known, the largest animal that ever lived on this planet. One specimen, which was measured, was 95 feet in length and 35 feet in girth. Its estimated weight was 294,000 pounds.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER J. J. GOLDMAN.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 22, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report for the month ending May 22, 1907:

At the writing of my last report I had just arrived in the Iron city from Cincinnati and Ludlow, Ky. I immediately went to work, and found plenty to do. Taking with me one of the wheel-horses of unionism, Adam Lange, one day, and another of the same kind the next day, Bill Kramer, I located the shops. I then launched out alone. The result was, I filled out twenty-one applications at the next meeting of No. 262. As my order from President Kline was to work Pittsburg and vicinity, also Youngstown, I left for a two-days' tussle with the latter city. After two days' work three new members was the result—a surprise to the members, as it seemed that Youngstown was joined to her idols. Returning to Pittsburg, I again visited the shops, and on the following meeting fifteen new members were placed in the union. Again going to Youngstown, where Secretary Phillabaum and myself visited the homes of the smiths and helpers, and five new members were obligated as a result. Youngstown begins to look good to me. An old ex-member, Mr. Drew, is working here and will no doubt fall in line soon.

I then visited Niles, Ohio, and after three days' work sixteen filled out application for a charter, and in the near future will have a strong local here, to be known as the Niles-Warren local. Brother Phillabaum went with me to take in the money, and he was kept busy for some time. Brother Phillabaum is one of the staunch, loyal members of No. 83, who knows no such word as "defeat," and deserves credit for his loyalty to No. 83.

Returning to Pittsburg, am visiting all shops. I expect to have two hundred at the meeting Saturday night, at which meeting President Kline expects to be present and speak.

Pittsburg can be aroused only by constant work. It cannot be done by giving an invitation, then sitting down and waiting for them to come. I am trying to have them forget the past, and by holding up a bright future I think Pittsburg can be brought to the front.

The carriage and wagon smiths are in good condition, with a membership of about 125, and No. 262 with close to

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100, and applications for initiation at the Saturday night meeting of 25 for both locals. We have been holding joint meetings every Saturday night, and since my arrival in this city about seventy-five men have joined the two locals. Brother Kline succeeded in getting another local of sprinkler fitters here, which makes three unions in Pittsburg.

In all my work I have had the hearty co-operation of Brothers Kramer and Lange, and unionism in Pittsburg means something at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,
J. J. GOLDMAN,
Special Organizer.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER ALLISON'S REPORT.

Hannibal, Mo., May 25, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my monthly report for the month of May:

At the meeting of the Havelock local in Lincoln, Neb., which I was waiting for at the writing of my last report, I got seven applications. I then went to Omaha, leaving the boys at Lincoln able to take care of themselves, and they are men that will do it.

At Omaha I found Local No. 50 in better shape than they have been since the strike, with 95 per cent of the Union Pacific boys lined up and anxious to get an agreement drawn up and before the company. I outlined a plan for them to work along, and after a meeting with the men they drew up another agreement that was approved by them in a meeting well attended, and it now remains for the boys at Cheyenne and Grand Island to give them their support.

I next visited the shops at St. Joe, Mo., and reorganized the local there, with seventeen charter members. I then went to Kansas City, where I found the boys in the railroad shop in good shape, but very poor in the contract shops. With the help of No. 66, who gave me all the assistance they could by having Brother Richardson show me around the city (Brother Powlesland, that watch needs fixing yet), I organized another local there with seventeen charter members and installed the local on the 22d of May with thirteen more applications, making a total of thirty members, with the Union Pacific shops closed and ready to send a man to Omaha as soon as the boys there arrange for a conference.

Having done all the work possible at the present time in Kansas City, I came on to Hannibal, Mo., where this report leaves me.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. ALLISON, S. O.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

Whereas, The Butte Blacksmiths & Helpers Union No. 456, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths & Helpers, and the Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper & Silver Mining Company being desirous of perpetuating friendly relations, and at the same time having a definite understanding as to the compensation to be paid to the members of said Union for their work, do mutually agree as follows:

1. It is the intention, and the right is hereby conceded by the mining companies, that the above named organization shall have full recognition, and may take into the said Union all men employed at the different plants over which the above Union may properly claim jurisdiction, provided, that in exercising such jurisdiction, conflicts that would interfere with the proper operation of the plants must be avoided.

2. That eight (8) hours in each twenty-four (24) hours shall constitute a shift or day's work.

3. The average market price per pound of electrolytic copper, as given in the Engineering & Mining Journal for each calendar month, shall be the basis for determining the rate of wages.

4. When the average monthly price of electrolytic copper shall be less than eighteen (18) cents per pound, then the wage rate shall be the same as was paid in March, 1907.

5. When the average monthly price of electrolytic copper shall be eighteen (18) cents per pound or over, then the wage rate shall be the same as was paid in March, 1907, and an additional sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per day to all members of the above Union, excepting Toolsharpeners and Helpers, who shall receive an additional sum of fifty cents (50c.) per day over and above the scale in effect in March, 1907.

6. Should a man terminate his employment by reason of quitting, discharge, or other reason, before the end of any calendar month, the rate for settlement in such cases shall be as follows: The wage rate, for any settlement made, for any part of a month up to and including the fifteenth of said month, shall be based upon the previous month's average price of electrolytic copper. The wage rate, for any settlement made, for

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any part of a month extending beyond the fifteenth of said month, shall be made for the whole time of employment in said month, at a rate based upon the average price of electrolytic copper for the first fifteen days of the calendar month of settlement.

7. Nothing in this agreement shall deny or preclude the right of employes taking up with the company the question of any grievance or unfair treatment, or any other matter that may require adjustment from time to time.

8. This agreement shall remain in full force and effect for a period of five years from and after April 1st, 1907, and thereafter until thirty days' notice shall have been given by either party of its desire to terminate this agreement.

In Witness Whereof, the parties hereto have caused these presents to be executed in duplicate by its duly authorized officers, this 9th day of May, 1907.

Butte Blacksmiths & Helpers Union No. 456, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths & Helpers.
By Wm. J. Bradley, Pres.
John H. Martin.
Lincoln Fielding.
H. J. Le Lonais.

Attest:
James Wilks.
Its Recording Secretary.
(Seal.)

Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper & Silver Mining Company.
By John Gillie,
General Supt. of Mines.

Illinois Central Agreement.

Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1907.

Illinois Central Railroad Company—Office of Superintendent of Machinery:

Committee, representing Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Helpers employed at the various shops on the Illinois Central Railroad.

James Jennings, Burnside, Chairman.
Chas. Ballweber, Burnside.
C. J. Sheriff, Burnside.
Thomas Yates, Burnside.
R. B. Hutchinson, Burnside.
N. Belgum, Burnside.
G. W. Miller, Burnside.
Thomas Hodge, Centralia.
J. T. Hutchen, Paducah.
T. C. Goodman, Paducah.
Andy Spitz, Mattoon.
Henry Carbery, McComb.
John Walsh, E. St. Louis.
Frank Duke, Freeport.
Chas. W. Guy, Waterloo.
A. W. King, Water Valley.
F. P. Wentzel, Memphis.
J. E. Gallagher, Vicksburg.

Gentlemen:—

Below find rulings in reply to your request for changes in schedule of wages and rules now in existence affecting Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Helpers employed on the Illinois Central System:

Request 1. All Blacksmiths, Hammermen, Heaters, Bolt Headers, Flue Welders, Bull Dozers, and Air Machine men, to receive an increase of four cents per hour in all shops on the system.

Request 2. We request the following rates for helpers:

Burnside shops on first two fires, 27 cents per hour.

Helpers and hammer driver on blast furnace, 27 cents per hour.

The helper at 27th street to receive 27 cents per hour.

The next six fires at Burnside to receive 26 cents per hour.

Balance of helpers at Burnside, including punch hands and shearmen, to receive a flat increase of two (2) cents per hour over rate they are now receiving. Helpers outside of Burnside shops working for the I. C. R. R. on first and second fires to receive 26 cents per hour. All other helpers to receive 23½ cents per hour.

Answer to Requests No. 1 and No. 2.

The following increase in rates of pay will be conceded to Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Helpers on the System, effective May 1st, 1907:

Blacksmiths and Machine Men.

Present Rate. Cents.	Proposed Rate. Cents.	
42	45	
37½	40	
36½	39½	
35½	38	
35	38	
34	37	
33	36	
32½	35	
32	34½	
31½	34	
31	33½	
30	32½	
29	31½	
28½	31	
28¼	30¾	
27½	29¾	
26	28¼	26½-28¾
25	27½	
24¼	26¼	
23	25	
22½	24½	
22	23¾	

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21½	23¼	
21	22¾	
20½	22¼	
20	21¾	
19	20¾	
18¾	20¼	
18½	20½	
18	19½	
17½	19½	
16¾	18¾	
16	17¼	
15	16¼	

Blacksmith Helpers:

26	28¼	
23½	25½	24¾-26¾
22½	24½	
22	23¾	
21½	23¼	
20½	22¼	
19¼	21	
19	20¾	
18½	20½	
18¼	19¾	
18	19½	
17½	19½	
17	18½	
16¾	18¾	
16	17¼	
15¼	16½	
14½	15¾	

No. 3. Rate of pay of Blacksmith apprentices shall be as follows:

	Per Hour.
First six months of service	11½c
Second six months of service	11½c
Third six months of service	12½c
Fourth six months of service	14c
Fifth six months of service	15c
Sixth six months of service	16c
Seventh six months of service	17c
Eighth six months of service	18c

No. 4. All time over the regular working time, Sundays and holidays, as follows: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

A bulletin will be posted 24 hours in advance of change of working hours.

The hours worked in the different Blacksmith shops on the system will be as uniform as consistent with the business.

All time worked by Blacksmiths, Helpers and Apprentices in excess of the regular working hours—8 or 9, as the case may be—will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half hour for each hour worked up to and including the tenth hour.

No. 5. When Blacksmiths and Helpers are called to work in overtime hours they will be furnished a minimum of three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes' work; if less, they will be allowed five (5) hours pay.

Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Helpers, if called to work in overtime hours, their time will be continuous; for example, if a man is called for work and reports at 4 P. M., on Sundays or holidays and works until 8 P. M., he will be allowed 6 hours pay for same.

No. 6. Request that night Blacksmiths and Helpers shall receive one hours extra over the actual time worked, is not conceded.

No. 7. When Blacksmith Helpers are promoted to position of Blacksmith, and they can perform work satisfactory to the foreman and master mechanic, their compensation will be increased two and one-half (2½) cents per hour at the expiration of each six months until the full rate is paid for the fire and class of work done thereon. If, at any time in the judgment of the Foreman and the Master Mechanic, the Helper so promoted does not qualify for the quality and quantity of work that can be reasonably expected of him, he is to be taken out of the service or deranked to position of Helper. In promoting Blacksmith Helpers to position of Blacksmith, where merit and ability is equal, seniority in the service will be given preference.

There may be one apprentice or promoted Blacksmith to each shop regardless of the number of Blacksmiths employed, and one apprentice or promoted Helper to each five (5) Blacksmiths employed.

No. 8. When a Blacksmith or Helper is assigned to work on a fire paying a higher rate than he is receiving he shall receive the rate of such fire from the time he starts on same, provided in the judgment of the Foreman, he is qualified to do the work.

No. 9. Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Helpers sent out on the road and away from their home station shall receive straight time from the time called until they return to their home station, and overtime for work performed in overtime hours, with an allowance of not to exceed $1.00 per day of 24 hours for expenses.

This covers cases where a man is sent away from his home station and his time is continuous, either riding, working or waiting for trains; where a man is sent away from his home station and the time away is such that it becomes necessary for him to go to a hotel or boarding house for sleep, such time consumed will

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not be paid for, but the regular $1.00 per day of 24 hours for expenses will be allowed.

Note—Special request taken care of in Article 1 and 2.

No. 10. There will be no discrimination on the part of the company or its officers against any person or committee representing a grievance or acting for others in the adjustment thereof.

No. 11. Good water and good sanitary conditions will be furnished for its employes in the blacksmith and forge departments. This company purchases the proper quality of Blacksmith coal for its purpose and will continue to do so.

No. 12. Employes in the Blacksmith shop will not be dismissed from the company's service unless such action is warranted on the part of the Foreman or Master Mechanic in charge. If a man is dismissed or suspended and he considers that he has been unjustly dismissed or suspended, he has the right of appeal. If after proper investigation it is found that a man has been unjustly dismissed or suspended, he will be reinstated. The shop committee, if they so desire, may be present at the investigation.

No. 13. When requested in the regular way, the company will grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its own lines, at its earliest convenience, to Blacksmiths and Helpers desiring to go before the management for the adjustment of differences.

No. 14. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, full force of men shall be retained and reduction made in working hours until the hours shall have reached eight (8) hours, and then further reduction if not made in hours shall be made by the dismissal of the last man employed, merit and ability being equal.

No. 15. In calling a Blacksmith or Helper after regular working hours, the selection shall be made by the Foreman. All employes shall be considered with equal favor who are proficient, and no call shall be made for less than five hours.

No. 16. At shops where fires are built by Blacksmith Helpers before the commencing hour of work, such Helpers will be allowed 15 minutes, and it is to be understood that the fire shall be in readiness for the Blacksmith when the whistle blows for commencing work.

No. 17. It is understood that the rate of pay for Blacksmith on the big fire at Memphis, Vicksburg, McComb and Water Valley will be forty (40) cents per hour.

No. 18. This agreement shall be in force one year from May 1st, 1907, and thereafter, provided that after the first year changes may be agreed upon by either party giving thirty (30) days' notice to the other of changes desired, for conference.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. Renshaw,
Supt. of Machinery.

Accepted.
Jas. C. Jennings.
Thos. Yates.
A. J. Spitz.
H. Carbery.
Chas. Ballweber.
J. T. Hutchen.
Carl Sheriff.
Thos. Hodge.
J. E. Gallagher.
John Walsh.
F. P. Wentzel.
Frank Duke.
R. B. Hutchinson.
N. Belgum.
Charles W. Guy.
A. W. King.
T. C. Goodman.
G. W. Miller.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Renewal of Due Book	$ .05
Due stamps	.25
Monthly Due Books, with Initiation Stamp attached	1.00
Duplicate Stamp Books	.25
Assessment Stamps, according to assessm't	
Strike Stamps, " "	
Constitutions, English	.05
Rituals	.25
Seals	3.50
New Financial Secretary's Ledger	1.00
Ledgers	.50
Minute Books	.50
Treasurer's Receipt Books	.50
Warrant and Voucher Books	.50
Financial Secretary's Receipt Book	.50
Letter Heads, per pad of 100	$ .50
Envelopes, per 100	.50
Application for Membership Blanks, per dz	.10
Pedigree Blanks, per doz	.10
Official Supply Order Blanks, per doz	.10
Notice of Arrears, per doz	.10
Secretary's Monthly Report, per doz	.20
Withdrawal Cards	1.00
Traveling Cards	.05
Anvil Punch	.75
Official Canceling Stamp and Pad	.75
Reversible Parade Badges, (official I. B. of B. & H.) (If ordered by the dozen).	.60
Official Button, 40c, per doz	4.50
Solid Gold Buttons	1.25

All Unions will be governed by the above price list in ordering supplies. Cash must in all cases accompany the order. Express or postal charges prepaid.

All stationery of first quality, and must be procured at General Headquarters as per Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 1. In forwarding money make all orders payable to GEO. J. WERNER,
570 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

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News from our Local Unions... Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, S. C.

Editor Journal—W. G. Powlesland, special organizer, arrived here to find our rates far below the standard.

I took him around to the different contract shops and arranged for a meeting at once, and prepared a schedule of rates, and presented them to the different employers, which they agreed to pay, after a time limit of 24 hours was given them, advancing the rates from $3.25 for nine hours, to $3.75 for nine hours.

Brother Powlesland is quite an expert in conducting negotiations, and we are congratulating ourselves upon being favored with a visit from him. Our door strings are hanging on the outside any time he returns to Charleston.

Fraternally,
JOHN D. QUINN,
Recording Secretary.

FROM MACON LOCAL UNION NO. 13.

Macon, Ga., May 12, 1907.

Editor Journal—We are all constant readers of the Journal down here, and we look forward to its coming with great pleasure, but we were truly sorry to see in Bro. Powlesland's report the condition of things in Pensacola, Fla. There certainly must be something wrong—some mistake. Bros. Cunningham and Waltz we all know well. Bro. Cunningham was instrumental in organizing No. 13, and Bro. Waltz was our secretary for several years. They have both been tried and not found wanting, and to hear them spoken of in such terms as Bro. Powlesland does grieves us very much.

I don't know how many men they have there, but I do know the quality of those two men, and I feel satisfied if there were enough men there they would organize without the assistance of Bro. Powlesland or anyone else.

We are making arrangements for the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, which meets in Savannah on June 19th. Bro. Robt. E. Casson is to represent No. 13, and we hope the foundation may be laid for much good work in the next twelve months.

The Central Railroad of Georgia has begun grading for the extension of their shops. They expect to put in several more fires.

Hoping we will hear better reports from Pensacola soon, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. O. ELLIS, Sec. No. 13.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 299.

Ogden, May 20, 1907.

Editor Journal—As it has been some time since No. 299 has been represented in the Journal, we would like to let all the brotherhood at large know that we are still alive and moving.

Our Local celebrates its fourth year of existence June 18th; and in four short years it has grown considerably. Starting out with nineteen charter members, we now have a membership of about 60, with as many more scattered through other locals.

We have had our ups and downs, the same as other locals, and have come out with flying colors. About January 1st, 1907, Special Organizer A. G. Allison put in an appearance and formed a district council of the locals under the Oregon Short Line jurisdiction, but the chief officers of said council have not been attending to their duty very strictly, or we would have a district council number and see it in print with the rest. No offense meant, but just a hint.

No. 299 is composed of railroad blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices, and everything seems to be working harmoniously. About three weeks ago the painters whitewashed the walls of the shop and made it look a little like housecleaning time, anyway.

Our foreman sent in his resignation to take a better job—more money and less grief. He has deposited his withdrawal card with us again and is once more seen at the meetings. One of the boys took up a collection and got him a little token of appreciation of his work as

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foreman. But though small, it would cost a good, round sum to buy it from him. Our worthy president acted as the speech-maker, and you will travel some to find a man who can beat Jimmie at fanning wind or throwing hot air.

Our president and Bro. Finkey made a trip to Salt Lake City, May 11th, and put six men through the work of the brotherhood. Salt Lake has a local, but they are mostly Gould-system men, and these six are Oregon Short Line men, and thought it would be better for them to join a local on the Oregon Short Line system and not bother No. 166 with their troubles. They had no hard feelings against No. 166, and No. 299 has only the best of wishes for No. 166.

While waiting at the depot, a gentleman came up to Bro. Stone and asked him if his name was Stone. Jimmie answered, "Yes." The gentleman said, "Well, I'm your uncle." Jimmie said, "Where are you from?" The stranger said he was from Pocatello. Jimmie says, "You're no uncle of mine, then, if your name is Stone." Brother Stone of Pocatello recognized Jimmie from his picture, which was published in the Journal some time ago. So Brother Stone of No. 299 invited Brother Stone of No. 820 to participate in the initiation of the boys at Salt Lake.

Hoping to hear from all locals through the Journal, I remain, with best wishes for the Brotherhood,

ALBERT G. REEVE, JR.,
Sec'y Pro Tem.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 454.

Charleston, S. C., May 5, 1907.

Editor Journal—I think it is about time No. 454 should be heard from, so here goes to your organizer who recently visited us:

They say Powlesland's a substitute,
In place of another man;
And whether it's the case or not,
We want more like Powlesland.

We were glad to see him in our midst,
In our own dear Southern land;
And you selected just the man
In sending us Powlesland.

We met him at the hostelry,
And escorted him around,
That he might see the sights that we
Had in our glorious town.

That night we called a meeting, too,
Our conditions to propound,
And everything went pleasantly,
And we're standing on firmer ground.
Our conditions have all been bettered, too,
Except in the case of one,
And that's the John F. Riley firm,
And its troubles have just begun.

He claims to be a blacksmith,
But would not raise the pay,
So we did not do a thing to him
But take his smiths away.

And now, as this is but the first
From the local by the sea,
Give my regards to Powlesland,
And shake his hand for me.

JOHN DOAR,
V. P. No. 454.

BOSTON, MASS., LOCAL NO. 344.

May 19th, 1907.

Editor Journal—On May 6th organized labor in Boston and within thirty and forty miles of Boston turned out one of the greatest demonstrations ever held on the old historic grounds on the Boston Common. The gathering was a historic one. It will never be forgotten. It was a protest meeting against the illegal arrest and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, who are charged with complicity in the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho.

Some of the features of the 5th of May's remarkable demonstration were 50,000 men, women and children in line. Thousands more thronged the Common in protest. Seven hundred women and girls of the Garment Workers' union marched in the parade. One hundred and fifty little tots, 10 years and under, of the Young Socialist Club of Boston, marched with their teachers.

After thousands of paraders had formed on the Common the division was still formed at the beginning of the line of march at Castle Square—a distance of four miles to the Boston Common. Thus long was the labor host and stars and stripes. Red flags and four great red bags were carried by several strong men for the crowds to throw money in for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone's trial. It was a pretty sight to behold. Estimated that 100,000 people were at the protest meeting. Workingmen leaders declare they merely want justice and the law upheld. Socialist speakers advocate violence in case the three men are convicted.

Local No. 344 turned out and members from Keene, N. H., a distance of 90 miles, came down and joined us—both blacksmiths and helpers. Brother Allen, president of No. 463, Keene, N. H.,

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and Brother Desell, secretary of Keene, N. H., headed the parade of our local with Brother McFadden, president of No. 344. We made a very good impression. After the parade we all went back to the hall and had a high old time. Songs by Brothers Allen and Desell and members of No. 463; clog dance by Charles Sullivan—the life of the union; also a song from Brother Jas. Clarry. There was always something doing. No. 344 wishes to fraternally thank the officers and brothers of Keene, N. H., for their estimable kindness, and were sorry we could not have done more for our brothers; but will meet again if we are all kicking and alive till Labor Day.

Fraternally yours,
A. R. ANDERSON, Sec. No. 344.

STATEMENT IN BEHALF OF HAYWOOD, MOYER AND PETTIBONE.

Clarence Darrow, of counsel for Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners, who are charged with complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, issued a formal statement in behalf of the prisoners. It was anticipated that the statement would be a direct reply to President Roosevelt's "undesirable citizen" letter, but in reality it is a general one, and references to the President are to the former letters of the executive.

"We have been charged with killing ex-Governor Steunenberg with a dynamite bomb," the imprisoned men say through Mr. Darrow. "Our trial is to begin on the 9th of this month. The details of the assassination have been published broadcast throughout the civilized world for more than a year. During all this time the press of the country, especially of that section of Idaho where we will be placed in trial, has bitterly denounced us and the Western Federation of Miners, to which we belong. The most powerful interests of the country are seeking to take our lives.

Not There for Years.

"We were not in Idaho for years before the crime was committed. Under the law we could not be extradited from Colorado. But, in spite of this, we were arrested on a perjured affidavit, charging that we were in Idaho at the time of the commission of the crime and that we immediately fled from the state, and on this perjured affidavit, known to be false, the governors of the two States of Idaho and Colorado kidnapped us in the night time, refused us an interview with family, friends or counsel or a chance of appeal to the courts, and brought us on a special train a thousand miles from home and into a state and community systematically poisoned against us by newspapers and officials.

"We have been confined to jail for fourteen months against our protest, and denied bail while constantly demanding a trial. Every effort has been made to teach the farmers, business men and workingmen of the community that we are assassins and outlaws.

"After all this time our case is about to be reached, and the President of the United States, in no way interested, officially or otherwise, sends two letters broadcast over the country charging us with guilt and crime. These are republished in every paper in the land, and especially every paper of Idaho.

Talk of President's "Venom."

"The Governor of Colorado, a day or two later, adds his words of spite and venom to those of the President, and says that we are, not only guilty of the crime charged, but many others, too. While the President of the United States and the Governor of Colorado are sending out their statement to compass our death, the judge of this county has brought a citizen before him for contempt on the charge that he tried to influence the mind of a prospective juror by saying that the state administration was trying to railroad us. On the appearance of this man in court the judge promptly told the state's attorney that he should have this obscure farmer indicted for felony because he tried to influence the mind of a prospective juror. The President knows how much greater weight will be given to his words than those of an obscure private citizen.

"If we are about to be tried in court every law abiding citizen, however great or humble, should do everything in his power to cool the passions of man, rather than add fuel to the flames. If we are to be thrown to the mob the officers should at least open our prison doors and give us some chance to defend ourselves."

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

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Elmira By-Law Discriminates Against Trade Unions

The interests that are opposed to organized labor and who desire to keep working men in such subjection that they can be easily imposed on by working every bit of energy out of them that they can for the least possible compensation, have their agents and retainers working, like the interests on mortgages—active while the workers are sleeping.

This is now true of Elmira, Ont., where our readers will recall the men who were involved in a long strike in Berlin, Ont., in 1902 finally established a Coöperative Furniture Manufacturing Company, which has thrived from the first and has reached an excellent commercial standing. The success of their venture, however, has not turned the heads of the men who were persevering and energetic enough to carry the enterprise to its present successful condition.

Lately a by-law has been submitted for consideration of the voters of the village of Elmira, which appears herewith, and the wily open-shopists were on hand to have a clause inserted which would prohibit the concern, to whom the law is to be made, from operating a union shop by specifically providing that they must operate as a "non-union open factory."

Elmira Union No. 129, acted promptly and vigorously in opposing the amendment on account of the obnoxious narrow-minded restriction and adopted the following resolutions at a meeting held March 13:

To the Reeve and Council of the Village of Elmira, and to All Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, a by-law is to be submitted to the rate payers of the village of Elmira on the question of granting aid by the way of a loan to the Elmira Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, and to authorize the issue of debentures necessary for that purpose and for other purposes; and

Whereas, a certain clause in the said by-laws provides that the company shall operate their factory as "a non-union open factory for twelve years"; and

Whereas, this clause abridges the rights of workingmen and imposes unjust restrictions on their freedom in this free country, where every person is presumed to have a perfect right to affiliate with any organization it may please him to join; and

Whereas, it is requiring unjust exactions from the said company to bind them to run only a "non-union or open factory, for they may be able to do more business before the twelve years expires by operating their plant as a union shop; and

Whereas, if the employes of said company should organize, which no town can prevent, and become involved in an industrial struggle, and in the event that the company should fail to replace the employes thus involved, they would have to forfeit their loan by not being allowed to agree with their employes on account of the stipulations in the proposed by-laws which are binding on the company and unreasonable; and

Whereas, as the said clause does not in any way conserve the best interests of the people of the village or make the financial obligations of the said law more secure; and

Whereas, we do not believe this clause appeals to the average man to be sensible or reasonable; therefore,

Resolved, That this local union enter protest against the insertion of said clause of the proposed by-law to the Reeve and Council of the Village of Elmira; and it is further

Resolved, That the management of the several publications in the Village of Elmira be requested to insert this preamble and resolution:

By-Law.

To grant aid by way of Loan to "The Elmira Interior Hardwood Company," Limited, and to authorize the issue of the necessary Debentures for that purpose and for other purposes.

Whereas several persons of the Village of Elmira, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, are about to organize and incorporate into a joint stock company, under and by virtue of a charter, for which application has been, or is about to be made to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, under the firm name of the Elmira Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, for the purpose of erecting a factory and establishing the manufacture of interior hardwood fixtures and supplies, in the Village of Elmira, provided aid be given by the said village as hereinafter provided.

And whereas the industry which the said company proposes to establish is not of a similar nature to any industry al-

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ready established in the said Village of Elmira, and the said The Elmira Interior Hardwood Company propose to establish the said business in the said Village of Elmira by erecting a new factory building and carrying on the said manufacturing business as hereinafter mentioned, provided the said village do grant the said company aid by loaning them the sum of $7,500, in manner and on the terms and conditions, and repayable and secured as hereinafter mentioned, and it is deemed advisable to grant such aid.

And whereas, for the purposes aforesaid, it will be necessary for the Corporation of the said Village of Elmira to issue its debentures for and to create a debt to the amount of $7,500, as hereinafter mentioned, and such debt and the debentures to be issued therefore, shall be made payable in twelve years at the furthest from the day on which such debentures shall be issued.

And whereas it is proposed that the debenture debt to be created hereunder shall bear interest at the rate hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the said loan is to be repayable by the said company to the said Corporation of the Village of Elmira in twelve equal consecutive annual instalments of $625 each, which said annual instalments are to be applied in payment of the said debt and interest, and will require the sum of $197.50 to be raised annually for the payment of the balance or remainder of said debt and interest, that is to say it will require in all the sum of $822.50 to be raised annually for payment of the said debt and interest.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the Municipality of the Village of Elmira, according to the last revised assessment roll thereof, is the sum of $523,225.

And whereas the amount of the existing debenture debt of the said municipality is for principal and interest the sum of $23,538.92, and no portion of the said principal or interest is in arrear.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Elmira, by the Municipal Council thereof, in Council duly convened and assembled, and it is hereby enacted:

1. For the purposes aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Reeve of the Village of Elmira, and he is hereby required to issue twelve debentures of the Village of Elmira to the amount of $822.50, which said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable yearly; and which said debentures shall be signed by the Reeve and by the Treasurer of the said Village of Elmira, and the Clerk shall attach thereto the Corporate Seal of the said municipality.

2. That it shall be lawful for the Reeve of the said Village of Elmira, to cause to be raised by way of loan the sum of $7,500 from any person or persons, or body or bodies, corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the debentures hereinbefore mentioned, and to cause the same to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Village of Elmira.

3. That the said debentures shall be issued on such day within one year from the passing of this by-law as the said Council shall by resolution determine, and shall be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the said Village of Elmira, on the anniversary of the day so determined on, in each year during the term of twelve years from the issue thereof, and shall each be for the sum of $822.50, the aggregate amount payable in each of the said twelve years for principal and interest in respect of the debt created by virtue hereof.

4. That each of the said debentures shall be dated on the day of the issue thereof.

5. For the purpose of paying the amount due in each of the said years for principal and interest in respect of the said debt, there shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of the said debentures, the sum of $197.50, by a special rate sufficient therefor on all the rateable property in said Village of Elmira; provided, however, that if the said company shall pay the said annual instalments of $625, which shall be payable to the said corporation as hereinbefore mentioned, the said sum so paid in each year shall be applied Pro-tanto in paying the amount due in each of the said years for principal and interest as aforesaid, and in such case the sum to be raised and rate sufficient therefor, on all the rateable property in the said Village of Elmira, shall be the sum of $822.50, or such sum as shall be sufficient to pay the debenture indebtedness after deducting the sum paid by the said company.

6. The terms and conditions upon which the said "The Elmira Interior Hardwood Company, Limited," is to be entitled to the said loan, are as follows, that is to say: The said company shall acquire or purchase a site and thereon erect and equip with machinery a factory built of brick, in the said Village of Elmira, for the purpose of manufacturing interior hardwood fixtures and supplies, and goods of an allied character, the main building to be three stories high, about 52 feet by 120 feet, boiler and engine house 31 feet

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by 35 feet, and dry kiln 42 feet by 58 feet in size, at an estimated cost of at least $2,000, within the term of one year from the passing of this by-law, and that the said site and factory shall be situated at, or next to a public street or public highway in said village, so that immediate access may be had to the said site and factory, over such street or public highway. And the said company shall execute and deliver an agreement in favor of the said corporation for themselves, their successors or assigns, to operate the said factory for the said term of twelve years, and to employ before the end of the first year, and constantly and continually thereafter on each working day, during at least eleven months in each year for the remainder of the said term of twelve years, at least thirty mechanics, and as many more from time to time as may be necessary, in, around and about the said factory, and to operate the same as a non-union or open factory, during the said term. The authorized capital stock of the said company shall be $100,000, of which at least $20,000 shall be subscribed, and $15,000 paid up as soon as the said factory is in operation. The said company to receive the said $7,500, as soon as the said factory is in operation. The said loan of $7,500 shall be repayable by the company, their successors or assigns, to the said Corporation of Elmira, in twelve equal consecutive annual instalments of $625 each, without interest, the first of said instalments to be payable in one year from the date on which the said loan has been paid as aforesaid, to the said company. And the repayment of the said loan of $7,500 shall be secured by a mortgage, securing as a first charge on the said factory the repayment of the said loan at the times and in the manner hereinbefore set out, such mortgage to include the buildings, machinery and plant, whether affixed to the freehold or not, and to contain the usual power of sale on default, and insurance clause, the insurance to be of the full insurable value, and shall be conditional that the whole unpaid sum thereby secured shall at once be repayable, if the said factory to the capacity required by the terms of this by-law, at any time cease to be carried on, or on breach in any other respect, of the terms and conditions on which the said loan is to be granted hereunder.

7. During the term of ten years next succeeding the completion of the said factory buildings, and the commencement of the said manufacturing business therein, the said company, their successors or assigns shall be entitled to a fixed assessment of $4,000, on the said factory plant, for all purposes, during the said term; provided, however, that if the said manufacturing business ceases to be carried on at any time during the said term of ten years, or be not carried on to the capacity and in compliance with the terms and conditions aforesaid, the said privilege of fixed assessment shall cease.

8. The Reeve of the said Village of Elmira is hereby authorized to make the advances hereby authorized, on the execution of the agreement and mortgage hereinbefore mentioned, and the performance by the said company in other respects of the terms and conditions hereinbefore contained, entitling the said company to such payment.

9. And if at any time during the said term of twelve years, the said factory premises be destroyed or injured by fire or tempest, or otherwise unavoidable casualty, temporary interruption to the said business for such reasonable time as may be necessary for repairing or rebuilding the said factory premises, shall not be deemed a discontinuation of the said business, or breach of the said terms and conditions within the meaning of this by-law.

10. No purchaser of all, or any of, the said debentures shall be bound to see to the application of his purchase money, or be liable for the mis-application or non-application thereof, but such purchaser or purchasers shall upon receiving possession of all or any of said debentures, and paying the price agreed upon therefor, be, and be held to be the actual bona fide owner and holder thereof, and he or they shall not be affected by any of the provisions, terms and conditions in this by-law contained.

11. This by-law shall take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

12. That the votes of the qualified electors of the said Village of Elmira shall be taken on this by-law, by ballot, pursuant to the "Consolidated Municipal Act 1903," at the Clerk's office, in the said Village of Elmira, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1907, from the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon until the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and the returning officer to take said vote shall be John H. Ruppel, the Clerk of the said Village of Elmira.

13. That the Clerk of this Council shall sum up the number of votes given for and against this by-law at the said Clerk's office on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1907, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

14. That the Reeve of the said Village of Elmira shall attend at the said Clerk's office, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1907, at the hour of 8 o'clock in the afternoon, to appoint persons to attend at the

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polling place aforesaid, and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk respectively, on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing the passing of this by-law respectively.

Finally passed after the assent of the qualified electors having been obtained thereto, at the Village of Elmira, this ..... day of ..... A. D. 190...

Notice.

Take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed by-law, which has been taken into consideration, and which will be finally passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Elmira, in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained thereto, after one month from the first publication thereof, in the "Elmira Advertiser" newspaper, such first publication being on the 9th of March, A. D. 1907, and that the votes of the electors of the said municipality will be taken thereon the day and at the hour and place therein fixed.

ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK.

There are only four counties in New York State which have no labor organizations at present—Hamilton, Lewis, Schoharie and Schuyler. About two-thirds of all trade unionists are in the four counties which constitute the city of New York (260,008 members of 678 organizations), and the remaining 53 counties are represented as follows: Erie, 189 organizations with 30,445 members; Monroe, 90 organizations, and 15,578 members; Onondaga, 86 unions, and 8,895 members; Albany, 102 unions, and 8,854 members; Westchester, 124 unions, and 8,784 members; Schenectady, 61 unions, and 7,994 members; Orange, 80 unions, and 5,763 members; Rensselaer, 60 unions, 5,763 members; Oneida, 65 unions, and 4,663 members. Six counties have between two and three thousand members each, namely, Niagara (2,974), Chemung (2,580), Steuben (2,458), Washington (2,412), Saratoga (2,383) and Broome (2,317), and 12 more counties have upwards of 1,000 members each, as follows: Cattaraugus, 1,998; Ulster, 1,785; St. Lawrence, 1,698; Dutchess, 1,607; Cayuga, 1,511; Jefferson, 1,463; Chautauqua, 1,426; Ontario, 1,327; Warren, 1,242; Oswego, 1,198; Rockland, 1,119, and Montgomery, 1,053. Of the remaining counties, nine have at least 500 union members, 10 between 100 and 500 members, and seven less than 100 members. Of the 398,494 union men and women in the State, more than 90 per cent are in cities, the number having increased in the past decade from 170,215 to 372,093.

CONVICT LABOR ITEMS.

Convict labor produced goods to the value of $35,000,000 annually.

More convict-made goods are produced in Missouri than in any other state.

Blacksnake whips, whip lashes and riding quirts are practically all prison made.

About one-half of the prison-made wares are produced under the "contract system."

The value of the food consumed annually by a convict is, on the average, $51.37.

The average cost of guarding and attendance for a convict for a year is $56.55.

One prison contractor owns and controls the clothing output of eight prisons in six states.

The average annual product of convicts exploited under the prison contract system is $984.

To produce with outside labor a year's output of prisons would require $14,925,429 in wages.

Penal and reformatory institutions have invested $4,500,000 in machinery used by convicts.

Ninety per cent of the trees or frames for riding saddles made in the United States are prison products.

In Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Virginia convicts are so worked as to be a source of profit to the state.

It is estimated that in productive efficiency three outside laborers are equal to five convict laborers, on an average.

Practically all the wood-bound cooperage used by Chicago meat packers is supplied by prison contractors and made by prison labor.

A SCAB IS NOT A HERO.

Prof. Geo. E. Gardner, one of the law faculty at Harvard University, in an address before the Portia Club, recently, told the woman lawyers what he thought of scabs in these direct words:

"To-day we question if a man has the right to work at such prices as he will, if the well-being of a considerable number of his fellow men is to be interfered with and possibly harmed. The law of to-morrow is not the law of to-day, and it may be that the time will come when the 'scab' who interferes in breaking a strike will not be called a hero. If, in taking his brother's job, he is conscious of injuring his brother, I fail to see the heroism. It may depend upon your idea of heroism whether you call him a hero or not. I call him a poltroon."

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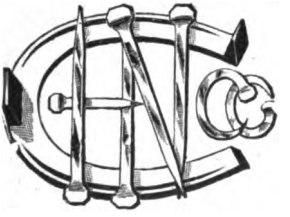
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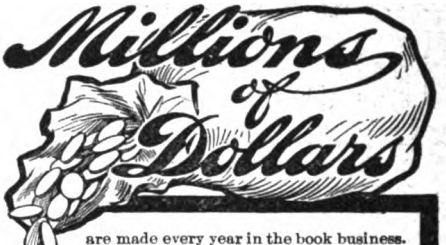
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are made every year in the book business. Every family, rich or poor, must have books. During the last few years, $7,500,000.00 have been expended for Modern Eloquence, $12,000,000.00 for Stoddard's Lectures, $21,000,000.00 for the Century Dictionary, and the tremendous sum of $44,000,000.00, covering over half a million sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica. These books were sold by subscription in American homes and sales are still going on.

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becoming stockholders in a profitable business, based on twenty years' experience. Remember, the success of this publication is not away off in the future—it is not prospective, but it is a success at the present time and growing in demand every hour. Sales of this publication at the time of publishing this advertisement

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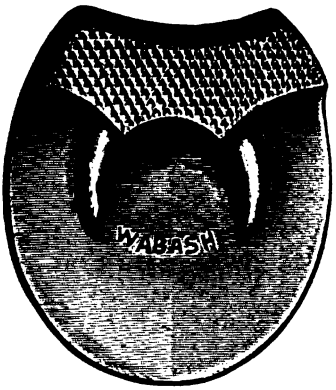
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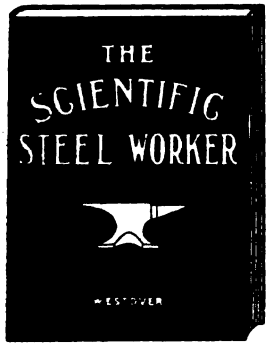
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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

William G. Stone.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 299, I. B. of B. and H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, It has pleased God, the creator of all things and ruler af the universe, to enter the home of our brother and fellow-workman, J. P. Stone, and remove by death his beloved father of our worthy president; and

Whereas, We realize that Brother Stone has lost an affectionate and loving father, the community an honest man and the country a good citizen; and

Whereas, This being the third death in Brother Stone's family in seven months, he having lost mother, father and brother in that time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to our brother in this the hour of his distress, and trust that God will give him strength to bear this great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

ALEY. BAYTER,
CHARLES MYZEL,
JOHN McGINNIS,
Committee.

George Johantgne.

At the last regular meeting of the Blacksmith Helpers' Union No. 261 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the venerable father of our esteemed fellow-workman, Brother John Johantgne; therefore,be it

Resolved, That we extend our heart-felt sympathy to our bereaved brother and his family and trust our Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local, and that a copy be presented to the brother's family, and also that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

A. W. ARBUCCLE,
C. N. BROCKWAY,
O. S. WELLS,
Committee.

Kuchenmeister.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 283, of Great Falls, Mon., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinate wisdom to remove from our midst the brother of our esteemed brother and fellow work man, Louis Kuchenmeister; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 283, extend to the brother and relatives of the deceased, our sicerest sympathy in their sad afflicon.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local and that a copy be presented to the brother's family and also that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

DAVID T. McELLIOT,
GSCAR FULLER,
ROBERT J. JOMERS.
Committee.

Mrs. John Leonard.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 301, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed fellow-member, Brother John Leonard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and hope that the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the sorrowing brother and a copy be also sent to our Journal for publication,

JOHN BOYLE,
RALPH WAINRIGHT,
Committee.

Mrs. Daniel Briggs.

At a regular meeting of Edison Local No. 75, I. B. of B. and H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to enter the home of our brother secretary and fellow-workman, Daniel Briggs, and remove therefrom by death his beloved wife: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to our brother in this hour of his affliction, and trust that God will give him strength to bear his sorrow. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of Brother Daniel Briggs, and that they become part of our minutes, and also that a copy of the same be sent to the Journal for publication.

CHARLES PRETTY,
THOMAS RYAN,
RICHARD MORRIS,
Committee.

Michael Ellschlager.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 268, the the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-member, Michael Ellschlager; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heart-felt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be now draped in

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mourning and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the family, and also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

F. H. MUCHOW,
WILLIAM P. EGGERS,
Committee.

John J. Walsh.

At a regular meeting of Vulcan Local No. 14, I. B. of B. and H., held May 4th, 1907, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, John J. Walsh; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and that these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and that a copy of same be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to the Blacksmith's Journal for publication.

WM. BICKGRAFF,
DAN SULLIVAN,
CHAS. BINGER,
Committee.

J. Sanders.

At regular meeting of Local No. 206, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-member, J. Sanders: therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heart-felt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be now draped in mourning, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the family and also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. L. EDWARDS,
S. YATES,
J. J. JAMES,
Committee.

Mrs. Bridget A. Smith and Louise Tegtmeyer.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God Supreme Ruler of this Great Universe to enter the home of our brothers, Jos. Smith and E. Teptmeyer, and take therefrom their dearly beloved mothers.

Resolved, That we unite in extending our sympathy to the beloved brothers ond their families, and hope that the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss: and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved brothers, the same to be spread upon the records of this meeting and a copy to the Blacksmith's Journal for publication.

C. R. MOYNIHAN,
C. N. GLOVER,
P. W. MOELLER,
Committee.

The establishment of a minimum wage in New Zealand doesn't prevent the best workers from getting a higher rate, according to a member of the Employers' Association over there.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

(To the tune of good old "Danny Deever.")

"What is that rumblin' underground?" said Files-on-Parade.
"It is the flutterin' Dove of Peace," the Color Sergeant said.
"What's bitin' him at all, at all?" said Files-on-Parade.
"He's gettin' ready for the row," the Color Sergeant said.
"He knows that gang o' roosters that's a-layin' low for him.
He's workin' on the punchin' bag, an' fillin' up with vim,
An' takin' boxin' lessons every day from Sunny Jim."

"What is that awful crash I hear?" said Files-on-Parade.
"It sounds like thunder, don't it, Files?" the Color Sergeant said.
"It sounds like Jeff a-poundin' Fitz," said Files-on-Parade.
"That's where you're off, away, 'way off," the Color Sergeant said.
"It ain't a scrap like Fitzy fights with knuckles bare and fists,
But just a word match like ye find among philanthropists,
It's Peace Commissioner Billy Stead a-dammin' Methodists."

"I thought I heard a fearful cry," said Files-on-Parade.
"I heard it too—it sounded fine!" the Color Sergeant said.
"Has Injuns scalped some baby boy?" said Files-on-Parade.
"Stop askin' foolish questions, you," the Color Sergeant said.
"Thim friends of Misther Carnegie's got in another mix,
They're at each other, hammer, tongs, knives, scizzers, clubs an' picks;
'Tis Bishop Potter larrupin' our old friend Doctor Dix."

"Whurroo, whurroo! O me, O my!" said Files-on-Parade.
"Shut up your noise, ye omadhaun," the Color Sergeant said.
"It makes me weep, it makes me mad," said Files-on-Parade.
"I'm kind o' sore myself, me friend," the Color Sergeant said.
"The only fight there's been for months that's worth a tinker's rap,
The kind of old-time row we had, ye Tipperary yap,
We has to sit with folded arms, while thim peace fellys scrap!"

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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers, Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers and Executive Board.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon building, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. J. WERNER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

P. H. CUMMINS, First General Vice President, 42 McDonnell st., Amsterdam, New York.

ANDREW CARMICHAEL, Second Vice President, 493 Spence st., Winnipeg, Man.

J. J. HENRY, Third Vice President, 346 Fuller st., St. Paul, Minn.

D. C. TUCKER. Fourth Vice President, 491 Alabama St., Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN J. MOCKLER, Fifth Vice President, Farm and Ravine aves., Webster Grove, Mo.

CHARLES HART, Sixth Vice President, (Reserve), Paducah, Ky.

General Board of Trustees.

W. J. DOUGHERTY, 462 Gensee st., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. J. HIGGINS, 13 Hayes st., Danville, Ill.

CHAS. BINGER. 740 N. Fairfield ave., Chicago. Ill.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., Chas. N. Glover. 102 W. 77th st., Auburn Park, City; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave. Business Agents, W. J. Walsh and Patrick Hughes, Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. at Horan's hall, Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, John Reid, No. 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; sec., J. Turley, 535 W. Walnut st., Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—Pres., Thos. Hodge, 338 Linden st., Centralia, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., Chas. Hawkins, 170 N. Workman st., Los Angeles, Cal; sec., R. R. Robinson, 517 K. st., Kern Station, Bakersfield, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox, 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee. Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, D. L. Miller, Clifton Forge, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 119 E. Anderson st., Knoxville, Tenn.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbanaave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 603 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec., Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., F. H. Turner, 257 Louis st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller, st., San Francisco; sec., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st., Oakland, Cal. Business agent's office 314 14th st., Oakland, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman, Jackson, Tenn.

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District Councils.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec. Business agent, Mr. Jake Segal, room 10, 242 St. James st., Montreal, Quebec.

30 ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—Pres., J. H. Chancy, 49 Remshart st., Waycross, Ga.; sec. H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st., E. Savarwah, Ga.

31 ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Federation hall. President, W. R. Golden, 241 Fulton st; secretary, C. M. Keister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. President, J. W. Kelly; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

4 ANNISTON LOCAL—Pres., F. W. Bieser, 150 Virginia st.; sec., Bruce Gardner, 115 E. 14th st., Anniston, Ala.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., F. W. Bieser, E. 2d ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesday at Folmer's hall. Pres., E. M. Lewis; 330 Indiana ave.; sec., John A. Shepherd 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., R. L. Humphries, sec., E. M. Simpson Selma P. O., Va.,

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 4th ave. and 19th street. President, Carl Lind, ave. G, bet. 10th and 11th sts.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitaker sts. President, J. M. Murrin, 111 E. Broad st.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, L. Donavan, 2352 S. 18th st.; secretary, N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows' hall. Pres., E. J. Johnson, Vineville; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 18 9th ave., 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Frank Duke, Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, cor. 2d and Scott sts. Pres., J. B. Fair, 100 Booker st.; sec., C. O. Scherer, 1308 W. 2d st., Little Rock, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; secretary, W. A. Beer, 2009 Conmon st., Houston, Tex.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Mondays in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., T. Winklepleck, 1712 7th ave.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill s.s.; Pres., John Denton, 390½ Morrison st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. President, Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel st.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; sec., Luther W. Lutes, box 470 Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, S. E. Green, 682 Dale st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 928 Randolph st., St. Paul Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, James White, 2026 California st.; sec., Frank P. Briardy, 2756 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Nerwood st., S. E. Pres., Geo. Halladay, 410 2d ave. N. E.; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainard, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets third Tuesdays at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 509 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, 1202 E. 10th st.; sec. O. M. Brown, 1311 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall. President, Phillip Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, 312 Abe st., Joliet, Ill.

60 FLINT HILL—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor hall, Main and Jefferson sts. President, J. J.Roth, W. Burlington; sec., J. P. Hein, 255 S. 10th st., Burlington, Ia.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., F. E. Turner, Whistler, Ala.

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62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, P. J. O'Brien, 1401 Park ave.; sec., J. H. Beattie, 350 Maple st., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, on Water st. President, A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; secretary, W. Whitworth, 1153 S. Main st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 311 S. Washington st. President, J. S. Ruffin; secretary, Alonso Rowe, lock box 406, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at McDermott's hall. Pres., Rudolph Shutzman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. President, Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, General delivery, Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave.; secretary, J. W. Proctor, 1340 South st., Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago, Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Alexander's hall. 38th and 6th sts. President, James Chinstrand, 212½ Wash. ave. S.; secretary, C. B. Rose, 2505 Central ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

74 MISSING LINK—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 102 Chestnut st. Pres., E. J. Ward, box 925; Sec., Thos. H. Slater, box 925, Kent, O.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. Pres., Robt. Bullock, 012½ 30th st.; secretary, Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave.; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's hall. Pres., Edward Christman, 810 W. Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 W. Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2389 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

81 ELKHART — Meets fourth Thursdays at 329 Main st. President, M. S. Guipe, 500 Harrison st.; sec., Victor Danielson, 619 Oakland ave., Elkhart, Ind.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., B. F. Childers, 1602 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1851 Virginia ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., H. R. Head, 806 W. Main st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts., Pres., C. W. Austin, 904 N. Willow st.; secretary, C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 817 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets 2d Saturdays at K. of P. hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, H. E. Behymer, 1105 E. Bowie st., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, 209 Bryan st. Pres., J. W. Woodruff; secretary, G. O. Gorman, 1511 Lake ave. W., Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., Ed. Dolton, 15744 Wilard ave.; sec., Wm. Greenwell, 15806 Halsted st., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. President, A. Artus, 1635 Washington st.; sec., Frank Schaefer, 1473 Elm st., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st. Pres., J. J. Jasinski, 1216 Tecumseh st.; sec., Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Central Labor Council Hall, cor. 8th and Broadway. Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Campbell st.; sec., W. L. Weits, 1160 E. 24th st., Fruitvale, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

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103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., T. E. Gilman, 2012 W. Main st., Richmond, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall, Pres., James Holliday, 1627 H. st.; sec., Ralph Mathes, 803 Col. ave., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Phillip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary Philip Sheridan, 162 Machanic st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 Willows Central, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., T. J. Gerhard, 180 Balback st.; Sec., G. G. Sampson, 609 Locust st., San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Slantley Stortz, 41 Beck st.. Baffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 317 Franklin avc; sec., E. E. Apple, 72 Columbia st., Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., H. E. Kline, 251 Jos Campaw ave., Phil Reske, 912 Garfield ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., A. H. Martain, 941 N. Harrison ave.; secretary, W. F. Stone, 340 N. Arthur st., Pocatello Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Somenberg's hall. cor. Balto and Green sts. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., G. W. Hughes, 422 W. 25th st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave,; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Adam Weiner, 997 Central ave.; secretary, Wm. L. Phillips, 68 W. 2d st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres,, Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE — Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Union hall. President. J. E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President. Frank Beecher, 213 Reed st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 14th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Edward J. O'Connor. 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

139 PRIDE OF ST. JOE—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Juocken's hall, cor. 11th and Sacramento aves. Pres N. Wilhelm, 2201 S. 11th st.; sec., Daniel Dunn, 2302 S. 19th st., St. Joseph, Mo.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st.; secretary, A. W. Withrow, 24 Ontario st., Hornell City, N.Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, H. Holford, 600 Williams ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres., H. V. Druin; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Sheffelbino hall. Pres., Chas. Degenfelder, 508 N. Joplin ave.; sec., Chris Edwards, 1303 N. Michigan st., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 2d and 3d Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. J. Davis, 264 Vallette st.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 E. Elmira ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., J. R. Miller, 2215 Beale ave.; sec., Geo. Callan 2607 Oak ave,, Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS — Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Chas. C. Pires, 505 Sandusky st., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., A. J. Naughton, 919 S. 13th st.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1156 W. 2d st.; sec., R. C. Stamper, 33 Prattel st., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

163 HAVELOCK—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 130 S. 11th st. Pres., Nels Hawkinson; sec., R. O. Wagner, Havelock, Neb.

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165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; secretary, Patrick Powers, 146 Federal st., Northhampton, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. President, Ebert Berkinst, 933 W. 6th st.; sec., R. C. Brown, 57 Green st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally, 2374 Bryant st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2715 22dst., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., J. J. Hampton; sec., R. E. Cromer, 24 S. Holt st., Montgomery, Ala.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., Wm. Lovell, 615 19th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.— Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 505 N. Main st.; sec., L. B. Lower, 331 Walker st., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, H. C. Gent; sec., N. C. Schmidt, 601 Forest ave., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. R. Robison; sec., Louis Bosley, 1107 N. st., Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jerry Fouhy, 105 J. st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 610 E. 11th st., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets 2d Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Wm. Coleman: sec., Joseph Arsenault, 241 Front st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Genesee st., Auburn, N. Y.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., Luke H. Lear; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington st., Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, Joseph Atholf, 401 S. Grove st.; sec., Walter Hendricks, 714 W. Hutson st., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., Ralph Wainright, 480 Williams st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 424 Chillothie st. Pres., C. E. Smith, 409 E. 7th st.; secretary, W. R. Goodard, 1322 Grand View ave., Portsmouth, Ohio.

201 KLINE—Pres., Stephen McAlphine, 2817 N. Alice st.; sec., Fred Merebith, 2410 Askew ave., Kansas City, Mo.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, C. Luttener, 515 Erie street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

203 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. T. Hutchens, 1228 Jackson st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 824 Clark st., Paducah, Ky.

205 BOLT MAKEKS AND HELPERS—

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Chas. Ballweber, 7540 Adams ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

208 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Elias Lambert, 210 E. Spruce st.; sec., Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sundays at 45 Eliot st. President, Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; secretary, James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., J. E. McLindon, 3823 South st., Meridian, Miss.

211 BLUEFIELD—Meets every Thursday night at 4 Park st. Pres., J. Garrett; sec., M. Cruey, Bluefield, W. Va.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., N. W. Bradberry 125 South ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., D. E. Mackensie, Spokane; Sec., R. S. Wiltse, Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., C. C. Bridges, 6 Bontelle ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., Gust Kruger; secretary, James Ross, 2215 Boylston ave., N. Seattle, Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 18 E. Elm st. Pres., Harry Clark, High st.; sec., M. C. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

218 WORCESTER—

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South: secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

221 TWENTIETH CENTURY — Meets every Thursday at Fuller hall, cor. Russell and Kerr sts. Pres., W. F. Bhacher; sec., J. J. Hagan, 36 E. Doderidge st., Columbus, O.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. of L. Hall. President, Jacob Hausbach: secretary, Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joseph McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.

225 COLUMBIA — Pres., Joseph Delorey, 34 Canal st.; sec., Ralph A. Holbrook, 3 Kent block, Chestnut st., Nashua, New Hampshire.

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226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., F. L. Bedard; sec., H. H. Buterfield, Lyndonville, Vermont.

227 STALWART — Meets every Thursday at Mechanics' hall. Pres., Frank A. Smith, 1508 15th st., Troy, N. Y.; sec., John H. Callahan, 62 James st., Green Island, N. Y.

228 GALION. — Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Martin's hall, cor. Iberville and Exchange alley. President. Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec.. I. McCracken, 2423 Freret st., New Orleans, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 222 State st.; President. C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; secretary, J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 3d Wednesdays at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Roy Powell; sec., J. T. Brennan, Sparks, Nev.

232 DECATUR — Pres., Hector Vahe, 820 N. Calhoun st.; secretary, James Collins, 307 Mariette st., Decatur, Ill.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st. S.; sec., Fred W. Sewell, 2d ave., 21st st., Great Falls, Mont.

234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminstór st. President, Thos. Heddle, 17 Frederick st.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

235 NEWARK—Sec., Thomas Meyers, 14 Western ave., Newark, O.

236 NELSONVILLE—Pres., W. P. Haybran; sec., F. E. Deeds, Nelsonville, O.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge, 204 E. 4th st.; sec. A. Davis, 604 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. Pres. A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Mortimer Sammins, 112 Granger st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casanza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., W. H. Conway, 1505 Wallace st., Chicago Heights, Ill.

240 CUAUHTEMOC—Meets every Thursday at Steffian Bldg., 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Martin Buitron, 8 St. Zaragosa st.; sec., Elias Ramirez, 1316 San Agustin street, Laredo, Texas.

241 QUEEN CITY —Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 931 Dale st.; secretary, P. F. Schilling, 2049 Springfield ave., Springfield, Mo.

242 GOOD WILL—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Corneal and Elm sts. Pres., Arthur Lambert, 89 Linden st.; sec., J. W. Lyons, 60 Elm st., Ludlow, Ky.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; secretary, E. A. Merryman, % box N., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec.. Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall. President, J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; sec., S. Spieldenne, 753 Madison st., Conneaut, Ohio.

246 CHICO—Meets every Monday. Pres., Geo. S. Jeffery; sec., Henry F. Ackzian, Chico, Cal.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C E. Craig. 311 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox, box 248, Spencer, N. C.; sec., W. A. Smith, 511 E. Henderson st., Salisbury, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., J. W. Engelhart; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

250 STEEL—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Richmond hall, cor. Richmond and Notre Dame. Pres., Elzear Pilon, 46 Vinet st.; sec., Jake Segal, Room 10, 242 St. James st., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

251 McCOMB CITY —Meets second and fourth Mondays at F. C. Harrington's residence. President, Ewell Doggett; secretary, F. C. Harrington box 374, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., W. L. Poyner; sec., T. M. Dossett, box 113, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., R. H. Faulkner, 1105 South st.; sec., Wm. White, 28th ave. and Cedar st., Nashville, Tenn.

254 RHODE ISLAND BOLT AND NUT MAKERS — Pres., Joseph Middleton 124 Ivy st. E.; secretary, John Donahue, 88 Dunnell ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

255 FLINT ROCK —Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

256 PIKES PEAK—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., W. M. Jones, 15 S. 3d st.; sec., J. M. Jones, box 11, Colorado City, Colo.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec.. W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

260 WM. McKINLEY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at U. M. W. hall.; Pres., Peter Zuppert,; sec., Harry Griffiths, Minersville, Pa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. President, Cleveland L. Collier, 240 Wiley ave.; sec., C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer. 1365 Missouri st.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

264 PIONEER CITY—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Browns hall, cor. Salem and Carbondale ave. President, Thos. F. Coleman, 222 Dundaff st.; sec., Henry Chapman, 139 Washington St., Carbondale, Penn.

265 UNION—Meets 3d Saturdays of month at 109 N. Pine st. Pres., H. A. Showers, 605 Prairie st.; sec., A. P. Anderson, 510 N. Cedar st., Creston, Iowa,

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnall, 9 East st.; sec., Michael Harney, East Hartford, Conn.

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268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred H. Muchow, 3419 Gass ave., Alleghany, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second and last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble, box, 504; sec., F. L. Van Antwerp, box 1098, Susquehanna, Pa.

270 QUEEN CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas., Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 412 McClelland ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Haas Bros.' hall, cor. Wood, Hope and Sprigg sts. President. J. H. Reed; sec L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Diones hall. President, James Burke, 418 Delorimier ave.; secretary, Alex Bowie, 122 Delorimier ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

275 MARION—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., A. G. Kimball, Marion, Ill.

277 LIVINGSTON — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall. Pres., Clyde Palmer; sec., Harry Kearns, box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

280 OSWEGO SPRING FITTERS HELPERS—Pres., John Kelly, 1 W. 8th st.; secretary, Maurice Whalon, 142 W. Schuyler st., Oswego, N. Y.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Arthur Beggins, box 1607, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

282 GREENVILLE — Sec.. J. R. Mayhugh, Greenville, Ky.

287 GALETON—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Baldwin's hall, Main st. Pres., D. W. Loughridge; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 1607, Galeton, Pa.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.; sec., Wm. H. Tunnell, 100 Cottage st., Middletown, N. Y.

290 SPRINGFIELD—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Johnson's building, Main street. Pres., Williard F. Schriver; sec.. Chas. R. Boggs, 227 Mound st., Springfield, Ohio.

291 RATON—Meets second and fourth Mondays at President's residence. Pres., Robt. Wilburn, 225 N. 3d st.; secretary, John C. Soale, box 635, Raton, New Mexico.

292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec.. Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at 107 Veto st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.; sec.. Eugene Gallagher, 736 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets every 4th Tuesdays. at Catholic O. F. Hall. President, John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 525, S. Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Redman's hall, High st.; Pres.. W. R. Pierce; secretary, Elmer, Bailey, box 206, Horton, Kan.

296 COLLEGE CITY—Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academey st.; sec., H. E. Sutton, 407 Marshall place, Galesburg, Ill.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

298 GRAND TRUNK—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lome's hall, cor. Richmond and Wellington sts. Pres., Samuel Day, 94 Lebie st.; sec., Alex Maclean, 156 Congregation st., Montreal, Can.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 228 27th st.; secretary, Albert G. Reese Jr., 211 Tracy ave., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.— Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President. John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Wm. H. McGovern, 73 28th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

302 PROVIDENCE B. S. & H.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Labor Temple, Washington st. Pres., Wm. Durkis, 635 Harris ave.; sec., Hugh Welshman, 60 Davis st., Providence, R. I.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 208 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

304 FRONTERIZA—Meets every Friday at 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Bartolo Zamora, 8 Zaragosa st.; secretary, Julian Buitron, 8 Zaragosa st., Laredo, Texas.

307 VICTOR—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Forrester's hall. Pres., T. J. Lewis, 112 S. Chestnut st.; sec., John Harvey, 709 E. Atlantic st., Warren, O.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 287 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 14628 Vincennes Road, Harvey, Ill.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., A. Birch, 2729 Osceola st., St. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Edward Dundas, 1336 Granville st.; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tnesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. Pres., Joseph Hanley, 4832 Wentworth ave.; sec., Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL—Meets first and second Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Patrick Gorman 1901 Augusta st.; secretary, John Bradley, 2491 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Chas. B. Yerger, 892 W. 21st Pl.; sec.. D. J. Driscoll, 184 S. Green st.. Chicago, Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 75th st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Chas. N. Glover, 702 W. 77th st., Auburn Park; sec., Newton Belgum, 7505 Madison ave., Chicago, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS — Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., L. D. Grimes; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

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330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Patrick Henry, 237 Congress ave.; sec., John McKeon, 16 Wilson st., New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 160 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Gibson's hall. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Thos. Hagadore, McComb City, Miss.

335 HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades hall, James st. E. Pres., James Cromarty, 650 Agness st.; sec., E. Coster, 749 Ross ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

336 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; secretary, A. Weiner, 995 Central ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME-Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Kirk st. S. E.; secretary, E. N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President. W. E. Stamp, 241 4½ st. W.; sec., M. Hannan, 235 4½ st. W., Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagle hall. Pres., T. E. Kern; sec., C. E. Harden, box 6, Selma, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., J. G. Spears; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Mondays and 4th Sundays at 45 Elliot st. President, W. E. McFadden, 20 Spring st., Watertown, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Charlestown, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Machinist's hall. Pres., A. M. Rawkin, Empire; sec., W. E. Dickinson, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. hall, 2d st. President, Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place, Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Oddfellow's hall. Pres., E. W. Crossby; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, J. W. King; secretary, J. S. Wilkes, box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets first and third Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, W. Ferguson st. President, C. A. Bearden; sec., J. A. Yarbrough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

407 REVELSTOKE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President H. G. Gough; sec., James M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. box, Revelstoke, B. C.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., C. E. Wood,; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall. Main street. Pres., L. A. Gilmore, box 304; sec., Fred. Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kan.

410 ALLIANCE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at City Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Grieb, box 1325; sec., F. J. Connors, gen'l delivery, Alliance, Neb.

411 LA FAYETTE — Meets 4th Saturdays at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Bert Engleman, 2130 Hall st.; sec., Eugene Pechin, 514 Owen st., La Fayette, Ind.

412 LOCOMOTIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1215 St. Catherine E. Pres., Fred Bellerby, 46 Garnier st.; secretary, Arthur Lefebore, 289 Davidson st., Hochelaga Montreal, Quebec.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 232 S. Oklahoma ave., Shaunee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., Richard Walters, 501 S. West st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, O.

415 FOND DU LAC —Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac, Wis.

416 HICKORY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Abel's hall, 10 N. Broadway st. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., Nicholas Brown, 207 Pierce st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Mondays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

421 DUNDEE— Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec.. T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades Councils hall. Pres., J. C. Stone, 18 Menell st.; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

426 ALBION—Meets first and third Saturdays at Foresters' hall. Pres., Jamas O'Brien; sec., Omar Dilts, 16 West ave., Albion, N. Y.

428 EVERETT—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple. President, Adolph Swanson, 11th and Rockefeller ave.; secretary, Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., C. F. Jenks, box 235, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE — Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

441 NORWOOD — Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.

442 MERIMACK— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

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443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, Maurice Birmingham 1421 N. 24th st.; sec., John Kelly, 413 S. Ewing ave., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 219 E. 12th st.; sec., L. A. Woods, 228 S. 3d ave., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE — Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fireman s Hall, Main st. Pres., M. Stephenson; sec., Ernest Dailey, corner 6th and Brown sts., Osawatomie, Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bar Tender's hall. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labour Temple, Main st., Pawtucket. President, Earnest Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave.; sec., Wm. H. Smith, box 32, Valley Falls, R. I.

451 STAR — Pres., Earle Hyle; sec., D. L. Provance, 303 Griffen st., Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., James J. Comas, 33 Vender st.; sec., A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Geo. L. Harris, 128 N. Cherry st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory st., Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO —Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE —Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall. cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 1005 E. Indiana st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. Pres., W. J. Bradley, 647 Colorado st.; sec., James Wilks, box 838, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Room 356, 1731 Araphoe st. Pres., Geo. Kuykendall, 655 S. Walter st.; sec., Chas E. Hopkins, 167 W. Nevada st., Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY — Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., M. J. Hoolehen; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Range hall, cor. 2d and Cedar sts. Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. V. Limbrick, 1622 3d ave., Moline, Ill.; secretary, Geo. P. Ganser, 923 E. 6th st. Davenport, Iowa.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS-Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F. Wittenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE — Meets 3d Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae. 720 S. 7th st.; sec., R. R. Brabant, 611 St. Paul st., La Crosse, Wis.

469 WILLIAM PENN—Pres., T. P. Farmer, 147 43d st.; sec., Walter U. Schofield, 1518 Swissvale st., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, Wm. H. Bohan, 5301 Princeton ave.; secretary, Wm. H. Evans, 519 Melrose st., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, W. E. Baker; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres., F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS— Meet first Saturday of each month at Labor Home. Pres., G. L. Mills, 610 Stewart ave. S. E.; sec., Patrick Lillis, 428 6th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

475 KENTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Boiler Makers Hall, north side Public Square, President, George Reese S. Wayne st; secretary. B. Bryant, 703 E. Franklin st., Marion, O.

476 RICHMOND — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; sec., T. J. Shea, box 72, Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS— Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall on Plant ave. Pres. A. Strom; sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 3d Fridays at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Pres., H. Frakes, 320 N. Chestnut st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 927 N. Mulberry st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., Sigmund Brugger, R. F. D. No. 4; sec., J. W. O'Brien, 2022 Pierce st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Chas. B. Michel, 65 Main st.; sec., Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

484 DOUGLAS. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Avenue G, Douglas, Ariz. President, E. Morris, Douglas, Ariz.; secretary, J. C. McIntosh, box 523. Douglas, Ariz.

485 Cutlery Forgers— Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 14 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birts, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

487 BERWICK LOCAL—Meets every Friday at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Varon Oliver, 232 E. 3d st.; sec., Wm. Graham, 216 W. Front st., Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., B. B. Cleary, 528 E. Chester st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 565 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights, Ill.

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491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly, 865 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, Nels Rasmussen; sec., H. A. Berger, box 680, Havre, Mont.

494 BLACK DIAMOND — President, Seward Talbert, Athens, Pa.; sec., John M. Clune, 125 Province st., Waverly, N. Y.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., J. W. Gilbert; sec., M. Lewis Jr, Alamosa, Colo.

496 JEROME—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Wolfe; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz.

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., E. Chitney, 434 E. State st.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons, Proctor Knott; sec., Louis D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave. W., West Duluth, Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 35 Washington st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck. W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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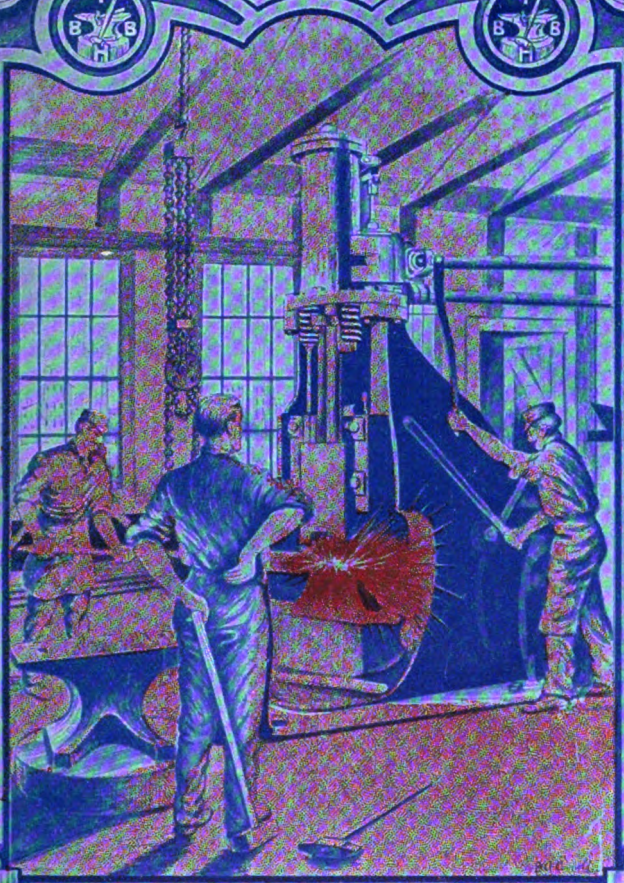


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VOL. VIII JULY No. 7

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

1907



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., JULY, 1907. No. 7

Darrow Discusses Trades Unions

In an address at Los Angeles, a few weeks ago, Clarence S. Darrow, the eminent Chicago lawyer and sociologist, discussed the trade union movement. The subject of the speech was "The Open Shop," but the speaker covered other phases of the labor movement. The latter part of the address was devoted to a discussion of the relative merits of the "open" and "closed" shop, as applied to the industrial life of to-day. The speaker declared that the political economist, the newspaper and the clergyman engaged in the discussion of labor questions rather than in thinking about labor questions are fond of making the assertion that capital and labor are friends, and they brand as demagogical and dangerous all men who appeal to class feeling or stir up class hatred. He asserted that collective bargaining was the only peaceable solution of the present wage system; that the prices of all commodities were controlled by combinations, and, therefore, there was no just reason why labor should not be controlled in like manner. In part, Mr. Darrow said:

"A manufacturer engaged, for instance, in making furniture, builds his plant and provides his machinery. He sells the finished product—furniture. He buys lumber, coal, iron, labor. Every political economist knows that he buys his lumber as cheaply as he can, his coal as cheaply as he can, his iron as cheaply as he can. The labor is the remaining raw material which he works into his finished product. It is equally plain that under the laws of trade he buys his labor as cheaply as he can get it. * * * The manufacturer of furniture turns to the lumber market to buy lumber; he finds that the lumber market is controlled by the capitalist, who owns the lumber and who, by combination, fixes the price. He turns to the market to buy steel and iron; he finds that the price of this product is absolutely controlled by the 'United States' and other steel companies, who are able to fix the price. He goes to the market to buy coal; he finds that coal is owned by a few large transportation companies, and these few meet together and fix the price of the commodity that they have to sell. The manufacturer regulates the price of the commodity he sells by an agreement with the others of his kind. All the raw material he uses, excepting labor, he buys of combinations that are regulated in the same way that he regulates the sale of his product.

"He turns then to the labor market to buy labor, and he insists that, instead of buying it as he buys his coal, his iron and his lumber, he should buy it of private individuals, each scrambling and pushing for a chance to work, each competing with the others and offering to sell at the lowest price that would sustain their lives.

"The workingman sees that the manufacturer controls the price of his product; that the owners of raw material control what they sell; he sees that they do it by agreement and by combination; that the business man surrenders a portion of his individual liberty into the keeping of the trust and the pools and his fellows, to make prices and fix terms; he sees that the employer regulates the price of his product by controlling the supply of his product; and from the employer he learns that the only practical method for controlling the price of what he has to sell is by such an organization as will control the supply of what he has to sell. For this purpose he organizes the union and endeavors to bring every member of his craft into this organization. He learns not only that it is wise to make a collective bargain with the manufacturer or the employer, but he also learns that there is no bargain excepting a collective bargain."

And the speaker might have added, says the *Typographical Journal*, that there is no defense for the non-unionist remaining without the pale of the organization of his craft. Trade unions are expending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in proselyting and spreading the doctrine, and the day is not far distant when all self-respecting workingmen will be enrolled as members of their trade organizations. They will be made to see the light. With the

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individual who has only his labor to sell it is no question of barter and dicker with the corporation or other employer. This is what the individual is told: "These are the prices we fix; take them or leave them alone." But if all the individuals would combine and agree as to how much each ought to have for his labor, and say to the employer that if he refuses the wages requested they will put him out of business —or, in other words, place the employer in exactly the same position as he (the employer) places the individual—they would be in position to enforce their demands. In this manner they would have some power to make a collective bargain, but in no other way.

The more temperate view some of the leading union-haters are taking in relation to organized labor is evidenced by the recent speeches of Van Cleave and Parry, of the Manufacturers' Association. These gentlemen are experts at reading the "handwriting on the wall," and realize that their union-busting crusade of the last few years has not attained the desired results, but has had the effect of solidifying the labor movement. Along this line Mr. Darrow proceeded as follows:

"The employer has ceased long ago to fight the unions directly. They loudly proclaim that they believe in labor unions, but they object to the way the labor unions are managed. That is, they believe in the organizations, but they object to everything they do. If the men would organize and appoint the employers to manage the unions, the latter would have no objections to trade unionism, but, of course, such an organization would be futile for the purposes for which it is intended. The last device of the employer has been to stand for what they call the 'open shop,' with a right to hire whom they will, regardless of whether they are members of the union or not. As a matter of law and a matter of right, within the meaning that is commonly understood, the employer has a perfect right to say that he will run an 'open shop:' that he will hire union men or non-union men, as he sees fit, or hire both or neither, as he sees fit. On the other hand, the workingman has an equal right to say he will not work unless he belongs to the union, and he will not work with anybody who does not belong to the union; and then it is a question of strength as between the two.

"The only legal way the workingman can enforce the 'closed shop' is by refusing to work with a non-union man; or, in other words, by a 'strike.' There can be no gainsaying his right to do this. The employer loudly proclaims that a man has an inalienable right to work for whom he pleases, and for such price as he pleases. There never was any inalienable right to work, and there never can be any inalienable right to work under the present industrial system. If there were an inalienable right to work, then there ought to be an inalienable right to get a job; and every workingman ought to have the right to go and find that job. All the inalienable right a man has is to get a job if he can.

"The question of an 'open' or 'closed' shop is not a question of law, or a question of right—it is a question of policy alone. Labor unions have never insisted upon the 'closed shop' as a matter of caprice. It has come from experience, and from reason. The union man and non-union man never did and never can work together in peace and harmony. The interest of the employer and the employes are antagonistic. The employer and his boss are naturally against the union because from their standpoint the union is against their business. They interfere with wages, with hours, with conditions; they are a nuisance to the business.

"Put the non-union man and the union man together in the same shop; every place of advantage is given to the non-union man, every place of disadvantage is given to the union man; the places of danger go to the union man, the places of safety to the non-union man; the extra holidays to the non-union man, the hard task to the union man; the highest wages go to the non-union man, the lowest to the union man. When times are hard the union man is the first to 'walk the plank.' If he becomes too active in his union—that is, too industrious over his own affairs and not industrious enough over his employer's—he is at once discharged. He holds his position at his peril from the moment he takes it. He is working in a shop where the highest premium is placed upon a man who does not belong to the union, and where the union man is living upon sufferance. He knows that under these circumstances he can not maintain his union. However much a workingman may disbelieve in the union, the union man knows that if he undergoes the hardships and dangers and expenses of a strike and succeeds, that the non-union man is the first to ask for the increased pay. He understands that the trade unionist undergoes all the dangers, expenses, hardships and privations incident to unionism while the non-union man reaps all the rewards. No workingman will pay dues, will suffer privation, will take chances of placing his job in jeopardy, while the non-union man, and he alone, profits by his sacrifice.

"The 'open shop' is really a misnomer. All it ever meant or can mean under present industrial conditions is an open back

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door through which the union man can be turned into the street at the employer's will."—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

ANCIENT ORATORY.

The great body of men invariably impute inability to speak well in public to want of ideas; whereas, in reality, it generally arises from want of practice, and often coexists with the greatest acquirements and the most brilliant genius. The main causes to which the extraordinary perfection of ancient oratory is to be ascribed are the great pains which were bestowed on the education of the higher classes in this most difficult art, and the practice of preparing nearly all their finest orations before delivery. There were no short-hand writers in those days. The art of stenography was unknown. What was written came, and could only come, from the author himself. It is well known that several of the most celebrated speeches of Cicero never were delivered at all.

Indeed, to any one who considers the style of the speeches, not only of the great masters, but of all the orators of antiquity, it must be sufficiently evident that nearly all that has come down to us had been written. Some part, without doubt, was caught from the inspiration of the moment; a happy retort was sometimes the result of an interruption—a felicitous reply to an antagonist's attack. But these were the exceptions, not the rule.

Nor was less attention bestowed, in ancient times, upon training young men—to whatever profession they were destined—in that important and difficult branch of oratory which consists in intonation and delivery. Cicero, when advanced in life, and in the meridian of his fame, took lessons from Roscius, the great tragic actor of the day; and the efforts of Demosthenes to overcome the impediments of a defective elocution, by putting pebbles in his mouth, and declaiming on the shores of the ocean, the roar of which resembled the murmurs of the forum, demonstrate that the greatest masters of the art of eloquence were fully alive to the vast influence of a powerful voice and animated delivery, in heightening the effect even of the most perfect efforts of oratory.

When asked, What is the first requisite of eloquence? the last of these orators answered, "Action;" the second? "Action;" the third, "Action." Without going so great a length, and admitting the full influence of the genius of Demosthenes in composing the speeches which he so powerfully delivered, every one must admit the advantage of an impassioned delivery in heightening the effect of the highest, and concealing the defects of the most ordinary oratory.

We all know what would be the fate of a speaker in the House of Congress who should commit his speeches to memory, and take lessons from a Macready or Kean in their delivery. Beyond all doubt, derision would take the place of admiration; the laughs would be much more frequent than the cheers. Yet something like this is precisely what Cicero and Demosthenes did; it was thus that Pericles ruled the Athenian Democracy, and Aeschines all but overturned the giant strength of his immortal adversary.

We are not to imagine that these men, whose works have stood the test of twenty centuries, were wrong in their system; it is not to be supposed that every subsequent nation of the earth has misdirected its admiration. It is more probable that some circumstances have occurred to turn oratory, in modern times, aside from its highest flights, and induced a style in public speaking which has now become habitual, but which is inconsistent with the most perfect attainment in the art.

Nor is it difficult, if we consider the composition of modern senates, and the objects for which they are assembled, to see what these circumstances are. But rely upon it, opportunities for oratory in its very highest style are not wanting. What is wanting is due attention early in life to that noble art, the lofty spirit which aims at great objects, and the energetic will, the resolute perseverance, which deem the labor of a lifetime a light price to pay for their attainment.—Blackwoods Magazine.

Lift a man, give him life, let him work eight hours a day, give him beautiful things to see and good books to read and you will starve out the lower appetites. Give a man a chance to earn a good living and you may save his life. So it is with women in prostitution. Give a hundred men in this country good wages and eight hours' work, and ninety-nine will disdain to steal. Give unto all women a chance to earn a good living and ninety-nine per cent of them will disdain to barter their virtue for gold.—Wendell Phillips.

A conference at Swansea, Eng., between the unions engaged in the steel trade and the employers, resulted in an eight-hour working day being conceded; also other concessions were granted, by means of which the lower-paid men will not suffer in pocket through the reduction of hours. This decision affects 3,000 men. It will provide work for 1,500 men additional to those at present employed, and will increase the wages sheet of the employers in the Swansea district by £10,000 a year.

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Old Glory and the Fourth

By E. J. BRONSON.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

BOOM! boom! ye cannons roar!
And loud proclaim for aye,
That Freedom's Banner was unfurled
On Independence Day.

Its ample folds shall shield
The humblest in our land,
While monarchs tremble on their thrones
At Freedom's stern command.

Its galaxy of stars,
With scintillating rays,
Shall tame the war-god Mars,
And mark more peaceful ways.

Let all free-loving sons
Throughout the world's domain,
Find shelter 'neath its glorious folds—
Unsullied and unstained.

From Maine's Gibraltic shores
To Pacific's golden sands,
It shields, alike, the rich and poor—
The oppressed of every land.

From Panama's miasmatic shores
To Britain's purling streams,
It stands for Liberty and Home—
Love's realistic dreams.

Then let "Old Glory" float
From every mast-head high;
From every school and every spire,
'Neath the ethereal sky.

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THE CZAR OF MEXICO.

(Written for the Los Angeles Citizen by N. F. Loya.)

The writer of this article has had a long and terrible experience under the conditions he briefly describes. Mexico's martyrs to the cause of working class freedom are rarely known by name in the United States, and even the wholesale murders which are no uncommon occurrences in Mexico are seldom spoken of in our daily press. In Mexico a trades union scarcely dares to publicly claim the right of organization.

The world knows but little about the actual political and economic situation of Mexico. All that people hear, in reference to this unfortunate land, is gotten from the capitalist press, which continually praises the despot who is oppressing that country. The Mexican president, Porfirio Diaz, answers all such printed favors with suitable rewards and his purchased friends re-elect him to office every four years.

The truth about Mexico is the exact opposite of these laudatory article which fill the daily press; the Mexican people are the most unfortunate on earth, and the Russian autocracy is more humane and liberal than are the despots of this Southern land.

The country workingman, the "peon," is a slave in the largest sense of the word. He is born and dies on the soil watered by his sweat. His wife and children are, like the cattle of the landowner, also the property of the master. If the master dies, these human cattle become the property of the heirs of the estate. If the master sells his land, the peons also enter into the possession of the new landlord.

The peon is not allowed to leave his master's land, and if he should attempt to do so he is clubbed back by the police in order to teach him not to repeat the offense. Many unfortunates die in consequence of this brutal treatment. The rack and other modes of torture are common things in the Mexican rural districts, the peons working under the whip as iu the time of Spanish dominion.

The workers in the mines and factories are not allowed a larger liberty than the peons; they work twelve and fourteen hours daily for wages varying from fifty to seventy-five cents a day, Mexican money (half the value of United States coin of the same denomination). Guards, like in a penitentiary, are kept to watch the peons while at work. Fines are levied upon the slightest pretext, cutting down their meager wages at the despotic will of the taskmasters. Justice for the peons has practically no existence in Mexico, as the courts are all controlled by the rich. To complete the misfortunes of these unfortunate peons their wages are not paid in real money, but given out in the form of tickets which can be traded only at the owner's or company's stores, where the goods are many times higher than the market value.

Labor organization is very difficult under these conditions; workingmen who attempt to organize their companies are charged with being agitators, conspirators, and are sent to the penitentiary or army. At the present time the jails and barracks are filled with our unfortunate comrades who have made attempts to organize the working people of Mexico. Strikes are nearly always lost because of the intervention of the soldiers, who suppress them with bloodshed.

A few months ago the world was moved by the atrocities committed upon the workers in the spinning mills and factories in the State of Vera Cruz; Porfirio Diaz had ordered his soldiers to shoot down all opposition, to wipe out the workmen who had agitated for a few cents increase in wages and an eight-hour day. People in this district were not allowed even to read those papers which upheld their cause. Over two hundred unfortunate workers were massacred in the factories of Santa Rosa, Nogales and Rio Blanco, even women and children were slaughtered in this bloody assault in the month of January, 1907.

This is not the only atrocity against the working people which Diaz has been guilty of. At this moment there are many hundreds of workingmen held in custody in Mexican jails upon the charge of rebellion —they are more unfortunate than those who were shot down.

There are no papers in Mexico which dare tell of these occurrences, for a newspaper writer would be in fear of his life if he should tell the truth about the bloody part of Mexico's history. Even here, in the United States, the Mexican writer, Dr. Ignacio Martinez, was followed and murdered by hired assassins because he dared speak the truth.

The Siberia of Mexico is Yucatan, where the fearless speakers and brave writers are finding death amidst unspeakable tortures. Without a free press, without free speech for the Mexican people, there remains but one way—the revolution.

Last September such an attempt was made, but betrayed by spies; the leaders were murdered and those who were not shot down were jailed in places and under conditions where death is far preferable.

This is but a bare outline of the present condition of Mexico.

Strike still on at Allis Chalmers. Govern yourself Accordingly.

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MASSACHUSETTS OVERTIME BILL.

Representative Samuel Ross, of New Bedford, Mass., who introduced the famous overtime bill which has just been signed by the Governor, feels that the law will have a most beneficent effect on approximately 200,000 women and minors. He declares that the machinery in many of the large textile mills has for years been inadequate by reason of the fact that wholesale overtime work could be done, but that under the bill just passed much new machinery must be installed, as there will be but little evening work.

For six successive years Mr. Ross has introduced an overtime bill, but previous to this year met defeat, several times, however, with but a narrow margin, the House as a rule passing the bill, only to have it squelched in the Senate. The only voice raised against the bill in the Legislature this year was that of Senator Buttrick, who declared that the bill would only work evil, and in time would be stricken from the statute books.

The bill amends Sec. 27, of Chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, so as to read as follows:

"No person, and no agent or officer of a person or corporation, shall employ a woman or minor in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing, between 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. No person and no agent or officer of a person or corporation, or corporators engaged in the manufacture of textile goods, shall employ any minor under 18 years of age, or any woman, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock in the evening. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense.

"All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

Many people still have the "drug habit," as the enormous sale of patent medicines and drug preparations well proves. But persons who have given the matter serious thought have become more and more doubtful that the taking of drugs into the stomach ever benefited anyone—nay, convinced that it is harmful. But if one must "take something," it is better to take medicine in vegetable foods than to be swallowing drugs, many of them poisonous. A health journal gives the following list of vegetable medicines:

Turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, watercress and horseradish contain sulphur.

Potato, salts of potash.

French beans and lentils give iron.

Watercress, oil, iodine, iron, phosphate and other salts.

Spinach, salts of potassium and iron. Food specialists rate this the most precious of vegetables.

Cabbage, cauliflower and spinach are beneficial to anæmic people.

Tomatoes stimulate the healthy action of the liver.

Asparagus benefits the kidneys.

Celery for rheumatism and neuralgia.

The carrot forms blood and beautifies the skin.

Beets and turnips purify the blood and improve the appetite.

Lettuce for tired nerves.

Parsley, mustard, cowslip, horseradish, dock, dandelion, and beet tops clear the blood, regulate the system and remove that tired feeling so peculiar to spring.

A REBUKE.

The following editorial from the Dayton Daily News, the leading paper in the city of Dayton, O., we believe will be of interest to our readers. It indicates a change of sentiment in that community, and is a good size-up of John Kirby, who has long been trying to play the role made infamous by such characters as Parry, Post and Van Cleave.

KIRBY'S SPEECH.

"Editor Daily News:

"I am anxious to know why the Daily News did not print the speech made by Mr. John Kirby the other day. Can you tell me why the News happened to overlook the matter? Curious.

"Dayton, O., April 20."

The Daily News did not overlook the matter. There were several reasons sufficient unto The Daily News, however, why the speech was not printed. In the first place, there was nothing new in it. It was the same tiresome string of platitudes and denunciation which Mr. Kirby has been delivering whenever he got a chance for several years. It was not worth the space it would have occupied.

Further, The Daily News has no sympathy with the methods of Mr. Kirby. The gentleman is a successful business man, and so long as the shoemaker sticks to his last he is a useful member of society. But should the shoemaker conceive the idea that he is fitted for something else than shoemaking, then he may make a miserable failure.

During a strike in this city several years ago, Mr. Kirby gained considerable notoriety. He was brought into prominence that might have proved a good opportunity for

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a strong man. But Mr. Kirby, not being a strong man, seems to have been puffed up by his notoriety, and in a vainglorious attempt to achieve fame as the great arbiter of labor and capital, or rather in an attempt to bring about a new condition of affairs in things industrial he has, in the language of the small boys, slopped over. It doesn't require much water to overflow a small tub.

There is a serious reason why The Daily News does not exploit John Kirby. It believes him to be a dangerous menace to Dayton. It believes that instead of settling any kind of labor trouble, he is only a cheap disturber, and that Dayton, if he is permitted to run wild, will sooner or later have to pay for his foolishness.

The laboring people of this city, whether union or non-union, are not thugs and murderers. Neither are they fools. Neither can they be intimidated by idle threats, nor scared into doing any man's bidding by loud talk. For a man to stand before an audience and denounce union men as thugs and murderers, and to accuse their most honorable leaders of the vilest crimes—that man is breeding a state of affairs that bodes no good.

This speech of Kirby's reads like A. C. Marshall. Marshall is by far the brighter of the two men, but his reputation is such that neither laboring man nor loafer would pay any attention to what he says. With Kirby as his mouthpiece, however, he may do a good deal of damage. Kirby and Marshall have virtually had the industrial situation in Dayton in hand for some time, and the result is that they have not benefited anything or anybody but themselves—the one getting a little notoriety and his name frequently in print, and the other what money he could, out of the game.

If the labor unions are as much of an evil as Kirby says they are, he is still not upon the right track. If they are the most corrupt institutions in this country they can not be suppressed, nor their members intimidated by misrepresentations and threats such as Marshall forms and Kirby utters. If the unions are wrong, strong men should be reasoning with the members, showing them the error of their way. Weaklings should not be permitted to go about stirring up hatred and arraying the members against persons who are not members. There is a right way and a wrong way to go about eradicating evils, and no evil was ever eradicated by wild-eyed misrepresentations or threats.

Just take the case of Samuel Gompers, for instance. Mark Hanna thought well enough of him to consult him upon all occasions, and to make him an officer in his own organization. William McKinley thought well enough of him to say that he was one of the cleanest, ablest men this country had ever produced. Theodore Roosevelt thinks well enough of him to invite him to the White House every week, to consult with him, to sit beside him and seek his counsel. The International Peace conference, with Andrew Carnegie as President, thinks well enough of Samuel Gompers to make him Vice-President under Andrew Carnegie. The laboring people of this country so love him that they would be willing to lay down their lives for him. Think you that it is a good thing for John Kirby to stand before an audience and denounce Samuel Gompers as an abettor of murder, a dishonorable creature, and so on? Think you that a man who would do such a thing can have any influence in settling labor troubles? Think you that the laboring people are such poor fools as not to feel rankling in their breasts after reading Kirby's speech a hatred that turns reason out of the mind?

The sooner the manufacturers of Dayton learn that Kirby and Marshall are a pair of disturbers, fomenting strife, engendering discontent, encouraging hate, the better it will be for the manufacturers. Dayton does not want a reign of terror, and the workingmen here are not the kind of workingmen to bring about a reign of terror. But there is a limit to the endurance of even workingmen, and these violent outbursts of Kirby and Marshall will, unless checked, point to that end. And they can be checked, and they should be checked. The Daily News is doing its part to check them by refusing to print Kirby's speech, and the manufacturers can check Marshall by cutting off the revenue he is getting out of the deal.

We trust that "Curious" will see the wisdom of The Daily News in refusing to print the address.

A QUARRELSOME FAMILY.

Mrs. Egerton Blue—"But why did you leave your last place?"

Applicant—"I couldn't stand the way the mistress and master used to quarrel, mum."

Mrs. E. B. (shocked)—"Dear me! Did they quarrel very much, then?"

Applicant—"Yes, mum; when it wasn't me an' 'im, it was me an' 'er."—Answers.

He is incapable of a truly good action who finds not a pleasure in contemplating the good actions of others.—Lavater.

Finkl & Sons of Chicago are waging war on Union Labor. Blacksmiths and Helpers, govern yourselves accordingly.

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EDITORIALS.

The Japanese Incident.

By JAS. W. KLINE.

When Elijah saw the small cloud no bigger than a man's hand, he offered thanks for the sign which betokened the breaking of the drought which had devastated the land; but when we view the little cloudwhich rose over the Japanese restaurant incident between three teamsters, which resulted, incidentally, in the destruction of the interior of the place, we view it as quite a calamity, because the Japanese are slow to see the humorous side of the question.

They are a good deal like the old German who told the Hon. Vespasian Wainer, that the Germans could see a joke just a readily and enjoy it just as heartily as an American.

"Well," said the colonel, "here is a joke; now see if you can enjoy it, as you can: An old farmer living in Warren County has such big feet that he has to walk a mile to the forks of the road in order to pull off his boots, using the forks as a boot-jack. Now, what do you think of that?"

"Tink of dot? Call dot a yoke? Dot vos a tam lie."

Now, like the old German, the Japs can't see that a fight between three teamsters in a restaurant of one of their countrymen and which resulted in considerable damage to the furnishings therein, was not a matter for national or state interference, but was simply one that could easily be settled in a court of justice, and a judgment for damages in such amount as might be proven, obtained. And as the matter soon involved a large concourse of people—enough to make it a riot in a legal sense—the city of San Francisco became responsible for the loss sustained. This is the logical and legal way such incidents are settled in this county, whether among our own or foreign citizens.

The idea of a war on such a pretense would only go to prove that Japan wants to provoke it in order to annex the Philippine Islands, Guam and the Sandwich Islands to their own domain.

They might accomplish this, but the combative spirit of our Anglo-Saxon race would never stop until the last vestige of Japanese authority and prestige was wiped from the western shores of the Pacific, and their conquest of our eastern possessions forever wrested from them.

But we need have no fear, for there are too many shrewd men among the Japanese to go to war with this country, which not only taught them the arts of western civilization, but which gave them substantial moral aid in their struggle with Russia.

Let us rest in the fact that an incident of so trivial a nature can never embroil two great countries in the horrors of war.

A patrol wagon and a dozen blue coats ought to settle the whole matter.

Violence is transient. Hate, wrath, vengeance are all forms of fear, and do not endure. Silent, persistent effort will dissipate them all. Be strong.—Granite Cutters' Journal.

Truth is the opinion that yet survives.

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The Future American.

Ages ago, America, one of the most ancient countries, was peopled with nations of well-developed human beings, whose "foot-prints in the sands of time" give us a good index to their national characteristics and civilization, and we can well pause and wonder what changes may yet be wrought in a few thousand or hundred thousand years to come.

As England has, within the last few centuries, assumed the leading role in European civilization through the amalgamation of the blood of the Norseman, the German and the Gaul, and as the development of America in civilization, the mechanical arts and literature, is outstripping all the history of other nations, so may we look, through the commingling of the blood of all nations, for a race of people far different from that which occupies the land, and if we can so instill into the minds of all the children who are born on our shores, and upon the minds of those who come here from choice in order that they may more fully enjoy the God-given right to enter upon a career of happiness, hampered not by despotic laws, but under a government by the people and for the people, we may hope to see ourselves, with all our prowess and patriotism, pale into insignificance in comparison to the American of a thousand or hundred thousand years hence.

The arts and sciences of to-day may be considered medieval to the great people who are to take our place and conduct the affairs of the American world, and where we consider the telephone, wireless telegraphy and a hundred other things wonderful, they may be looked upon as most trivial matters; for who can fortell the wonderful possibilities of the human mind? Who can fathom the depths of omnipotency or measure the seas of space with a chain and compass? Who can tell or comprehend the enormity of space or an endless eternity? And why should the development of the mind be bounded by any unknown realms of thought or space?

Who can foretell whether we may not be able to converse with sympathetic souls when separated thousands of miles? Who can foretell the developments of telepathy and its occult cousins? Ah! who can tell? "The wind listeth where ye know not, and from whence it comes or whither it goes, 'tis not for mortal man to know." But the mind of man shall ever search the realms of thought, and little by little, the great elements of mind and matter will be analyzed, and its component parts set to work in a mental mechanical way that shall dispel the clouds of superstitution and develop within us a spirit of eternal life that shall send its beneficent rays scintillating down through the corridors of time until all shall end in one vast sea of love, life and eternity. Who can tell?

DEPTH OF GREAT LAKES.

Lake Superior's greatest depth is 1,003 feet, Michigan's 864, Huron's 570, Erie's 204, Ontario's 738 feet. The bottom of Superior is 401 feet below sea level, of Michigan 283. of Ontario 491 feet. The bottom of Huron is 11 feet above sea level, that of Erie 369 feet. Ontario, the smallest of the Great Lakes is relatively the deepest. If these bodies of water could be drained the basin of Ontario would present striking contours as compared with the basins of the much larger lakes.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

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LABOR'S BATTLE ROYAL.

By the REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Nature starts all her children, rich and poor, physically equal. This, broadly speaking, is the opinion of many leading physicians. If the number of children born healthy and strong is not greater among the well-to-do classes than among the poorest, then it presents to us a very significant fact which completely revolutionizes many notions as to the great disadvantage of being born in the tenement.

What happens to the tenement child after its birth is quite another story. Nature is not responsible for that. She has done her best. If poverty or indifference or ignorance or sin blight her fair work, she stands uncondemned. But nature is not content in accepting a position in which she is simply exonerated. The violation of her law is followed by an unforgiving pursuit, until the full penalty has been inflicted, for with nature there is no forgiveness of sin. And nature makes no class distinctions.

This equality at birth does not long favor the child of the slum and the tenement. Vital statistics quickly prove this statement, for the burden and the penalty of poverty and its accompanying evils fall most heavily upon the child. The lack of proper nourishment, of suitable clothing, of healthy sanitary conditions, make life precarious for the babe who must suffer on account of their absence.

When such a state becomes chronic, the chances for life are exceedingly small. Death's scythe sweeps relentlessly through the ranks of little children, whose cry for food has chilled a thousand babies' voices, who suffered long because there was no skillful hand to nurse, and no healing draught to cure.

There is no battle more royal than the saving of the child. To bring color to the wan cheek, to bring brightness to the dulled eye, to so much as bring a smile to the face that already bears the mark of pain and suffering—this is a task worthy of the best that is in any man.

To organized labor has this work been given. No other mission can ever mean more than this. Strong should be the support given the trades unions in their endeavor to blot out the curse of child labor. And blighted should be every arm that is raised in protest against the warfare which means the salvation of little children from a bondage that is crushing out life and hope.

Liberty is born in dungeons, nursed in the lap of persecution, ripened by oppression, and reaches its full fruition in the sunshine of intellectual development.

The Danish West Indies are again offered to the United States. In case Japan drives us from the Pacific, the harbor at St. Thomas might be found a very convenient place for the retirement of our navy.

Whenever the packers raise the price of meats, the consumers decrease their orders; but when prices again become normal, they increase them to the former standard. If they really knew what was best, they would consume less meat at all times, thus decreasing living expenses and adding years to their longevity. Eat less meat, take more out-door exercise, sleep in well-ventilated rooms and you will live longer.

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Child Labor.

The ever-recurring subject of "child labor" like Banco's ghost, will not down. In an editorial in our April issue, we said, on pages 9-10:

"The census shows that nearly 3,000,000 (2,500,000) children under 14 years of age are in this great army of toilers. These census figures are appalling, yet they are much below the truth. Men and women who have given years of painstaking investigation to this evil, testify that only a part of the little children at work in factories, sweatshops and mines, and in other like industries, were returned by the census bureaus."

And now comes Jas. W. Van Cleave, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, denying the above in toto. He says:

"Much folly has been written and spoken on this subject. A fair sample of it is seen in an assertion by a reckless writer in a recent issue of a sensational magazine that '2,500,000 children under 15 years of age are working in our shops, offices, mills and mines.' The census bureau at Washington, after a thorough inquiry, shows that the number of children from 10 to 15 years of age employed in occupations of all sorts in 1900 was 1,750,178. And 1,054,440 of these were employed on farms and 138,064 as house servants and helpers in domestic service. All of these were in healthful work, from which many of our most intellectually and physically robust men and women of to-day have graduated. The number of children from 10 to 15 years of age employed in the country's mills and factories of all sorts in 1900 was just 123,040. There has been an increase, of course, since 1900, but most of the lamentations on this subject are extravagances or distortions, and are based on ignorance or mendacity.

"For much of this child labor the greedy, shiftless, selfish parents are as responsible as are the employers. Rightly conducted, and so long as it does not interfere with their proper education, work benefits children as it does adults. I favor the employment of children of the proper age and under the proper sanitary conditions. The latter restriction I would apply also to the employment of women. The recent Congress passed a law for the investigation by a commission of this whols subject of woman and child labor, and some legislation on this question may be had next winter. I welcome this inquiry, and will heartily support all reasonable laws to prevent abuses of these requirements by either parents or employers. On all of these points I am confident that I voice the view of every member of the Association."

In refutation of this we call your attention to the editorial above referred to as a flat contradiction of President Van Cleave's address. We have neither the time nor space in this issue to reiterate the oft-expressed truth of our editorial.

GOOD VENTILATION.

Ventilation is a matter that is much neglected in many homes, though good ventilation is an absolute necessity for perfect health. The writer has visited homes where he would have liked to open all the windows and doors to let in some pure air. Undoubtedly many of the nervous ailments from which women and children suffer are caused by living in close, stuffy houses, where fresh, wholesome air is almost entirely excluded, owing to the fear of draughts. Breathing never ceases, night or day, and therefore pure air should not be excluded from the living rooms, either by night or day. It is strange that so many people have a dread fear of the night air.

THE BACHELOR'S SCRIPT.

Life's little ironies generally wear petticoats.

Politics is a masculine game, but the first boss was a woman.

The woman who is no spring chicken will usually lay for you.

The husband's day: Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work, and eight hours for explanations.—Harper's Weekly.

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IS THE CHURCH WORTH WHILE?

Rev. C. R. Zahniser.

There are many people and probably some who read this paper who believe in religion but do not believe in the church. They fear God, honor Christ, respect and advocate righteousness, even practice such Christian functions as prayer and Bible reading while at the same time if not avowedly opposing the church, they at least deal out to it the more fatal treatment of silent neglect. This is not being said in reference to evil-disposed or immoral people at all, but to that other large class composed of good citizens who are none the less out of touch with the church. Often they have lost confidence in the church because they have been disappointed in church members whom they now consider hypocrites. From whatever reason, we must assume they are honest in their convictions, however much we believe they are mistaken in their views. That they are in error will appear after a little deliberation over the following evident facts:

Morality, Religion and the Church are all different things. Morality is the practice of righteousness; Religion is the worship of a Higher Power, practiced primarily as a means of becoming a more Godlike, which means a more moral character; the church is the institution which conserves religion.

It is possible there is morality without religion, that is, that there are good men who do not worship, though probably if we were to know all the inner workings of their lives we would find many such people do worship unknown to the world; on the other hand, there can be no religion worth while that does not make a man moral. In the same way one may say that there can be religion outside the church but there can be no worthy church without religion.

There are people in the church who are not religious and there are religious people who are not in the church. At the same time, the most of the people in the church are religious and the most of those outside are not—do not pretend to be.

It is probable none of the statements above will be seriously challenged by any one but if they are admitted, a number of things logically follow:

One of them is the value of religion as an aid to morality, to common decency and fairness. Aside from all other considerations, religion is worth while if it makes a man better. Of this no further proof is needed than a study of the history of Christian communities which invariably shows a degree of moral progress proportionate to the vitality of the religious life. Even the unworthy church member is usually admitted to be a better man than he would be if he were not under religious influences. Hypocrisy is no more a product of religion than is spurious coin a product of the government. Both are counterfeits coming from a very different source and creeping in. The very presence of each proves there is a good article somewhere and a great deal of it or no one would consider it worth while to make a counterfeit.

Another conclusion just as unavoidable is the worth and importance of the church, the institution which conserves religion. Religion without the church is like conjugal or parental love without the home or education without the school or order without civil government. All are logical in the theories of anarchism but nowhere else. Civilization itself is dependent on the continuance of the institutions which it has developed. If, therefore, we are to preserve and foster religious living, we must sustain the church, the only institution which history has found availing for this purpose.

From all the above, it follows that everyone ought to be religious and every religious one ought to be in the church. Everyone realizes "It is wiser being good than bad, it is fitter being sane than mad" and he should therefore be religious because religion will help him become the best man he can be. He

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ought also to be in the church because he needs the church and the church needs him.

He needs the church because in the church is the natural place for a religious man to be. Birds of a feather ought to flock together; it is better and safer for the birds. Every hunter knows that if he finds a wild goose off flocking by himself he can rest assured there is something wrong with that goose. One of the chief claims of trade unionism is that in the association of carpenter with carpenter, blacksmith with blacksmith, there is secured a stimulus, a support, an encouragement that makes each one a better workman. Even if there are some things and some people in his local which he does not like, he does not for that reason break from his local; rather he stays with it seeking to change the things he does not like and to counteract the people in whom he cannot have confidence. In this there is a wisdom to be remembered in regard to the church.

The church needs him because it can only exist as it enlists the lives of men and women. Kant used to teach that no rule is true unless it can be made universal; that is, I have no right to claim for myself what could not be allowed to everyone. But suppose everyone were to hold aloof from the church, what would become of the church? If I admit the church is needed, what right have I to leave it for others to sustain while I also am benefited by the religious and moral atmosphere it sends throughout the community?

These conclusions are inevitable; merely from the standpoint of good morals, good citizenship, good manhood, everyone ought to be religious and every religious one ought to be in some church. Despite the sins in the lives of church members and the shortcomings in the work of the best church organizations, the fact remains that the church lays a legitimate claim on the support of everyone and it itself is abundantly worth while.

A GOOD SUBJECT FOR VAN CLEVE TO WORK ON.

The Employers' Association will have to use some of that one million five hundred thousand dollars in trying to educate President Roosevelt, for he declared that the public should not be made to bear burdens incident to accidents occurring while workers are employed in making profits for employers. Which is decidedly appropriate just now when the legislatures of the several states are inclined to be extremely lenient with employers in refusing to enact remedial legislation, and in a few instances, gladly amending old laws so as to weaken their effect.

The President delivered a speech at the Jamestown Exposition in dedication of the Georgetown Building, and in reviewing the constantly increasing development of the nation's resources, said:

"We need laws for the control of vast corporations such as were not needed when the individual fortunes were far smaller than at present, and when these fortunes were not combined for business use.

"In the same way we need to change our attitude toward labor problems from what that attitude was in the days when the great bulk of our people lived in the country with no more complex labor relations than is implied in the connection between the farmer and the hired help."

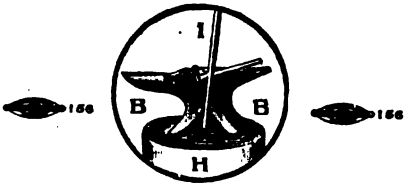
Following this line the president said laws should be passed to provide remuneration for wage workers injured in factories and on railroads, saying:

"It is neither just, expedient, nor humane; it is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike, that the financial burden of accidents occurring because of the necessary exigencies of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to bear it, and that such remedy as is theirs should only be obtained by litigation which now burdens our courts."

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The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . Editor and Manager.
GEO. J. WERNER, Associate

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All communications must be written on one side of the paper only and must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 25th to insure publication the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

BY THE WAY.

July the fourth—hurrah!

Notice the agreement signed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co.

There are two grades of trades unionists—those who talk unionism and those who act unionism. Which grade are you in?

To establish and maintain order, harmony and excellence in the territory under one's own hat, will keep one fairly well occupied.

Brother Hoagland reports the local at Alamosa, Colo., in splendid shape, and that matters on the D. & R. G. are running smoothly.

Bro. Daniel Willby, member of No. 241, Springfield, Mo., was a caller at headquarters recently. Also his son. Glad to see the boys.

John Hoffman, ex-member of No. 71, is scabbing at the Allis-Chalmers plant, Chicago.

In this issue we print the rates recently conceded by the Frisco system, which brings it up to and above some of the competing lines.

The strike is settled at San Francisco and the boys reported for work Monday, June 17th. At this writing we have not learned the details of settlement.

The carriage and wagon smiths of Pittsburg are getting their agreements signed in a most satisfactory manner without strike. So mote it be.

Buffalo is coming to the front. We visited them some time ago and gave them some encouraging facts, hence the great revival of interest. Brother Dougherty is in charge there.

In Germany a blacksmith makes twenty beam hangers a day, while in America a machine makes 700 a day. In Adam Smith's day one pinmaker made 4,800 pins a day; today one pinmaker makes 1,500,000 pins a day.

No. 262 of Pittsburg is growing rapidly. Also the wagon smiths, No. 268, Youngstown, Ohio. Niles, Ohio, is also organized. The Pittsburg district is doing remarkably well. Organizer Goldman is in charge there.

Brother T. P. Farmer, of Pittsburg, Pa., who is organizing the springfitters, is working up a district council among the shops of the railway trust. This trust has been fighting our boys in Philadelphia for nearly a year; but, nevertheless, we feel sure of winning out.

The Burlington Railway Co. has been organized almost to a man. The committee which met in Chicago left the city after organizing a District Council on that system. We hope to see the boys on the Q system benefited thereby. Organizer Allison is in charge.

Ye editor was called on the 'phone on June 18th by a party whose voice was so familiar that when he said he was "another feller" we nearly busted laughing. Say, brother, you should practice ventriloquism so as to throw your voice way off. We can hear very distinctly in our 'phone and we could even hear you breathe.

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St. Louis is signing up in great shape. The American Brake Co. leads with a good settlement. Vice-President Mockler and Business Agent Horn are handling the cases there, and we hope to see old St. Louis one of the good places to work in in the near future.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is yielding to the agreements of Organizer Powlesland. At a recent meeting of Baltimore local 75 new members were enrolled from their shops. Garrett, Indiana, which is being handled by Organizer Goldman, will soon be solid, or nearly so.

"God hates a coward." So does every honest man. There is no greater coward in the whole wide world than the man who will "knock" another behind his back and offer him the glad hand to his face. He is like the dog who wags his tail and shows his teeth—you can't believe either end.—The Labor Argus.

We propose to keep up the strike that has been on for ten months in Philadelphia against the unjust treatment of the Railway Steel Spring Co., until the company promises to deal fairly; therefore an appeal for funds will be sent out from the local No. 491, and we hope you will give it your earnest consideration. They are deserving of all they get and if a liberal response in donations is made they will win.

The Pinkerton, McPartland, told Harry Orchard the story of King David placing Uriah at the front of battle to get him killed so as to get beautiful Bath-Sheba. This was murder. David repented later in sackcloth and ashes and expressed his mental and soul torment in the fifty-first Psalm. After killing a score or more and the noose dangling in his face, Orchard affects repentance; but up to date there has no reproduction like that of David's appeared in print.

The call for the eleventh biennial convention will be out soon. October is not far away,—the time has rushed swiftly by—it has not been a drag. We can hardly realize that twenty months have slipped by already. Only three months more. It is not too early to elect your delegates; get busy; select the best material for your representative members—those whose interest in the welfare of our craft is above censure, and not those whose selfish ambitions govern their whole being.

We wear no man's collar! We belong to no clique or faction! Neither will we follow their dictation. As God gives us light and intelligence, we will fight the Enemy whether inside or outside the ranks of unionism.

Hudson, Wis., situated on the Omaha road, has been brought out and placed in the lime-light. Vice-President Henry of St. Paul, Minn., was down there, also to Milwaukee, and has aroused great interest among the smiths and helpers, who are preparing for their annual conference with the Milwaukee Railroad Co. We hope to soon see a district council on that system.

The Philadelphia boys have been on strike against the unjust treatment of the Railway Steel Spring Trust for nearly one year. We propose to keep the fight on until the company comes to fair terms; therefore an appeal for funds will be sent out from their local, No. 491. We wish to state further that any local that wishes to assist a worthy band of loyal union men should donate liberally, as they are worthy of your earnest consideration.

We call the attention of our Brotherhood to the "Westover Steel Worker," a book replete with the most valuable information to the blacksmith and helper and a book of which they should all be the possessors. We have frequent calls for them, and refer you to Brother Westover. The book is well worth the money, many times over, especially to apprentices and young blacksmiths. Send in your orders to Brother Westover at once. See address in advertisement in this issue.

MILWAUKEE LOCAL UNION NO. 77.

Jas. W. Kline—Dear Sir and Brother: At a meeting of the Executive Board held June 24, 1907, I was ordered to communicate with you and have you call a Northwest District convention.

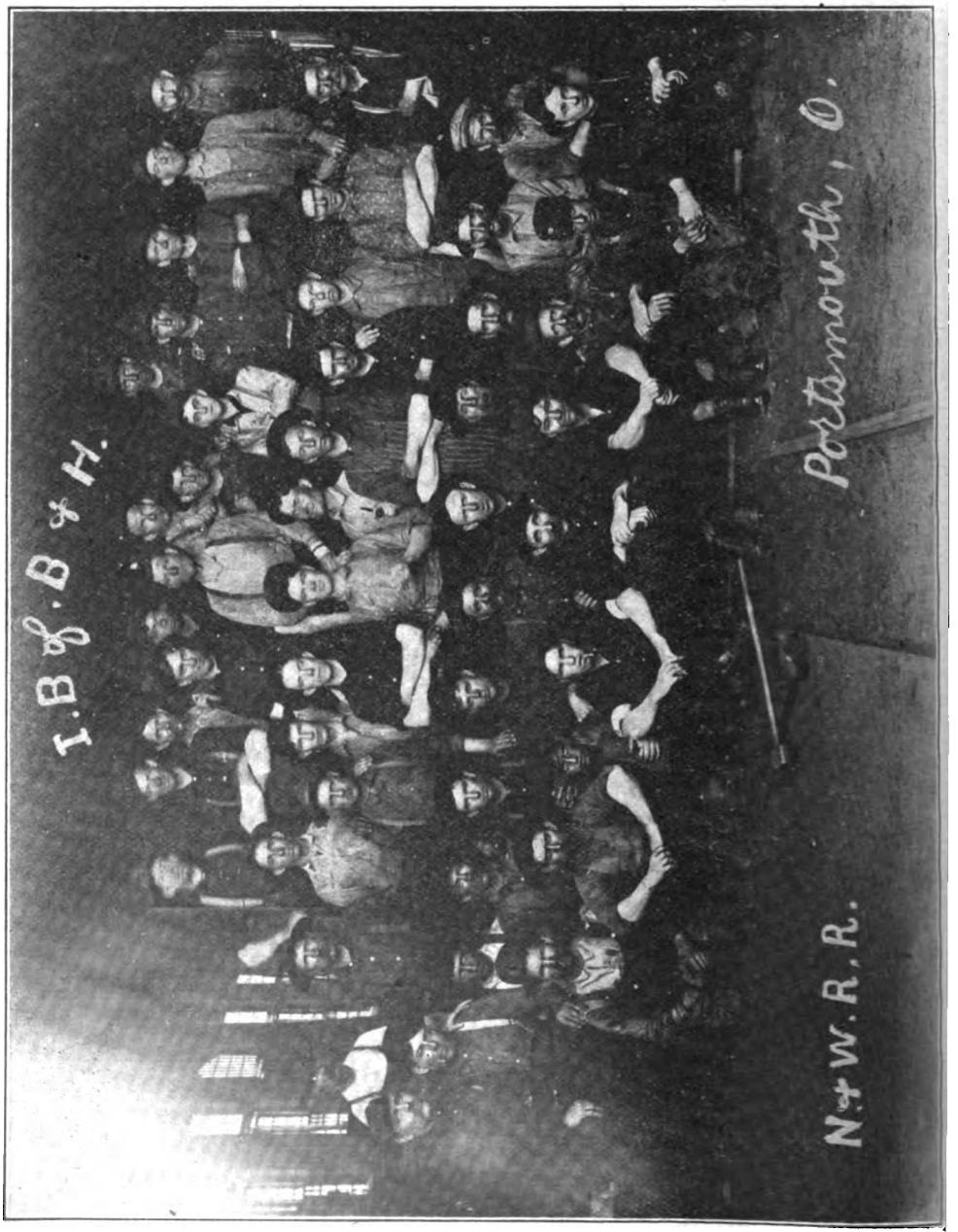
Great Northern, Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, C. & G. W.; C., M. & St. P.; Soo Line, C., St. P. M. & O., M. V. St. L.

THOS. KELLY,
Rec. Sec.

Talking the matter over with members of the executive boards of Nos. 77 and 301, we come to the conclusion that one or two days following the Milwaukee convention would be the most economical, and, after hearing discussions bearing on that point, the best time to perfect plans.

JAS. W. KLINE,
Gen'l Pres.

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LOCAL NO. 200 OF PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

The above cut represents the members of Local No. 200, working in the Norfolk & Western Railroad at Portsmouth, Ohio. This is one of our staunch unions, and we are pleased to see them so well represented.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

THE FLAG.

(Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.)

The red is the blood of our fallen heroes;
The battlefield was a gory stream,
And the stout, strong hearts that it flowed from
Fought on, like martyrs supreme.

The white is the innocent life
Given for our country's cause,
And the pure sweet love of the mother
Who (when her country cried) did not pause.

The blue is the mansion above,
The home of the blessed, they say,
Where reigns the Father of Love,
Who has room for the blue and the gray.

The stars are the lights that guide,
That watch o'er them while they sleep,
With their radiance from sources divine
O'er their last long eternal sleep.

C. E. WILSON.

A WISH.

(Written for the Blacksmith's Journal.)

When I am dead and laid at rest,
Segregated from the blest,
I'd like to know that those I love
Are all in bliss in realms above.

I'd like to see whom I have wronged
Assembled in that heavenly throng.
And happy at their Savior's feet,
Although their souls I ne'er could greet.

Then I could bear my torments where
No angels tread, and not despair;
For then they all could be endured
In seeing those whom I've abjured.

And through the ages yet unborn
From eternal eve to eternal morn,
Each cycle to my soul would be
A joy to know that they were free.

E. J. B.

He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it.—Von Knebel.

Boom of cannon, roar of gun,
In comes July; Oh, what fun!

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Oh, flag of a resolute nation,
Oh, flag of the strong and the free,
The cherished of true hearted millions
We hallow thy colors three.

Three proud floating emblems of glory,
Our guide for the coming time;
The red, white, and blue in their beauty,
Love gives them a meaning sublime.

Thy red is the deep crimson life stream
Which flowed on the battle-plain,
Redeeming our land from oppression
And leaving no servile stain.

Thy white is a proud peoples' honor,
Kept spotless and clear as light;
A pledge of unfaltering Justice,
A symbol of truth and right.

Thy blue is our nation's endurance,
And points to the blue above;
The limitless, measureless azure,
A type of our Father's love.

The stars are God's witness of blessing,
And smile at the foeman's frown;
They sparkle and gleam in their splendor,
Bright gems in the great World's crown.

—*Montgomery.*

THE WORLD'S DECISIVE BATTLES.

Professor Cleary denominates these battles "decisive," not alone by reason of their immediate results, but because in each a reversed victory would have changed materially the history of the world.

B. C. 490.
The victory at Marathon,
Greece over haughty Persia won.

B. C. 431.
At Syracuse the Spartans name,
Attained in Hellas naval fame.

A. D. 9.
With Varus into wilds decoyed,
Rome's trusted legions were destroyed.

A. D. 1429.
Joan of Arc, of France the pride,
At Orleans turned the battle-tide.

A. D. 1815.
But great Napoleon we view
Vanquished at last at Waterloo.

A. D. 1865.
The North and South of this great land,
In peace at Appomattox stand.

A. D. 1898.
In East and West Spain's rule is o'er,
Ended on Santiago's shore.

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Keen Points and Strong Blades

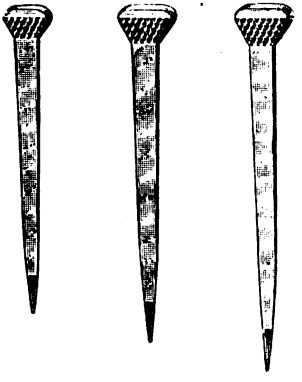
HORSESHOERS SELECT

CAPEWELL HORSE NAILS

Find these Nails the Most Satisfactory to Drive:—

KEEN POINTS

DRIVE WELL



These Nails Because they can be Driven Straight to the Mark:—

STRONG BLADES

DRIVE WELL

MADE IN ALL STYLES AND SIZES

MADE BY

THE CAPEWELL HORSE NAIL CO.

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

BRANCHES New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Baltimore, Portland, Buffalo, New Orleans, Denver, Mexico City, Mexico, Toronto, Canada.

CATALOGUE AND 1907 CALENDAR FREE UPON APPLICATION

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT CUMMINS' REPORT.

Oneonta, N. Y., June 20, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

My last report left me at Chicago in attendance at the meeting of the General Executive Board. After ten days' session the board adjourned on May 1. Leaving Chicago on Friday, May 2, I arrived at my home late Saturday night. Not having been home in over three months, I remained during the following week to rest up a little, get acquainted with my family and answer my mail.

I then visited Schenectady, N. Y., and was present at the following regular meeting of No. 135.

I next went to Green Island, N. Y., where I organized a local with sixty charter members. Then after visiting Albany, N. Y., and talking with several ex-members of the lapsed local there, No. 150, I found that they were not yet ready to reorganize, so I next went to Newark, N. J., where I could have organized a local all right had it not been that the machinists have recently organized a local of drop forgers and machine blacksmiths with a very few machinists, and this local is affiliated with the I. A of M. The other smiths and helpers of Newark with whom I talked told me that they did not care to organize until this matter about the machinists taking drop forgers and machine blacksmiths was settled, so they would know whether they belong to the machinists or blacksmiths. So, not being able to do anything farther there until this matter is settled, I immediately wrote General President Kline stating the conditions at Newark and asking him as General President to take the matter up with the Executive Board of the A. F. of L., also with President Gompers of the A. F. of L. I have not received an answer from President Kline as yet, so do not know what, if anything, has been done in the matter.

I next went over the D. & H. system, visiting all the shops; then over the Lehigh Valley system from Jersey City to Sayer, N. Y., stopping at all shops. At Packertown I found between sixty and seventy smiths and helpers at work in a large car shop of the L. V. Co. When I started in to organize this shop I immediately found another stumbling block in the way, viz., an organizer for the International of Car Workers had recently been at that shop and had gotten the names of nineteen men from the B shop to join that organization of car workers, but after having a personal talk with each of the men in the B shop and after calling a meeting and addressing them at some length along the lines of organized labor in general and explaining that the car workers had no legal right to either smiths or helpers, I finally succeeded in organizing a local and sent for their charter. I got three of the nineteen men who had joined the car workers, with a promise not only from the other sixteen from the car workers, but also from every smith and helper in this shop, which will make a local of about seventy members. I then wrote to General President Kline stating what the International Car Workers were doing at Packertown and elsewhere with blacksmiths and helpers, asking him to take the same course with the car workers as with the machinists. I have not yet received an answer to this letter, so cannot say what has been done about this matter.

I next visited No. 494 at Sayer, Pa., also upon the Lehigh Valley system. I organized No. 494 about a year ago. This is a very strong local with nearly a hundred members. They have received a very good advance in wages since they organized. This local is all right and has some good union material in it. I then visited Conneaut, O., and Dunkirk, N. Y., returning to Hornellsville, N. Y., and over the eastern division of the Erie railroad system, stopping at all shops.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

P. H. CUMMINS.

[The First Vice President implies, we presume, that the General President is neglecting his business when he says that he has heard nothing from him relating to the matter of drop forgers, etc. We wish to call his attention to the fact that the General President took the matter up with the proper parties and would

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have answered the letter of the first vice president had he known where to locate him. However, we do not deem it compulsory for us to make our reports to the First Vice President. At the opportune time the report will be made in the proper form and to the right parties. We would suggest to the First Vice President that he report his whereabouts to the General President in order that official matters receive prompt and careful attention.—Editor.]

REPORT OF J. J. HENRY, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report from May 16th to June 24th:

Upon instructions from President Kline on May 20th, I went to Hudson, Wis.; visited at the shops and called a meeting for that night and got 14 applications. I then went to St. Paul, and on the following Thursday evening, in company with Bro. A. O. Anderson of Local 43 of St. Paul, we reinstated 19 old members and obligated seven new ones. Not being able to get a train for the east, I went back to St. Paul, from where I went to Milwaukee. On my arrival there I visited the Milwaukee railroad shops and attended a meeting there that evening. I also visited the Bucyrus Shovel Works at South Milwaukee. I arranged for a meeting the following night, May 28, when it was again put off till June 1. The following day I visited the Allis-Chalmers Works at West Allis, where I advertised an open meeting for the helpers to be held Saturday night. I again went to South Milwaukee, where I met the day gang of the shovel works. After talking matters over they decided to until the 8th. On that same evening, June 1st, No. 301 had a packed meeting and initiated three new members and got nine more applications.

The following week I visited the different shops and on June 8th, in company with Bro. John Brosk, who is a hustler, we again tackled the shovel works, but the best we could do was to get five applications, four of which No. 77 initiated. Bros. Hedley and O'Brien were there in the interest of a joint conference on the Milwaukee system. After consulting with the smiths and helpers we decided on June 21st to get the Milwaukee boys together.

I then went to Dubuque where on June 14th they had a rousing meeting. The boys of Dubuque are up and doing and are a credit to the craft. At the meeting they raised their dues to 60c. After the meeting cigars and refreshments were served and all enjoyed a good time. I then went to Cedar Rapids, Ia. They called a meeting for that night where we discussed the shop rules and so forth. They decided to watch the foreman a little closer, as he is acting a little small with some of his men.

My next stop was at Clinton, Ia. I found Local No. 16 getting along nicely. I then went to Moline, Ill., and visited the shops. I introduced myself to Mr. Tutbery, the foreman, and he gave me the freedom of the shop. Nos. 461 and 101 held a joint special meeting on the night of the 19th, where I had the honor of addressing the largest body of blacksmiths and helpers since taking the road. Their enthusiasm is unbounded and for orators they have men to spare. They have the closed shop.

My visit to Moline will long live in my memory. Upon my arrival in the shops they called the executive board together and appointed a committee of three, consisting of Bro. Limbuck, Bro. Cannon and that old war horse, J. R. Smith. They hired a rig and drove to Rock Island where the government arsenal is located. After driving through the grounds, which is a grand sight, we went through the shops, back by way of Davenport and Rock Island city to the manufacturing districts of Moline. On the advice of both locals, I did not try to do any organizing, but when the right time comes there will be something doing there, and that won't be long.

I then went to Savanna, Ill., where I obligated the two helpers in the shop. I then came on to Milwaukee where I met Bros. Hedley of Dubuque and Cochran of Minneapolis, and we again took up the question of a district council with No. 77 at their meeting the 22nd, when they initiated four more members and after voting to raise their dues to 60 cents they voted down the district council, but are in favor of a joint conference. At any rate, Brother Hedley and myself decided to try once more and expect to meet the executive board this evening.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. HENRY,
Third Vice-President.

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REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT J. J. MOCKLER.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Since my last report, I attended the executive board meeting held at Chicago from April 22nd to May 1st, at which session a great amount of grievances and other matters were handled and disposed of, a report of which appeared in the May Journal.

After the executive board adjourned, President Kline ordered me to St. Louis on account of a general strike for a 10 per cent increase which had been inaugurated there May 1st. Arriving there, I found that the American Brake Co., a shop with about 150 blacksmiths and helpers, had given the firm a week's further time to grant their request for a 10 per cent increase, which was a very intelligent move on the part of the men, especially the helpers.

I got in touch with the committees representing the men at the brake shop, and after several conference with Mr. Highams, superintendent of works, which consumed about two weeks, a satisfactory settlement amounting to a 10 per cent increase was made without stopping work.

Some of the other shops granted the 10 per cent immediately, while quite a number struck to enforce their demands, and before the end of the month a number of the struck shops had granted the increase.

St. Louis expects to have another new local in the near future. The brothers of Granite City, across the river in Illinois, are getting together and will soon make application for a charter.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN J. MOCKLER.

JUNE REPORT.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24, 1907.

About June the first I received notice to go to East St. Louis, and try to effect a settlement with the American Steel Foundry Co. and our men working at that plant who had asked for a 10 per cent increase.

The men had put in their demands in April to take effect May 1st, and the company had asked 30 days' time to consider the demands, which was granted, and at the expiration of the 30 days the company informed them that they could not give any increase whatever.

The committee and myself had a conference with Mr. P. Ward, manager of that plant, at which the question of increase was discussed, and he informed the committee he could not give any increase. The committee left the office and returned to the shop and voted to strike; every man voting that way, and in 15 minutes 22 men walked out of the plant. The next day Pat O'Neil, carrying a horseshoer's card, went to work and scabbed for two days, and the Horseshoers' Union was notified, and he was ordered to quit. (This is the second time this man has scabbed.) Since the strike the men have picketed the works and have prevented quite a number of men from going to work there, but the company has secured scabs from Chicago and have three men doing blacksmith work there now. This same man, Pat O'Neil, has gone in again and is scabbing at the present time.

I have made four trips to Alton, Ill., trying to effect a settlement for the brothers working at Beall's Mining Tool Works, but the men at that plant can not decide on what they want and stand for it, but just as soon as they come together and decide on the increase they want, I will try and effect a settlement.

Some of the shops in St. Louis are still on strike, but expect to settle before the end of the month.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN J. MOCKLER,
Fifth Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER A. G. ALLISON.

Detroit, Mich., June 24, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report for the month of June, 1907: In making out my last report I failed to mention the trip I made with Brother Ried of Kansas City to Atchison, Kan., where there is a shop on the Missouri Pacific. The men there would not give us a meeting, so we had to arrange for Brother Ried to return there the following week, which he did and was able to get them to join the new local in Kansas City.

My last report left me at Hannibal, Mo., where there is a shop on the C., B. & Q. railroad, and this being the last shop on that line for me to work, I met with the same success that attended me on my trip over that line, being able to install a local there on the last day of May with 56 members, which only leaves about 15 men out of the organization at that point, and these will soon be in, as the boys there are alive.

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Having organized the Burlington system, I arranged for a meeting in Chicago on the 10th of June for the purpose of organizing a district council which was done, there being representatives from the following shops: Aurora, Ill.; Galesburg, Ill.; Burlington, Ia.; Havelock, Neb.; Alliance, Neb.; La Crosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo. With the men we have on that line we can expect to hear of good results in the future.

Having finished the work on the Burlington I went to Grand Rapids and met with the local there on the 18th, and from there to Jackson, Mich., where we held an open meeting and got ten applications. Jackson is a city that had ought to have at least 100 members and will have if the boys will get out and do a little work for themselves. From Jackson I came on to Detroit, where this report leaves me.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. ALLISON.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER J. J. GOLDMAN.

Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report for the month of June:

As my last report left me in Pittsburg, where things are beginning to look good, I left for Sharon, Pa., but as there was a big strike there of the machinists and bottling mill men, and finding it impossible to get near the shops, I went to Pittsburg on receipt of a wire from General President Kline to be present to attend mass meeting of all locals, so followed instructions and left for Pittsburg where we had a large meeting which the general president addressed, and got five new members to fall in line. I then made a short visit to Youngstown, and after putting in two days there got four applications, so left for Niles and Warren to install new local and got seven more to fall in line, and Niles and Warren will soon be heard from and will be a bad place for a smith or helper to go without a card, as it is one of the strongest union towns I ever visited. So I left for Pittsburg, and after visiting the shops had a good joint meeting, got nine new members to fall in line, but there is still lots of work to be done in that vicinity. But we want to get Youngstown in line good and strong, so I left for there, and after putting in two days there again got four new members to fall in line. Youngstown is beginning to loom up and will soon be heard of.

I then left for Pittsburg, and after putting in three days there and visiting some of the shops again, got four more to join the locals. I then left for Garrett, Ind., to try and get the B. S. O. in line there. I found them willing to organize, all but the smiths on the two big fires, as they said they had a farm of 160 acres and did not need the Brotherhood. As they seem to think they have a life job I could not do anything with them or the others, as they would not fall in line unless the main fires, and so left for a short trip home, where I had not been for four months, where this report leaves me.

Respectfully submitted,
J. J. GOLDMAN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER POWLESLAND.

To the Officers and Members of the I. B. of B. and H.

I had just taken up the work of organizing on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the writing of my last report, and am still engaged in the same with much success. We held a largely attended meeting in Baltimore on June 5, at which we received sixty-five paid applications. At the meeting two weeks previous we got fifteen, and from latest reports they are still coming in a rate that will make a closed shop there by the first meeting in July.

Since leaving Baltimore I have visited Cumberland, Md., and Keyser, West Virginia, and put them in touch with the general office, for the purpose of reorganizing the joint local formerly at Cumberland.

At Grafton, West Virginia, I organized a local with twenty-four charter members. There are about a half dozen stragglers yet to come in at the next meeting, which will make a closed shop at that point. Am now in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and have just succeeded in getting eight applications for the Grafton local, and expect a few more at a special meeting tonight for the purpose of initiating these men who, considering their small number, decided for the present to join the newly organized local at Grafton, and will get a charter of their own later if conditions warrant it. The men of the craft on this system are much in need of organization, as I find very low rates generally prevailing for both smiths and helpers, and while the cost of living has been going up steadily their wages have been stand-

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ing steadily still, and in the near future we expect to see a change for the better, as an agreement and wage scale is being drawn up to present to the officials immediately, and we soon hope to report a closed shop and a signed agreement with higher wages and improved conditions over the entire B. & O and B. & O. S.-W. R. R. system.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND, S. O.

REPORT OF W. J. DOUGHERTY.

Buffalo, June 26, 1907.

James W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Editor Journal—My last report left me in Boston where I organized a District Council, taking in all locals within a radius of fifty miles of Boston, there being now eight locals represented and a chance to gather in a few new locals. There is lots of work for a business agent in Boston, and will say I tried every way to get the chain makers in the navy yard to form a local of their own or join one of the Boston locals. I got a hall right opposite the gate and called a meeting of them after quitting time, but only had three show up, so I hope the union men of Boston will remember these dead heads, and as it's a long road that has no turn, I think they will be able to teach them a lesson. I paid several visits to Worcester, where one of our new locals is, and they are getting along fine.

I organized a local in Fitchburg and expect a good bunch there. Bro. Bray and some more of them will see that they get what is coming to them. Locals 209 and 244 held a mass meeting and there was a bunch of candidates installed. I tried to line up Wood's Ice Tool Co. in Arlington, Mass., and I think they will form a local of their own.

I waited on the street commissioner and found him all O. K. One of our brothers, John Cassel, who helps Brother Ryan, wanted more money, as he claimed Brother Ryan was a hard worker and it was worth more to help him. Brother McFadden, president of No. 344, went after it and got a promise, but the increase did not come, so Borther Cassel asked me to go. I did so, and I am glad to say the commissioner kept his word, so John now receives $2.50 for eight hours instead of $2.30.

Getting word from the General President to meet him in Buffalo, I did so, and came with the General President. Attended a mass meeting and as the shops in Buffalo are intending to ask for more money I was told to look after it for them.

I got word from the General Secretary-Treasurer saying that the forty helpers on the frames fires in the American Locomotive Works at Dunkirk wanted an increase of 10c per day and to look after it. I went up and made arrangements to meet Mr. McGarvey, the general superintendent, and on Monday, together with the committee, met the superintendent and got the increase for the boys; so everything is all O. K. there. We held a meeting in Buffalo and some of the shops came with their demands calling for a 10 per cent increase; the Lackawanna men wanted 10 per cent increase and time and a half for holidays and Sunday. The meeting was held on Saturday night and on Tuesday night the foreman of the steel plant came to ten of our best blacksmiths and gave them their time slips, saying here is your increase. There being nothing else to do I ordered the rest of the smiths out, and they all came out but one, who did not belong to the union. The company got busy and went to the houses of some of the men and promised four of them foremanships and big increases to come back and work. I sent a committee to see Mr. Sheldon, the general superintendent. He told them he would see any one of them or all of them one at a time, but he would not treat with a committee. To make this short, the company got five of the smiths to go back and they had a man scouring the country for blacksmiths. He got one and he is no good. There were twenty-seven blacksmiths and twenty-four helpers out. I got all the helpers to work and all the blacksmiths but fourteen, and I expect to put all to work this week, except a few for picket duty. This shop is built to break strikes and they have over 300 special policemen in their employ, but the boys who are out are determined to win or never go back, so you can see it will cost this company a bunch of money for turning down a lot of union men. I hope the company has no better success in getting smiths in the near future than they did this last two weeks. They have a lot of Hungarians in the shop and a policeman at every door so that the men who work in other departments cannot see who they are. They are trying to get the roll tools done at Jones & Laughlan's in Pittsburg, and if we can stop this we will win in short order. Will say no one can get within a mile of the shop, so you cannot touch the scabs, as they can keep them in there all the time,

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and that is what the company wants to do.

I paid a visit to Local No. 194 at Niagara Falls. That is, I went down and went from shop to shop and had a talk with some of the boys. I promised Brother Brown I would come down to the meeting, but I got word that a bunch of scabs was coming in that night, so I kept close to the depot. They failed to show up. I received a letter today from Brother E. J. Ryan of Local 209 in Boston, who I instructed to go to Fitchburg, Mass., and install the officers of the new local. He said he did so, and that he found over forty members on deck.

Well, I wish to warn all smiths to keep away from Buffalo, as we have more men than jobs here now.

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

AN AGREEMENT WITH THE MACHINE SHOPS OF THE ILLINOIS BRICK CO.

This Agreement, made and entered into at the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, by and between machine shops of Illinois Brick Co., party of the first part, and District Council No. 1, of International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., party of the second part, Witnesseth:

Article No. 1.

That the party of the first part agrees to employ none but members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers in good standing.

Article No. 2.

Party of the first part hereby agrees that the minimum compensation for blacksmiths shall be forty-two and one-half (42½) cents per hour.

Article No. 3.

Party of the first part hereby agrees that the minimum compensation for blacksmiths' helpers shall be thirty-two and one-half cents (32½) per hour.

Article No. 4.

Party of the first part agrees that nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work, and in all cases the work shall be performed between the hours of 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.; time and one-half for the first two hours over-time, and double time after the first two hours. Sundays and legal holidays shall be rated at double time.

Article No. 5.

It is hereby agreed that all the above conditions shall apply to night shifts.

Article No. 6.

Said Council agrees that it will not, during the life of this agreemnt, increase the wage scale above agreed to be paid.

This agreement shall be in force from the first day of May, 1907, up to and until the same date of 1908.

Witness, the hand of said employer and the signature and seal of said Union, by the business managers of said Union, the day and year above written:

MACHINE SHOPS ILLINOIS BRICK CO., O. PETERSON, Supt.,
Party of the First Part.

W. J. WALSH,
Business Mgr. District Council No. 1, I. B. of B. and H.
Party of the Second Part.

AGREEMENTS.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

Schedule of Rules and Wages of Blacksmiths and Helpers from June 1, 1907, to June 1, 1908.

Article No. 1.

We herewith submit a statement of conditions under which blacksmiths, hammersmiths, helpers, heaters, springmakers, boltmakers, bulldozers and forging machine men and helper-apprentices desire to be governed in their employment from June 1, 1907, to June 1, 1908, on the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Article No. 2.

Ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work, and no change will be made in the time on Saturday.

Article No. 3.

All time over the regular working day, and time made on Sundays and legal holidays, namely, New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day, and Christmas day, shall be paid for at the rate of time plus one-half per hour. When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day designated by the nation or state for celebration shall be considered the regular holiday.

Article No. 4.

When blacksmiths or helpers are called from home for duty after the regu-

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lar working day, and such work lasts three hours and twenty minutes or less, they shall receive five hours' pay for same. If more than three hours and twenty minutes, time and one-half will be paid.

Article No. 5.

When a blacksmith or helper is required to work after the regular bulletin board time, they will be paid time and one-half per hour.

Article No. 6.

When a blacksmith or helper is requested to work on a higher rated fire and he has been on said fire three days, he shall receive the higher rate from the time he began to work on said fire.

Article No. 7.

When a blacksmith or helper is sent out on the road, he will be allowed pay from the time he is called to leave until he returns and overtime as per article No. 3, and he will receive one dollar ($1.00) per day of twenty-four hours for expenses.

Article No. 8.

One helper apprentice may be employed in each blacksmith shop on the system regardless of the number of blacksmiths employed therein, and one helper or regular apprentice for every five blacksmiths thereafter.

Article No. 9.

When a helper is promoted to a fire he shall receive the standard rate of helpers at the shop in which he is employed, and an increase of 1c per hour every six months thereafter. At the expiration of four years he shall receive the standard pay of the shop in which he is employed, and a service letter shall be given him.

No helper shall be promoted to a fire until he has been in the service of the company two years in the shop in which he is promoted.

Article No. 10.

The company agrees, so far as practicable, to furnish competent helpers and hammer-drivers. Helpers in the blacksmith shops on the North-Western railway are not required to build fires in advance of the regular working hours. At shops where fires are built by blacksmith helpers before the commencing hour of work, such helpers will be allowed 15 minutes for each fire, and it is to be understood that the fire shall be in readiness for the blacksmith when the whistle blows for commencing work.

Article No. 11.

No man shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after investigation, he is found to be unjustly suspended or discharged, he will be reinstated, and paid full time for all time lost.

Article No. 12.

The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who from time to time represents other blacksmiths or helpers as a committee man, and will grant him leave of absence and free transportation over its own lines, should he go before the management to adjust a grievance.

Article No. 13.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, it is agreed that the hours of labor will be reduced first to eight hours per day and six days a week, and should it further become necessary to reduce expenses, the blacksmiths and helpers last employed will be laid off first.

Article No. 14.

Blacksmiths at Chicago shops shall receive a flat increase of 2½c per hour and blacksmiths at all outside points shall receive a flat increase of 3c per hour.

The rate of increase to blacksmiths at outside points is 8.8 per cent, and helpers at Chicago and all outside points shall receive the same increase, namely, 8.8 per cent.

Article No. 15.

A helper-apprentice shall retain his position over all blacksmiths hired after he has been placed on a fire, but he shall not retain rights over a blacksmith employed previous to the time of his advancement, but he shall retain his rights as a helper and shall be placed back on his fire before another blacksmith shall be hired.

Article No. 16.

Blacksmith work shall be performed by blacksmiths and helpers, or apprentices to the blacksmith trade.

Committee.

R. QUAYLE.
Supt. Motive Power & Machinery.
(Signed) PHIL J. WARREN,
President.
HENRY COELIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Just Like a Woman.—"Your husband, madam, is drinking himself to death."

"Don't stop him, doctor; he gets trading stamps with his whisky."—New York Press.

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RATES ON FRISCO SYSTEM.

North Side Wage Scale, Springfield, Mo.

1st Hammer	per hour	38c
1st Fire	per hour	39c
2nd Fire	per hour	37c
2nd Hammer	per hour	35c
12 Fires	per hour	36c
3 Fires	per hour	33c
All Car work	per hour	30c

Helpers North Side.

Heater on Furnace	per hour	29c
Heater on 1st Fire	per hour	24c
Helpers on Big Fire, and Furnace (4)	per hour	23c
Helpers on 2nd Fire and Furnace (4)	per hour	21c
Fifteen Helpers	per hour	19½c
Eighteen Helpers	per hour	18½c

South Side, Springfield, Mo.

1st Hammer	per hour	38c
1st Fire	per hour	39c
2nd Fire	per hour	37c
All other Fires	per hour	36c
Helper, Big Fire and Furnace	per hour	23c
All other Helpers	per hour	19½c

Memphis.

Big Fire	per hour	39c
Five Fire	per hour	39c
Three Fire	per hour	38½c

Kansas City.

Big Fire	per hour	39c
Five Fire	per hour	37c
Three Fire	per hour	36c
Two Fire	per hour	30c
Two Apprentices	per hour	28c
One Apprentice	per hour	25c
One Heater	per hour	24c
Helpers on Big Fire	per hour	23c
Helpers on 2nd Fire	per hour	22½c
All other Helpers	per hour	21c

Ft. Scott, Kans.

One Fire	per hour	33c
One Fire	per hour	25c
Two Helpers	per hour	19c

Cherokee.

One Fire	per hour	31c
One Helper	per hour	19c
All Round House Jobs	per hour	36c
Helpers	per hour	19c

G. W. GIVAN EXPELLED.

St. Louis Local No. 12 has been expelled for appropriating to his own use money belonging to the picnic fund. We understand he is not working at the trade at present, but is working on the electric street car line in St. Louis. Possibly joined this union to get the job. Brothers notice this and govern yourselves according. A thief is a thief and should be treated as such.

NOTICE.

Birmingham, Ala., June 4, 1907.

Editor Journal—It has been reported to No. 9 at our last meeting that a brother by the name of W. J. O'Neal, who has been working at Ensley Steel Plant, has left and has not paid his board bill amounting to $4.30. He has been boarding with W. B. Williams, 2312 Avenue H, Ensley, Ala. Brother Veney stood good for the amount and will have to pay the bill. O'Neal had deposited his card (No. 19,646) with No. 9 about two months ago and also borrowed $1.00 from No. 9 which he has failed to pay back. It is the desire of No. 9 that his case should be published in the Journal.

Fraternally yours,

JOS. HOFER,
Rec. Sec.

The Masculine Way.—"If you call a man a sad dog
He will always be your friend;
But just hint that he's a cur
And he'll hate you to the end."
—Chicago News.

UNION LABOR PAYS.

"For ten years," said the late Potter Palmer, of Chicago, "I waged as deperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

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News from our Local Unions... Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

DEATH BENEFITS.

Editor Journal—Among the interesting correspondence which appeared in the May, '07, number of the *Journal,* one which attracted my attention especially was from Local No. 77, of Milwaukee, with reference to the subject of death benefits, about which I wish to make a few remarks, because it concerns every member in the Brotherhood. No 325 had a case a short time ago which brought this question to my notice, viz., a brother who had died at the hospital, and without the money to defray his funeral expenses. Doubtless he would have been buried in the potters' field, if the Council had not voluntarily allowed the money for charity's sake. As there is nothing in the Constitution or By-Laws which provides for an emergency of this kind, this subject should interest every member of our Brotherhood. Perhaps it would be advisable to discuss this subject in every local, previous to our next convention, so that those who may attend may vote intelligently if a proposition to enact a law for this purpose should be presented to the delegates for approval or rejection. Doubtless a law of this kind would prove to be a practical benefit many a time. Nearly all of the older trades unions have a death benefit clause in their laws, the amount varying. It should be no less than would provide for a decent funeral. However, this sum should be made available immediately upon the death of a member. This would be a great help to the family or relatives of a deceased brother, even if one has his life insurance, because sometimes one who needs it most has no life insurance. I think it would be well for every intelligent worker to look up this subject. The plan adopted by No. 77 is a very good one; it is simple and effective. But there are others which should be investigated and studied in order to be able to discuss the question intelligently in all its bearing. It would be well for every local to instruct their representative to the convention how to vote if an article should be presented. This would refute some objections and criticisms sometimes heard, viz., that there are no benefits connected with our brotherhood, except strike and lockout, and they are very uncertain, very often a long time in coming, before those who are entitled can put their hand in their pocket to find out whether they have received any. An article providing for a plan of death benefits of a certain small sum, without having to ask for charity sake, would be an improvement over present conditions. I would like to call the attention of brothers in regard to the advisability of establishing a Reserve Fund, under control of the General Executive Board, for the purpose of having at their disposal at any time a fund to pay strike or lockout benefits. The General Officers are greatly handicapped when called upon for financial assistance where there is no specified fund from which to draw from, except by calling a special assessment, which is very slow and often creates discontent among those who are involved in strike or lockout. The question of establishing by law a reserve fund should not require a very lengthy elucidation or discussion, because every intelligent thinking worker will readily see the logic of the proposition; because to have a good financial backing is one of the first requisites for success. This applies to every undertaking, whether in business or labor organization. The necessity for a fund of this kind cannot be doubted. The only question which should provoke discussion is as to the ways and means by which such a fund can be established and maintained. This is a question for the delegates at the next convention to decide. Between now and then it may be opportune to discuss the subject in all the locals. This will no doubt lead to the adoption of some practical measure. Experience has proven that wherever they had a reserve fund labor unions have more and a better chance of winning. On the old principle, "In time of peace prepare for war." However, this is not good ethics, nevertheless it is a fact which has to be resorted to at times in order to defeat injustice. Whenever universal peace among nations shall be the rule, instead of the old robber plan, and the Golden Rule is adopted and practiced among men, then the Angelic salutation of peace and good will shall become in fact and reality what it has been theoretically during many centuries gone by.

ANVIL.

Are you walking on the label?

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FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

Reasons Why the I. B. of B. and H. Should Organize Their Own Insurance and Fraternal Society.

By C. B. Rose.

Brothers, let us wake up to the fact and take into consideration what we are doing to help ourselves materially and morally. How many of us who belong to fraternal orders think it would be better to have our own fraternal insurance in the Labor Union? The general officers of a labor union are just as honest and as smart as the officers of any fraternal or insurance society. The only way to prove this is to give them the opportunity. It is the opportunity that makes the man.

The new members go into the fraternal societies, knowing nothing of their inner workings, and they have to stand for it, for they have paid their money, they have taken the oath, and all they have to do is to submit to the inevitable. Many of them elapse rather than submit to the ordeal. If the labor unions had the money the members of our organization had spent in trying to find something for nothing, we would have a treasury large enough to pull down the Pharaohs of the times.

Fraternal societies have boosters that would sell themselves to the devil for a dollar. They have these boosters on every corner and at every meeting. Show me union men that belong to these societies and I will show you a man that has to keep quiet in the fraternal society. How many cases can you find where the fraternal society uses the union label on the cigars and tobacco and their printed matter? How many will you find with union-made shoes or hats or clothes? The fraternal societies every union man ought to support the men and places whereby he gets the luxuries for his home and family. Remember, when you are aiding a labor union you are aiding yourself and your family. If you are a union man, and you should speak under the good of the order and begin to advocate the union label, one of the fraternal boosters will rise to a point of order and his point of order will be: "This is not the place to advocate the union label." How many have tried this and failed?

Fraternal societies and life insurance societies have money to burn and corrupt the legislative halls of the land, while union labor knocks at the legislative halls with no avail. Give the labor unions the dollars that you give the fraternal societies and you will see the eight-hour day in every work shop in the land in five years.

Brothers, why not give this a trial at the next convention, and don't let us think of such a thing as fail?

There is in fraternal societies two classes—a business class and a labor class; and fraternal societies are built upon the basis of business and fraternity. The business class gets the dollars, while the laboring class do the work and pay for doing the same. The business class makes it their business to keep the working class in ignorance. Through the ignorance of the majority the business class get rich and prosperous while the working classes get poorer.

True fraternity lies in making the burdens of this life easier. I defy any fraternal organization to show when and where they have effectively and consistently bettered the conditions of the working class and helped to shorten the hours of labor and raise the wages.

I again defy the fraternal societies to show one failure of the labor unions to better the conditions of its members who toil in the work shops and the various fields of industry in the land.

In the labor unions you find the only place where true and practical fraternity exists.

Fraternally,
C. B. ROSE, Sec.

[Brother Rose sends us the following selection, which he has long held, and as it is appropriate to the occasion we republish it.—Editor.]

THE RISE OF LABOR.

I hear in the vibrant voices
Of winds a jubilant tone,
For the heart of the world rejoices
That Labor will claim its own.
"It has lain in the dust for ages,
By the feet of Might down trod;
And the world stood back and cried,
'Alack!'
But this is the will of God."

He has put His curse on Labor,
It suffers for Adam's sin;
But truth, like the stroke of a sabre,
Has let the sunlight in.
She has torn down the creed-made curtain,
She is showing the true God's face;
And it is not dark with hatred's mark,
But fair with loves own grace.

He is not a God of classes,
He is not a God of Gold;
But He is the God of the masses,
Who toil in the heat and cold.
And into the heart of Labor,
Desolate, sick and numb,
He speaks from the skies and says, "Arise,
For the day and the hour have come."

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And out of the man-made prison,
Out of the dark and the dust,
Has Labor at last arisen,
And it cries to Might, "Be Just!"
It waits no word and no gesture,
In the calmness of strength it stands;
It pleaded too long at the ear of wrong,
Unheard—and now it demands.

Oh, slow are God's mills in grinding,
But they grind exceedingly small;
And the greedy of heart shall be finding,
That God is the God of all.
They shall learn that the Mighty Toiler,
The maker of men and things,
Of earth and star and the Worlds afar,
Ranks Labor above crowned kings.

O, heart of Labor, keep steady,
And stand for the rights you need,
For the world was never so ready
To welcome the fall of greed.
The waves of our prayers, like billows,
Shall bear your hopes on their crest,
And carry you out of the narrows of doubt
And into the harbor of rest.

FROM MOLINE LOCAL NO. 461.

Moline, Ill., June 22, 1907.

Editor Journal—I thought it would not be out of place if I sent you an outline of Third Vice-President Henry's doings here during his short, but not unprofitable, stay with us.

He arrived rather earlier than expected on Monday morning, June 17. He was introduced to me by Bro. Robert Schilling, a member of No. 461. I at once introduced him to Mr. G. Tutbury, our respected foreman, and obtained permission to let my tools rest awhile, while I took him around. I introduced him to each and every one of the boys, this being concluded with satisfaction to all. When the whistle blew for lunch, the time was taken up by the executive board meeting in the shop, Bro. Henry being present and deciding that Bro. G. Smith, Vice-President of No. 461, and myself should take a half holiday, hire a rig and escort our worthy visitor round the Tri-Cities for the purpose of locating the different shops; also to pay a visit to the government arsenal to see the members of 101. This business we faithfully carried out, Brother W. Cannon, chairman of the shop committee, accompanying us. We then returned by way of the arsenal to Moline and made arrangements for a special meeting to be held Wednesday evening, June 19th. On Monday evening, Brother Henry put up at the Windsor hotel, declining the Manufacturers' hotel for the reason that we found out they had been housing some of the scab moulders there. At the Windsor we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. William A. Olivey, promoter and organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, whom we invited to our special meeting. He gave us a little talk on the "Label," which, I can assure you, some of our members need very much. Tuesday passed uneventfully so far as the local was concerned, Brother Henry being left to himself to do what he could. Tuesday evening he was entertained by Brother Smith and wife who, I believe, gave him a right royal welcome. I was unable to be there through sickness, having a slight touch of stomach trouble, so I had to phone to be excused, much against my will. Then came the big event, Wednesday evening. Owing to the attendance of so many of our brothers, both from 101 and 461, we had to adjourn to the big hall upstairs in the Industrial Home, Moline. By general consent, Mr. Olivey was invited to make his speech before we opened the meeting, which he did. In his remarks he told the brothers that the success of the U. G. W. of A. depended entirely upon the support it received from the various unions, which I sincerely hope and trust the brothers took to heart. Concluding his talk, the Brotherhood gave him a very hearty round of applause, which he thanked them for and retired.

I then rapped the gavel and opened the meeting with a few remarks of my own, calling on Brother Henry to address the meeting, which he did in great style, telling us news of a general character about the I. B. of B. & H. After he was through I allowed questions, all of which he answered very satisfactory. I then called upon Brother Williams, Recording Secretary of 101, to move a vote of thanks to our Third Vice-President, which gave Brother Williams an opportunity to say a few words. He spoke on the eight-hour day and showed the brothers what a boon and benefit it would be to the workers in general. Brother Flinn seconded the motion, which was carried by a rising vote and three cheers for Brother Henry. Then came twice, three times, for Brother J. W. Kline, also an expression of opinion that we should send delegates to Milwaukee who would vote for Brother Kline to be re-elected to the Presidential Chair and an increase in his salary, which I can assure you I was more than delighted with, because I most firmly believe you, in the words of George Washington, raised a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair and better still in the words of Abraham Lincoln. With malice towards none, with charity towards all, with firmness in the right as God has given you to

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see the right. At least with regard to the Blacksmiths and Helpers. I stayed till 3 o'clock next morning chewing the rag with Brother Henry, and then bid him good-bye and Godspeed in his work. Dear Brother Kline, it certainly seems to be the opinion here that Brother Henry is the very man you ought to send down here to try and organize these three cities. All the entire local, I believe, would like to have him here. He seems to be a man possessed of any amount of fortitude and doggedness which I think is needed in this part of the country if we are to rescue it from those detestable creatures, the scabs. We are trying to find out the best time to send him as I believe just now most of the plants in Moline close down for stock taking. We will let you know as soon as we can.

I think I must now close, wishing you future success.

Yours fraternally,
A. V. LIMBRICK,
President 461 Moline.

FROM LOCAL NO. 159.

East St. Louis, June 25, 1907.

Editor Journal—We, as members of Local 159, of East St. Louis, Ill., wish to advertise in your valuable journal, the fact that we have for sale at a bargain one first-class scab, formerly a member of Local 159, of East St. Louis, but at present employed at Fritzs' foundry at 2008 S. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. He is a good looking and able bodied scab; stands 17 hands high, weighs 220 pounds, guaranteed to work single or double, work day or night, just to suit the wishes of the employer. We have a fine of $50.00 against him. If some one will pay a reasonable price for him we will be glad to get rid of a black streak.

Respectfully,
A. J. NAUGHTON, Pres.

P. S.—Any one wishing to take advantage of this special offer will address Mr. Geo. Werie, formerly a member of 159. P. O. address, No Place. No mail returned. Card No. 3286.

NOTICE.

Keep away from Buffalo, N. Y. Keep away from Pittsburg, Pa. Strike on at both places! Strikes on at East St. Louis, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo. Finkl & Sons are fighting union labor; locked out our members one year ago. Allis-Chalmers, Sullivan Machinery Co. strike on.

Why is a "Capewell' horsenail like a spirited horse?

Because, while they are hard to break, they drive well.

FROM WELDING UNION NO. 121.

Baltimore, Md., June 7, 1907.

Editor Journal—No. 121 has been quiet for so long we think it about time to let you know we are still hammering along. Special Organizer Powlesland dropped down on this neck of land and surveyed the enemy and went to work; has been going for about a fortnight and is just as fresh as when he started. He gathered up and drew about 50 smiths and helpers into the fold and has started the boys to thinking on the B. & O. We have every confidence in him and all regret there are not enough more like him to cover the territory and work it thoroughly. We, of the craft, have felt the need of his presence and now that he is here shows us how helpless we are without some one to put a shoulder to the wheel, and the brother is right there with the goods; works the iron while it is hot and all that, but he is up against a tough proposition, and after he gets through here and looks back I hope he will have a mark of which to be proud.

Oh! I came near forgetting. Is there any brother who will give me the information how to get tired Blacksmiths out to semi-monthly meetings; have a good many here to work it on and any suggestion will be thankfully received by

Yours fraternally,
G. W. HUGHES,
Rec. Sec.

FROM REDFIELD, KANS.

Redfield, Kans. June 10, 1907.

Editor Journal—Well, brother craftsman, I am outside the firing line, but will endeavor to write a few lines. I belong to Bluff City Local No. 2, of Memphis, and must say that I do not believe there ever was a better set of men than those that comprise that local. I want to say this, brothers, that while at the present time I am outside of the line of battle, I am going to help furnish the ammunition for them that happens to be on the field of battle. Yes, brothers, and with God's help I am sure we will succeed. There is a great future before us, and plenty of work and strife before it is reached. I for one have enlisted for life in the cause. We must be up and doing. See what the Money King is doing for Haywood. There is, I fear, too many that join the union because they feel like they had to in order to enable them to get a position in some certain locality. Wishing the Brotherhood success, I am

Yours fraternally,
J. W. KELLER.

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FROM LOCAL NO. 262.

Pittsburg, June 19, 1907.

Editor Journal—Not having written anything for publication in your valued journal for some time, I will avail myself of the opportnuity which is allotted to any member of the I. B. of B. and H. who wishes to do so. I particularly want to say that Iron City Local No. 262 is in a very prosperous condition at this writing, and we are greatlv indebted to that "King of Hustlers," Brother J. J. Goldman, for the good work he has done for the organization in our city. He will not ask the membership to fill the hall on our meeting night and then "He" will organize them. "Oh, no." He goes right after them into the shops and brings them, and to my mind it is the proper and only method for an organizer to adopt. This is Bro. Goldman's secret of success, true and honest to his obligation and his superior officers, and we are anxious for him to remain with us and he will not be long getting them all in line.

No. 262 expects a rousing meeting on June 22, special notices having been sent out for the purpose of increasing the amount of dues and to discuss a sick and relief fund, and from the many expressions that I have heard I have every reason to believe it will pass unanimously. Another matter which I would write about is our per capita tax. I sincerely hope that the next convention will take this matter up and increase it, as at the present rate our general officers are at a disadvantage in their work of complete organization. I am not positively sure, but I think Pittsburg, Pa., is going to make a bid for the convention in 1909, and I certainly do hope so as, there is not a city in this United States that could take better care of the delegates than Pittsburg. I wish to thank Bro. J. W. Kline, General President of this noble order, for the visit he paid Iron City No. 262 while in our city.

Fraternallv yours,
WM. F. KRAMER, President.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK LOCAL NO. 256.

Colorado City, Col., May 26, 1907.

Editor Journal—We wish to announce that our local has just celebrated their advent among the galaxy of unions in your roster, by giving an old-time and long-to-be-remembered "smoker."

President W. M. Jones opened the meeting with an address on the good of organized labor, which was very instructive and entertaining, and the brothers wish to hereby tender thanks for his good work in the ranks of our Brotherhood.

All who attended left the hall feeling better for having met in a social way and greeting each other fraternally.

Brother George Stewart's phonograph furnished amusement for all, and after the irons were hot enough a regular anvil chorus was hammered out from Brother Stewart's machine hammer.

Brothers Kerns and Fluken acted as chief cooks and acquitted themselves in a manner most satisfactory to all.

Brother McGrady pleased us all with one of his inimitable songs, and we can truly say that when he sings the very birds of the air are spellbound.

Brother Hardy gave us a vivid view of conditions on the different roads in Colorado.

George Laramie, a visiting brother from Rock Island, Ill., addressed the meeting at some length on the question of organized labor and the benefits accruing from the signing of agreements on all the roads. He advocated the organization of District Councils wherever possible. And right here we wish to thank the brother for his good advice and hope to see him with us again.

Brother Nice gave us a seleccion on the organ. But we are sorry to say that his foot slipped from the pedal and the organ is in the hospital for repairs.

Our local is small but look where you may you will not find a more loyal set of smiths in the ranks of the Brotherhood.

After an eloquent peroration on the order, President W. M. Jones gave us a parting benediction and assured us that as long as we remained loyal to ourselves and the Brotherhood that no clouds of adversity would cloud our horizon, and that a reign of peace and plenty would be our ultimate inheritance.

LOCAL NO. 256.

FROM EAST ST. LOUIS LOCAL UNION NO. 159.

East St. Louis, Ill., June 18, 1907.

Mr. Jas. W. Kline, General President, Chicago, Ill.

Editor Journal—I am instructed to inform the General Union that our former brother and fellow member, George Werry, has been tried by Local No. 159 and found guilty of violating his obligation, by working on an unfair job, and has been expelled from the brotherhood and a fine of $50.00 assessed against him, and the brotherhood in general is notified to be on the lookout for him.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN E. MILLER,
Rec. Sec.

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FROM PACIFIC LOCAL NO. 444.

St. Louis, June 29, 1907.

Editor Journal—As St. Louis has been placed rather prominently before this brotherhood through our Journal, and before the general public through the press, and the Metal Trades Association, on account of our differences with employers during the past six months, perhaps a few words from one who has been on the firing line may be received with some approbation.

Like all great movements, the labor movement must have its leaders, who, when they are tried and are found not wanting in those splendid traits of character—honesty, perseverance, and steadfastness of purpose, should receive the support, confidence and co-operation of every man in sympathy with the movement, but more especially of those for whom he is fighting, and for whom he through devotion to their cause oft times makes many sacrifices.

We in St. Louis have fought a few battles in the not remote past, and have gained some splendid settlements, chief of which I may say were those of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. and the American Brake Co., which were conducted by General President James W. Kline and Fifth General Vice President John J. Mockler. Our troubles with the Missouri Pacific began in October and ended in February. Most of us on the conference committee were novices, as is the writer at composing, so I ask pardon for grammatical errors. But we had our leader. Yes, our Wellington, if you please, in the person of Fifth General Vice President John J. Mockler, whose keen foresight, natural diplomacy and undaunted spirit during our first conferences with the management led to the settlement that has since been printed and extolled in later issues of these columns. Unfortunately, Brother Mockler's services were needed elsewhere and he was called from St. Louis some ten days previous to our last conferences, leaving the local committee in charge after giving them explicit instructions as to how to proceed, which instructions were carried out to the letter until the Council assembled, when Brother John Reid, of Kansas City, was elected to place made vacant by Brother Mockler's absence. General President, Brother Kline, was here by request, and conducted our further conferences in that business-like manner which is peculiar only to men of sterling character, honesty and ability. When Brother Mockler returned to this city a surprise was awaiting him, as the members of No. 444 had determined to show their appreciation of his masterful services to them by presenting him with a monogram gold mounted fountain pen.

Now, just a few words to the individual members of our Brotherhood from personal observations. It is not necessary for me to mention the aims and hopes of our Brotherhood, because every member should be, and no doubt is, as well informed as the writer on that point. So we are all agreed that our Brotherhood stands for better working conditions, a living wage and a higher education, and in fact all that goes to promote our social and general welfare. What are you doing to promulgate these principles? We should all ask ourselves this question, because there is no other organization, fraternal or otherwise, that stands for your permanent advancement, physically, socially and financially. Do you give your support to your local union by a regular attendance at its meetings, or do you think your duties are fulfilled by paying your dues? Give the same support to your union that you give to any other organization to which you may belong and your meetings will become interesting and instructive. Give the amber fluid a wide berth on meeting nights, and in fact, let us never forget that we are gentlemen, so that the world may see and know that the members of the I. B. of B. & H. are deserving of and do command their respect and moral support. I am not a temperance advocate because I take a drink quite frequently, but I never permit it to do my talking.

The strike is still on in St. Louis, but we hope for a complete and honorable settlement in the near future. These troubles between us and our employers are productive of least one thing, and that is the necessity of being able to meet them in a business-like manner and on a common ground, and we should always be alert to improve our shortcomings, which can only be done by cultivating our minds, and the higher and finer instincts, instead of indulging those base habits which are productive only of debauchery. Then let us strive for a united brotherhood by being just and rational in our criticisms, promoting unity and harmony in our meetings and ever trying to improve ourselves along educational lines. Hoping I have not intruded on the sentiments of the Journal readers, I beg to remain,

Your fraternally,

JNO. R. KELLY, Sec.

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SUSQUEHANNA LOCAL UNION NO. 269.

Susquehanna, Pa. June 14, 1907.

Mr. J. W. Kline, Editor Journal.

Dear Sir and Brother—As you have not heard from 269 in some time, we are glad to state that we are still in the ring. Bro. P. J. Cummings made us a visit on the 7th inst. A special meeting was called and Bro. Cummings gave us an interesting talk on Unionism. He said he intended to visit all the locals on the Erie system. After his talk a vote of thanks was tendered him.

Light refreshments were served and all went their way feeling that they had been benefited by Bro. Cummings visit.

Come again.

Fraternally yours,
W. W. BARNES,

MILWAUKEE LOCAL UNION NO. 77.

Jas. W. Kline—Dear Sir and Brother: At a meeting of the Executive Board held June 24, 1907, I was ordered to communicate with you and have you call a Northwest District convention. Please call meeting August 3, 1907, or as soon as you can, at Saint Paul or Chicago.

Great Northern, Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, C. & G. W., C., M. & St. P.; Soo Line, C., St. P., M. & O., M.

THOS. KELLY, Sec.
No. 37, 37th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

[We print the above and will notify all locals in the northwest of the time and place of meeting. St. Paul would possibly be the more central point and a greater attendance would be the result at the conference.—Editor.]

"The man who craves to accumulate vast wealth is insane."

This is the declaration of Dr. Felix Adler, made before the Ethical Culture Society in Carnegie Hall, New York City, when speaking on "The Evils of Surplus Wealth."

"Now there is something irrational in great wealth," said the speaker. "There is no due proportion between wealth and needs nor between wealth and deserts. Rate as high as you please the service which capitalists have rendered in economy of production, still you cannot say these millions that are rolling up while a man is abroad or hunting on his estate are fair. There is something insane in the situation. There may be some fortunes clean—I don't know—but the majority of great fortunes are unclean. The taint of what theologians call original sin is in them."

MR. BRUMM'S CHILD LABOR BILL.

Representative C. N. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a child labor bill in the house. He thinks it is superior to the bill of Senator Beveridge, which proposes to reach the child labor evil through interstate commercial regulation. The Brumm bill provides that a license costing $20 shall be required for every child under 14 years of age employed in mill, mine or factory. In addition, 10 per cent of the full value of all products resulting from the labor of children shall be paid into the treasury if the Brumm bill becomes a law.

VALUE OF TIME.

Time is the most important thing in human life—for what is joy after its departure?—and the most consolatory—for pain, when time has fled, is it no more? Time is the wheel-track in which we roll on towards eternity, which conducts us to the incomprehensible. There is a perfecting power connected with its progress, and this operates upon us the more beneficially when we duly estimate it, listen to its voice, and do not waste it, but regard it as the highest finite good in which all finite things are resolved.—Wilhelm Von Humboldt.

CLIMATIC.

The man who dons his low-cut shoes
In balmy days like these,
Will wish he hadn't been so gay
When he begins to sneeze.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

RIGHT!

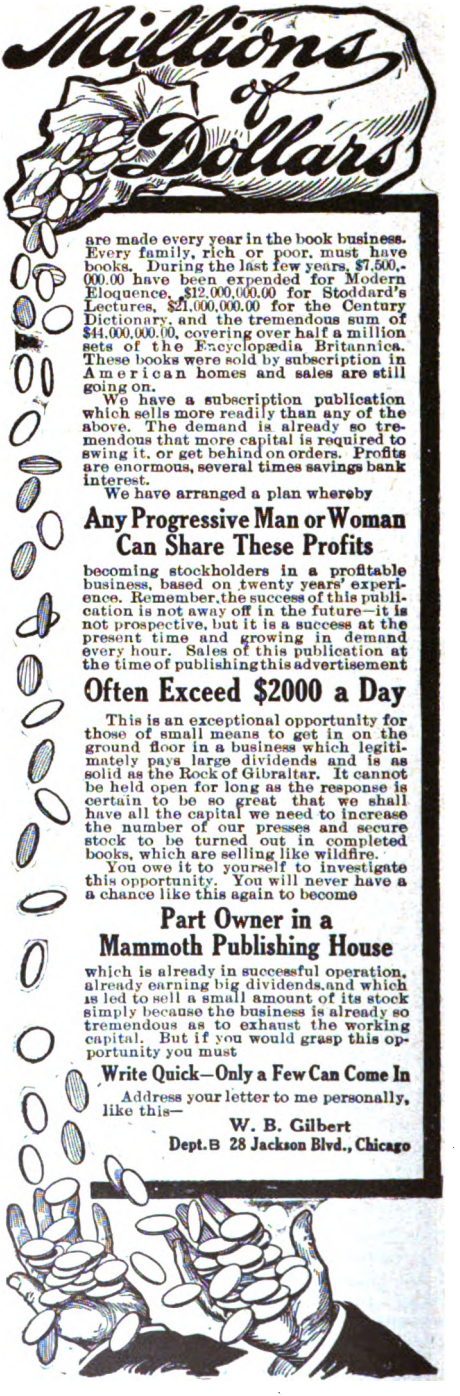
You may lead a horse to water,
But you can't make him drink;
You may send a boy to college,
But you can't make him think.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Sixty-eight officials and workmen of Kuttner's spinning mills at Lodz, Russia, were shot down on May 17 by a patrol of Cossacks because a band of terrorists attacked a mail wagon in the neighborhood, killing a Cossack guard and wounding another Cossack and two postoffice officials.

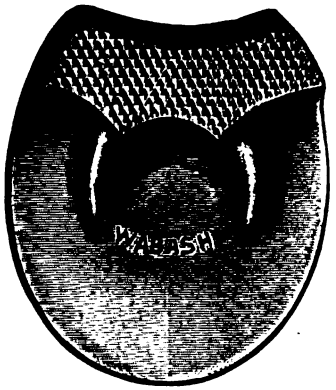
Workman—"I got married yesterday, sir. Can you give me a raise in wages?"

The Boss—"I'm afraid not. The firm cannot be held responsible for accidents that happen outside the works."—Ally Sloper.

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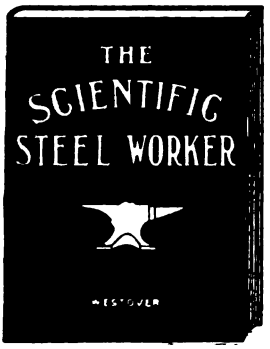
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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

Mrs. Bridget Smith.

At a regular meeting of Vulcan Local Union No. 14, I. B. of B. and H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved mother of the esteemed brother and worthy president, Joseph H. Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother, and trust that the Most Merciful Father will give him strength to bear his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

WM. ZICKGRAFF,
DANIEL SULLIVAN,
CHAS. BINGER,
Committee.

Lawrence Hanson.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 325, I. B. of B. and H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-member, Lawrence Hanson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heart-felt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be now draped in mourning and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the family, and also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN J. BARREY,
WILLIAM COUGHLIN,
C. P. MONIGHAN,
Committee.

D. J. DRISCOLL, Sec.

Mrs. Samuel Dewbrey.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 325, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed fellow-member, Brother Samuel Dewbrey; therefore, be it

Resolved That we extend to our worthy brother and family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and hope that the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the sorrowing brother and a copy be also sent to our Journal for publication,

JOHN J. BARREY,
WILLIAM COUGHLIN,
C. P. MONIGHAN,
Committee.

D. J. DRISCOLL, Sec.

Richard Malone.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 22, the the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, Richard Malone; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and that these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and that a copy of same be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to the Blacksmith's Journal for publication.

H. P. HILL,
FRANK DUKE,
HUBERT KOESTERS,
Committee.

Mathew Hayes.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 77, I. B. of B. and H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-member, Mathew Hayes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of No. 77, show our respect for our departed brother by draping our charter in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in our minutes, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. W. NICHOLS,
OTTO SCHULTZE,
JOHN BLENDINGER,
Committee.

Mrs. Frank J. Forderer.

At regular meeting of Local No. 333, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the creator of all things and ruler of the universe, to enter the home of our brother and worthy vice president, Charles M. Forderer, and remove by death his beloved mother, Mrs. Frank J. Foderer; therefore. be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to our brother in this the hour of his distress, and trust that God will give him strength to bear this great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

FRANK FUNK,
JOHN POWERS,
MICHAEL MORONEY,
Committee.

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Phillip Gaeger.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 63, of Meadville, Penna., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinate wisdom to remove from our midst the brother of our esteemed brother and fellow work man, Phillip Gaeger; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heart-felt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be now draped in mourning, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the family and also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

DANIEL F. BETTS,
A. G. SNYDER,
FRED RUEF,
Committee.

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LEETLE BATEESE.

By Dr. William Henry Drummond.

You bad lettle boy, not moche you care
How busy you're kipin' your poor gran'-pere
Tryin' to stop you ev'ry day
Chasin' de hen aroun' de hay—
W'y don't you geev dem a chance to lay?
Leetle Bateese!

Off on de fiel' you foller de plough
Den w'en you're tire you scare de cow,
Sickin' de dog till they jomp de wall
So de milk ain't good fer not'ing at all—
An' you're only five an' a half dis fall.
Leetle Bateese!

Too sleepy fer sayin' de prayer to-night?
Never min', I s'pose it'll be all right;
Say dem to-morrow—ah! dere he go!
Fas' asleep in a minute or so—
An' he'll stay lak dat till de rooster crow.
Leetle Bateese!

See heem now lyin' dere in bed;
Look at dat arm onderneat' hees head;
If he grow lak dat till he's twenty year
I bet he'll be stronger dan Louis Cyr,
An' beet all de voyageurs leevin' here.
Leetle Bateese!

But leetle Bateese! Please don't forget
We rader you're stayin' de small boy yet,
So chase de chicken an' mak' dem scare,
'N do w'at you lak wit' your ole gran'pere;
For w'en you're beeg feller he won't be dere—
Leetle Bateese!



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GEO. J. WERNER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

P. H. CUMMINS, First General Vice President, 42 McDonnell st., Amsterdam, New York.

ANDREW CARMICHAEL, Second Vice President, 493 Spence st., Winnipeg, Man.

J. J. HENRY, Third Vice President, 346 Fuller st., St. Paul, Minn.

D. C. TUCKER, Fourth Vice President, 491 Alabama St., Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN J. MOCKLER, Fifth Vice President, Farm and Ravine aves., Webster Grove, Mo.

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J. J. HIGGINS, 13 Hayes st., Danville, Ill.

CHAS. BINGER. 740 N. Fairfield ave., Chicago. Ill.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., Chas. N. Glover. 102 W. 77th st., Auburn Park, City; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave. Business Agents, W. J. Walsh and Patrick Hughes, Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. at Horan's hall, Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, John Reid, No. 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; sec., J. Turley, 535 W. Walnut st., Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—Pres., Thos. Hodge, 338 Linden st., Centralia, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., Chas. Hawkins, 170 N. Workman st., Los Angeles, Cal; sec., R. R. Robinson, 517 K. st., Kern Station, Bakersfield, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox, 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee. Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, D. L. Miller, Clifton Forge, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbana ave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 608 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec.. Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., F. H. Turner, 257 Louis st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller, st., San Francisco; sec., C. A. Wind, 1417 Grove st., Oakland, Cal. Business agent's office 314 14th st., Oakland, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman, Jackson, Tenn.

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District Councils.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec. Business agent, Mr. Jake Segal, room 10, 242 St. James st., Montreal, Quebec.

30 ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—Pres., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st., E.Savannah, Ga.

31 ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo.

32 QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

33 BOSTON—

34 BURLINGTON SYSTEM—President, J. J. Roth, box 264, W. Burlington, Ia.; sec., Wm. Grieb, box 1325. Alliance, Neb.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation hall. Pres., Willis R. Golden, 241 Fulton st; secretary, C. M. Kister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., S. H. Fitzpatrick, 506 High st.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

4 ANNISTON LOCAL—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Royal Oak hall. Pres., F. W. Bieser, 150 Virginia st.; secretary, Bruce Gardner, 115 E. 14th st., Anniston, Ala.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305¼ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Barraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesday at Folmer's hall. Pres., E. M. Lewis; 330 Indiana ave.; sec., John A. Shepherd 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., R. L. Humphries, sec., E. M. Simpson Selma P. O., Va.,

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 3d ave. and 19th street. President, Carl Lind, ave. G, bet. 10th and 11th sts.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitaker sts. Pres. Louis East; sec., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, L. Donavan, 2352 S. 18th st.; secretary, N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows' hall. Pres., E. J. Johnson, Vineville; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Thursdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 18 9th ave., 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Frank Duke, Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, cor. 2d and Scott sts. Pres., J. B. Fair, 100 Booker st.; sec., C. O. Scherer, 1308 W. 2d st., Little Rock, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; sec., John T. Gibson, 2106 Providence st., Houston, Tex.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. 4th st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Mondays in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., T. Winklepleck, 1712 7th ave.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill s.s.; Pres., John Denton, 390½ Morrison st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel st.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Huron and West sts. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; sec., Luther W. Lutes, box 470 Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, S. E. Green, 682 Dale st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 928 Randolph st., St. Paul Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, James White, 2026 California st.; sec., Frank P. Briardy, 2756 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Nerwood st., S. E. Pres., Geo. Halladay, 410 2d ave. N. E.; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainard, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets second Tuesdays at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 509 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, 1202 E. 10th st.; sec. O. M. Brown, 1311 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall. Pres., J. J. Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, 312 Abe st., Joliet, Ill.

60 FLINT HILL—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor hall, Main and Jefferson sts. President, J. J. Roth. W. Burlington; sec., J. P. Hein, 255 S. 10th st., Burlington, Ia.

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61 WHISTLER—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., F. E. Turner, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, P. J. O'Brien, 1401 Park ave.; sec., J. H. Beattie, 350 Maple st., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, Water st. Pres., A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; sec., W. Whitworth, 704 N. Grant st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries; sec., Alonzo Rowe, lock box 406, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at McDermott's hall. Pres., Rudolph Shutsman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, J. A. Cummens, 436 N. Prospect ave., Kansas City, Mn.; sec, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. President, Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, General delivery, Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave.; secretary, J. W. Proctor, 1340 South st., Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago, Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Alexander's hall. 38th and 6th sts. President, James Chinstrand, 212½ Wash. ave. S.; secretary, C. B. Rose, 2505 Central ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

74 MISSING LINK—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 102 Chestnut st. Pres., E. J. Ward, box 925; Sec., Geo. J. Rentz, box 773, Kent, Ohio.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. Pres., Robt. Bullock, 012½ 33th st.; secretary, Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave.; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's hall. Pres., Edward Christman, 810 W. Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 W. Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

81 ELKHART — Meets fourth Thursdays at 329 Main st. President, M. S. Guipe, 500 Harrison st.; sec., Victor Danielson, 619 Oakland ave., Elkhart, Ind.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Read; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., B. F. Childers, 1602 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Ban, 1851 Virginia ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., H. R. Head, 806 W. Main st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts., Pres., C. W. Austin, 908 N. Willow st.; secretary, C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 813 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Union Labor hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, H. E. Behymer, 1105 E. Bowie st., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, 209 Bryan st. Pres., J. W. Woodruff; secretary, G. O. Gorman, 1511 Lake ave. W., Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 1542 Park ave. Pres., Ed. Dolton, 15744 Wilard ave.; sec., Wm. Greenwell, 15806 Halsted st., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. Pres., Joseph Hedley, 614 Rhonsberg ave.; secretary, Albert Howe. Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st. Pres., J. J. Jasinski, 1216 Tecumseh st.; sec., Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Central Labor Council Hall, cor. 8th and Broadway. Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Campbell st.; sec., W. L. Weitz, 1160 E. 24th st., Fruitvale, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

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103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., T. E. Gilman, 2012 W. Main st., Richmond, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall, Pres., James Holliday, 1627 H. st.; sec., Ralph Mathes, 803 Col. ave., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Phillip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary Philip Sheridan, 162 Machanic st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 Willows Central, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall. 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor, 314 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., T. J. Gerhard, 180 Balback st.; Sec., G. G. Sampson, 609 Locust st., San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Slantley Stortz, 41 Beck st.. Baffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 317 Franklin ave; sec., E. E. Apple, 72 Columbia st., Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., H. E. Kline, 251 Jos Campaw ave., Phil Reske, 912 Garfield ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., G. B. Sanborn; secretary W. F. Stone, 340 North Arthur st., Pocatello, Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Somenberg's hall. cor. Balto and Green sts. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., G. W. Hughes, 422 W. 25th st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3330 Union ave,; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Adam Weiner, 997 Central ave.; secretary, Wm. L. Phillips, 68 W. 2d st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1111 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres., Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE — Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Union hall. President. J. E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall. cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Frank Beecher, 213 Reed st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 14th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 337 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Edward J. O'Connor. 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

139 PRIDE OF ST. JOE—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Juocken's hall, cor. 11th and Sacramento aves. Pres N. Wilhelm, 2201 S. 11th st.; sec., Daniel Dunn, 2302 S. 19th st., St. Joseph, Mo.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st.; secretary, A. W. Withrow, 24 Ontario st., Hornell City, N.Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, Robert Anderson, 628 Ross ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres. W. H. Fair; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Sheffelbino hall. Pres., Chas. Degenfelder, 508 N. Joplin ave.; sec., Chris Edwards, 1303 N. Michigan av, Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 2d and 3d Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. J. Davis, 222 Vallette st.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 E. Elmira ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., J. R. Miller, 2215 Beale ave.; sec., Geo. Callan 2807 Oak ave., Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS — Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Chas. C. Pires, 509 Sandusky st., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., A. J. Naughton, 919 S. 13th st.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall. 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1248 W. 2d st.; sec., R. C. Stamper, 33 Prattel st., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

163 HAVELOCK—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 130 S. 11th st. Pres., Nels Hawkinson; sec., R. O. Wagner, Havelock, Neb.

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165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; secretary, Patrick Powers, 146 Federal st., Northhampton, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. President, Ebert Berkinst, 933 W. 6th st.; secrenary, Chas G. Rehperrning, 859 S. 7th West st., Sal Lake City, Utah.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally, 2374 Bryant st.; sec., Geo. Sandman, 2715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., J. J. Hampton; sec., R. E. Cromer, 24 S. Holt st., Montgomery, Ala.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., Wm. Lovell, 615 19th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.— Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 505 N. Main st.; sec., L. B. Lower, 331 Walker st., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, H. C. Gent; sec., N. C. Schmidt, 601 Forest ave., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. R. Robison; sec., Louis Bosley, 1107 N. st., Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jerry Fouhy, 101 J. st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 610 E. 11th st., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets 2d Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Wm. Coleman; sec., Joseph Arsenault, 241 Front st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Gensee st., Auburn, N. Y.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., H. W. Murphy, Sousdale, Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, Joseph Atholf, 401 S. Grove st.; sec., Walter Hendricks, 714 W. Hutson st., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., Ralph Wainright, 480 Williams st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 422 Chillothie st. Pres., W. W. Weidenhiller, 531 Robertson ave.; secretary, W. R. Goddard, 1322 GrandView avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio.

201 KLINE—Pres., Stephen McAlphine, 2817 N. Alice st.; sec., Fred Merebith, 2410 Askew ave., Kansas City, Mo.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, C. Luttener, 515 Erie street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

203 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. T. Hutchens, 1228 Jackson st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 824 Clark st., Paducah, Ky.

205 BOLT MAKERS AND HELPERS— Pres., Malon Michael, 608 Vine st.; sec., James Sherman, 126 E. 4th st., Berwick, Pa.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Chas. Ballweber, 7540 Adams ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

207 CLINTON—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays et K. C. hall. Pres., Mark F. Carr, North George st.; sec., G. W. Bales, 210 E. Julia st., Clinton, Ill.

208 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Elias Lambert, 210 E. Spruce st.; sec., Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sundays at 45 Eliot st. President, Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; secretary, James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., J. E. McLindon, 3823 South st., Meridian, Miss.

211 BLUEFIELD—Meets every Thursday night at 4 Park st. Pres., J. Garrett; sec., M. Cruey, Bluefield, W. Va.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., N. W. Bradberry 125 South ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Sec., R. S. Wiltse, Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., C. C. Bridges, 6 Bontelle ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., Gust Kruger; secretary, James Ross, 2215 Boylston ave., N. Seattle, Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Harry Clark, High st.; sec., M. C. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

218 WORCESTER—

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

221 TWENTIETH CENTURY — Meets every Thursday at Fuller hall, cor. Russell and Kerr sts. Pres., W. F. Bhacher; sec., J. J. Hagan, 36 E. Doderidge st., Columbus, O.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. of L. Hall. President, Jacob Hausbach; secretary, Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joseph McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.

225 COLUMBIA — Pres., Joseph Delorey, 34 Canal st.; sec., Ralph A. Holbrook, 3 Kent block, Chestnut st., Nashua, New Hampshire.

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226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., F. L. Bedard; sec., H. H. Buterfield, Lyndonville, Vermont.

227 STALWART — Meets every Thursday at Mechanics' hall. Pres., Frank A. Smith, 1508 15th st., Troy, N. Y.; sec., John H. Callahan, 62 James st., Green Island, N. Y.

228 GALION. — Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Martin's hall, cor. Iberville and Exchange alley. President, Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec., I. McCracken, 2423 Freret st., New Orleans, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 222 State st.; President, C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; secretary, J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 3d Wednesdays at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Roy Powell; sec., J. T. Brennan, Sparks, Nev.

232 DECATUR — Pres., Hector Vahe, 820 N. Calhoun st.; secretary, James Collins, 307 Mariette st., Decatur, Ill.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st, S.; sec., Fred W. Sewell, 2d ave., 21st st., Great Falls, Mont.

234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thos. Heddle, 17 Frederick st.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

235 NEWARK—Sec., Thomas Meyers, 14 Western ave., Newark, O.

236 NELSONVILLE—Pres., W. P. Haybran; sec., F. E. Deeds, Nelsonville, O.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge, 204 E. 4th st.; sec. A. Davis, 604 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall. Center st. Presi- A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Mortimer Sammins, 112 Granger st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casazza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., W. H. Conway, 1505 Wallace st., Chicago Heights, Ill.

240 CUAUHTEMOC—Meets every Thursday at Steffian Bldg., 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Martin Buitron, 8 St. Zaragosa st.; sec., Elias Ramirez, 1316 San Agustin street, Laredo, Texas.

241 QUEEN CITY —Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 931 Dale st.; secretary, P. F. Schilling, 2049 Springfield ave., Springfield, Mo.

242 GOOD WILL—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Corneal and Elm sts. Pres., Arthur Lambert, 89 Linden st.; sec., J. W. Lyons, 60 Elm st., Ludlow, Ky.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; secretary, E. A. Merryman, % box N., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec., Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall. President, J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; sec., S. Spieldenne, 753 Madison st., Conneaut, Ohio.

246 CHICO—Meets every Monday. Pres., Geo. S. Jeffery; sec., Henry F. Ackzian, Chico, Cal.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C. E. Craig, 311 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox, box 248, Spencer, N. C.; sec., W. A. Smith, 511 E. Henderson st., Salisbury, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., J. W. Engelhart; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

250 STEEL—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Richmond hall, cor. Richmond and Notre Dame. Pres., Elzear Pilon, 46 Vinet st.; sec., Jake Segal, Room 10, 242 St. James st., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

251 McCOMB CITY —Meets second and fourth Mondays at F. C. Harrington's residence. President, Ewell Doggett; secretary, Otto Herzog, box 78, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2208 25th ave. Pres., W. L. Poyner; sec., T. M. Dossett, box 113, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., R. H. Faulkner, 1105 South st.; sec., Wm. White, 28th ave. and Cedar st., Nashville, Tenn.

254 RHODE ISLAND BOLT AND NUT MAKERS — Pres., Joseph Middleton 124 Ivy st. E.; secretary, John Donahue, 88 Dunnell ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

255 FLINT ROCK —Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

256 PIKES PEAK—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., James McGrady, 120 Grand ave.; sec., J. M. Jones, box 11, Colorado City, Colo.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

260 WM. McKINLEY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at U. M. W. hall.; Pres., Peter Zuppert,; sec., Harry Griffiths, Minersville, Pa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. President, Cleveland L. Collier, 240 Wiley ave.; sec., C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer, 1365 Missouri st.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

264 PIONEER CITY—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Browns hall, cor. Salem and Carbondale ave. President, Thos. F. Coleman, 222 Dundaff st.; sec., Henry Chapman, 139 Washington St., Carbondale, Penn.

265 UNION—Meets 3d Saturdays of month at 109 N. Pine st. Pres., H. A. Showers, 605 Prairie st.; sec., A. P. Anderson, 510 N. Cedar st., Creston, Iowa,

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnall, 9 East st.; sec. Michael Harney, 15 Comstock Place, East Hartford, Conn.

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268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred H. Muchow, 3419 Gass ave., Alleghany, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second ond last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble; sec., W. W. Barnes, box 967, Susquehanna, Pa.

270 QUEEN CITY—Meets 1st and 2d Tuesdays, at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas., Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 412 McClelland ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Haas Bros.' hall, cor. Wood, Hope and Sprigg sts. President, J. H. Reed; sec L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Diones hall. President, James Burke, 418 Delorimier ave.; secretary, Alex Bowie, 122 Delorimier ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

275 MARION—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., A. G. Kimball, Marion, Ill.

276 CHARLEROI—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Monser's hall, McKean st. Pres., J. W. Jacobs; sec., C. O. Sterner, Bellevernon, Pa.

277 LIVINGSTON — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall. Pres., Clyde Palmer; sec., Harry Kearns, box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

278 LOVERS LEAP — Pres., J. R. Christian, 418 Madison st.; sec., Daniel Sullivan, 1214 Church st., Hannibal, Mo.

280 OSWEGO SPRING FITTERS HELPERS—Pres., John Kelly, 1 W. 8th st.; secretary, Maurice Whalon, 142 W. Schuyler st., Oswego, N. Y.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Arthur Beggins, box 1607, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

282 GREENVILLE — Sec.. J. R. Mayhugh, Greenville, Ky.

284 PACKERTOWN—Pres. W. F. Wiltse; sec. Claude J. Northstein, Leighton, Pa.

285 FITCHBURG.

287 GALETON—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Baldwin's hall, Main st. Pres., D. W. Loughridge; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Pa.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. J Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.; sec., Wm. H. Tunnell, 100 Cottage st., Middletown, N. Y.

290 SPRINGFIELD—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Johnson's building, Main street. Pres., Williard F. Schriver; sec., Chas. R. Boggs, 227 Mound st., Springfield, Ohio.

291 RATON — Meets second and fourth Mondays at President's residence. Pres., Robt. Wilburn, 225 N. 3d st.; sec., Walter Taylor, 237 Nervvego ave., Raton, New Mex.

292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec., Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at 107 Veto st. Pres., Chas. A. Irwin, 107 Veto st.; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 736 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets every 4th Tuesdays, at Catholic O. F. Hall. President, John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 525, S. Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Redman's hall, High st.: Pres., W. R. Pierce; secretary, Elmer, Bailey, box 206, Horton, Kan.

296 COLLEGE CITY — Meets first and third Mondays at J. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academey st.; sec., H. E. Sutton, 256 S Kellogg st., Galesburg, Ill.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

298 GRAND TRUNK—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at White's hall, cor. Richmond and Wellington sts. Pres., Samuel Day, 94 Lebie st.; sec., Alex Maclean, 156 Congregation st., Montreal, Can.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 282 27th st.; secretary, Albert G. Reese Jr., 211 Tracy ave., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.— Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Wm. H. McGovern, 73 28th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

302 PROVIDENCE B. S. & H.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Labor Temple, Washington st. Pres., Wm. Dorkin, 635 Harris ave.; sec., Hugh Welshman, 60 Davis st., Providence, R. I.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

304 FRONTERIZA—Meets every Friday at 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Bartolo Zamora, 8 Zaragosa st.; secretary, Julian Buitron, 8 Zaragosa st., Laredo, Texas.

307 VICTOR—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Forrester's hall. Pres., T. J. Lewis, 112 S. Chestnut st.; sec., John Harvey, 709 E. Atlantic st., Warren, O.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15452 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 287 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 14628 Vincennes Road, Harvey, Ill.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 252 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., Peter McCabe, 1014 S. 12th st., St. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, Edward Dundas, 1336 Granville st.; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tnesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4450 Wentworth ave. Pres., Joseph Hanley, 4832 Wentworth ave.; sec., Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL—Meets first and second Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Patrick Gorman 1901 Augusta st.; secretary, John Bradley, 2491 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Chas. B. Yerger, 892 W. 21st Pl.; sec., D. J. Driscoll, 50 Pierce st., Chicago, Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 75th st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Chas. N. Glover, 702 W. 77th st., Auburn Park; sec., Newton Belgum, 7505 Madison ave., Chicago, Ill.

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328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS — Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., L. D. Grimes; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Patrick Henry, 237 Congress ave.; sec., John McKeon, 16 Wilson st., New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Gibson's hall. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Thos. Hagadore, McComb City, Miss.

335 HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades hall, James st. E. Pres., James Cromarty, 650 Agness st.; sec., H. Kethro, 290 Reittor st., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

336 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; secretary, A. Weiner, 995 Central ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME-Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Kirk st. S. E.; secretary, E. N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President, W. E. Stamp, 241 4½ st. W.; sec., E. J. Scothorn, 19 3rd Ave., East Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagle hall. Pres., T. E. Kern; sec., C. E. Harden, box 6, Selma, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., J. G. Spears; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Mondays and 4th Sundays at 45 Elliot st. President, W. E. McFadden, 20 Spring st., Watertown, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Charlestown, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Machinist's hall, Pres., J. W. Fein, Empire; sec., W. E. Dickinson, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. hall, 2d st. President, Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place, Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Oddfellow's hall. Pres., E. W. Crossby; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, J. W. King; secretary, J. S. Wilkes, box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets first and third Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, W. Ferguson st. President, C. A. Bearden; sec., J. A. Yarbrough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

407 REVELSTOKE—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. H. G. Gough; sec., James M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. box, Revelstoke, B. C.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres. C. E. Wood,; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., L. A. Gilmore, box 304; sec., Fred. Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kan.

410 ALLIANCE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at City Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Grieb, box 1325; sec., F. J. Connors, gen'l delivery, Alliance, Neb.

411 LA FAYETTE — Meets 4th Saturdays at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Bert Engleman, 2130 Hall st.; sec., Eugene Pechin, 514 Owen st., La Fayette, Ind.

412 LOCOMOTIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1215 St. Catherine E. Pres., Fred Bellerby, 46 Garnier st.; sec., R. S. Skelton Maisonrieuve, 289 Davidson st., Hochelaga, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 232 S. Oklahoma ave., Shaunee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., Richard Walters, 501 S. West st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, O.

415 FOND DU LAC —Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac, Wis.

416 HICKORY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Abel's hall, 10 N. Broadway st. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., Nicholas Brown, 207 Pierce st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Mondays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

421 DUNDEE— Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec.. T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades Councils hall. Pres., Edward Konstanzer, Kling Foundry; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

426 ALBION—Meets first and third Saturdays at Foresters' hall. Pres., Jamas O'Brien; sec., Omar Dilts, 16 West ave., Albion, N. Y.

428 EVERETT—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Adolph Swanson, 11th and Rockefeller ave.; secretary, Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., C. F. Jenks. box 235, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE — Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

436 HUDSON—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays. Sec., W. A. Berridge, Box 659, Hudson, Wis.

441 NORWOOD — Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.

442 MERIMACK— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

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443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., James Brennen, 1121 N. 24th st.; sec., John Kelly, 3526 Henrietta st., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 219 E. 12th st.; sec., L. A. Woods, 228 S. 3d ave., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE — Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fireman s Hall, Main st. Pres., M. Stephenson; sec., Ernest Dailey, corner 6th and Brown sts., Osawatomie, Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bar Tender's hall. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labour Temple, Main st., Pawtucket. President, Earnest Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave.; sec., Wm. H. Smith, box 32, Valley Falls, R. I.

451 STAR — Pres., Earle Hyle; sec., D. L. Provance, 303 Griffen st., Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., James J. Comas, 33 Vender st.; sec., A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Geo. L. Harris, 128 N. Cherry st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory st., Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO —Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE —Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 1005 E. Indiana st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. Pres., W. J. Bradley, 647 Colorado st.; sec., James Wilks, box 838, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Room 356, Club Bldg., Araphoe st., between 17th and 18th. Pres., Geo. Kuykendoll, 655 S. Walter st.; sec., Chas E. Hopkins, 167 W. Nevada st., Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY — Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., M. J. Hoolehen; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Range hall, cor. 2d and Cedar sts. Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. V. Limbrick, 1622 3d ave., Moline, Ill.; secretary, Geo. P. Ganzer, 923 E. 6th st. Davenport, Iowa.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F Wiltenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE — Meets 3d Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae. 720 S. 7th st.; sec., R. R. Brabant, 611 St. Paul st., La Crosse, Wis.

469 WILLIAM PENN—Pres., T. P. Farmer, 147 43d st.; sec., Walter U. Schofield, 1518 Swissvale st., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, Wm. H. Bohan, 5301 Princeton ave.; secretary, Wm. H. Evans, 519 Melrose st., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, W. E. Baker; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres., F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meet first Saturday of each month at Labor Home. Pres., G. L. Mills, 610 Stewart ave. S. E.; sec., Patrick Lillis, 428 6th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

475 KENTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Boiler Makers Hall, north side Public Square, President, George Reese S. Wayne st; secretary, B. Bryant, 703 E. Franklin st., Marion, O.

476 RICHMOND—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; sec., T. J. Shea, box 72, Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS— Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic half on Plant ave. Pres. A. Strom; sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Pres., H. Frankes, 310 N. Chestnut st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 927 N. Mulberry st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., Sigmund Brugger, R. F. D. No. 4; sec., J. M. Hoffelt, 743 New st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Chas. B. Michel, 65 Main st.; sec., Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

484 DOUGLAS. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Avenue G, Douglas, Ariz. President, E. Morris, Douglas, Ariz.; secretary, J. C. McIntosh, box 523. Douglas, Ariz.

485 Cutlery Forgers — Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 14 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birtz, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

487 BERWICK LOCAL—Meets every Friday at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Varon Oliver, 232 E. 3d st.; sec., Wm. Graham, 216 W. Front st., Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., B. B. Cleary, 528 E. Chester st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 565 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights, Peoria, Ill.

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491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly, 865 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, Nels Rasmussen; sec., H. A. Berger, box 680, Havre, Mont.

494 BLACK DIAMOND — President, Seward Talbert, Athens, Pa.; sec., John M. Clune, 125 Province st., Waverly, N. Y.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., Henry C. Hoagland, P. O. Box 28; sec., M. Lewis Jr, Alamosa, Colo.

496 JEROME—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Bruce Butler; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz.

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., E. Chitney, 434 E. State st.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons, Proctor Knott; sec., Louis D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave. W., West Duluth, Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 35 Washington st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck. W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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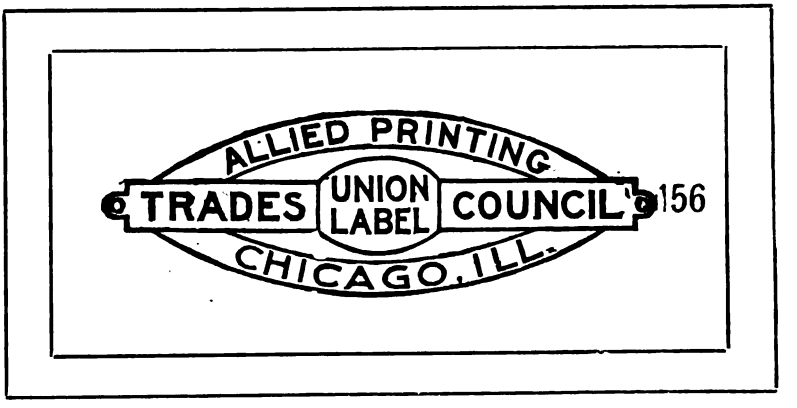
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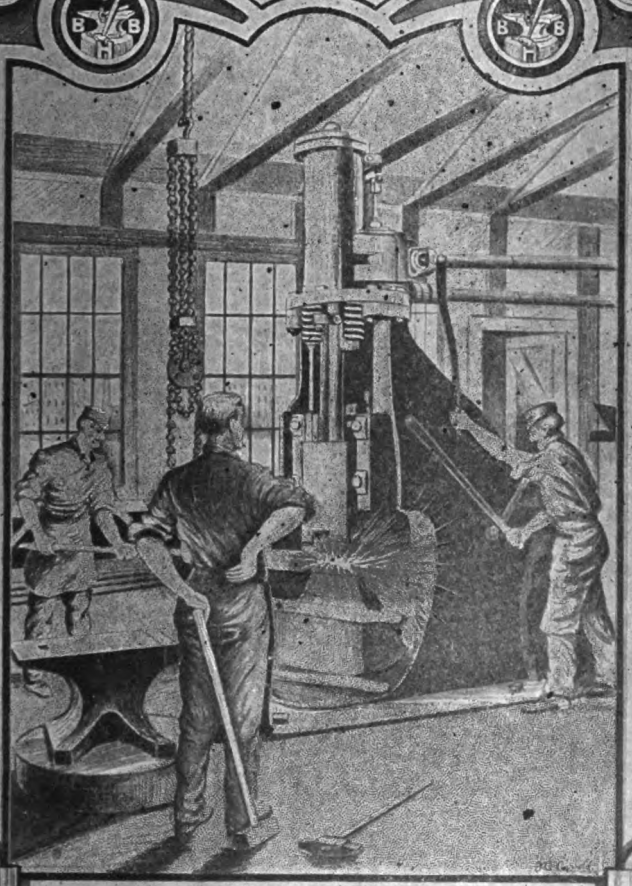
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VOL. VIII AUGUST No. 8

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

1907



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST, 1907. No. 8

HEADQUARTERS
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers
570-585 MONON BUILDING.

CONVENTION CALL.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 20, 1907.

To all Local Unions, Railroad, District and Territorial Councils, Greeting:

Following custom, you are hereby notified that the Eleventh Biennial Convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers will convene in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at Masonic Hall, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 7, 1907, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention is completed.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From Railroad, District and Territorial Councils having a membership of five hundred or less, one delegate, and one delegate for each five hundred thereafter, or a majority fraction thereof.

From Local Unions having a membership of fifty or less, one delegate and one delegate for every fifty thereafter, or a majority fraction thereof.

No member will be recognized as delegate or alternate, who is not in good standing in the Local Union electing him as a delegate or alternate. A member three months in arrears is not in good standing, and cannot represent his Local Union as delegate or alternate (see Constitution, Article 5, Section 2, Page 25). Local Unions may be represented by proxy. Delegates or alternates cannot represent more than one Union by proxy. No delegate shall be allowed to carry proxy unless he is a regularly elected delegate from his own Local Union or Council (see Constitution, Article 2).

Delegates should be elected at least two weeks previous to the Convention and name and official number forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer immediately after their election. No Local Union shall be entitled to representation in the General Union which is in arrears for per capita tax or

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for special assessments for three months (see Constitution, Article 2, Page 4). Therefore, you will realize the necessity of keeping within the limit of the Constitution if you wish to be represented in the Convention.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate will be forwarded to all Local Unions, Railroad, District and Territorial Councils. The ORIGINAL CREDENTIALS must be given to the delegate-elect, who will present same to the General President upon the opening of the Convention, and the duplicate forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer, No. 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill., not later than September 15, 1907.

AMENDMENTS.

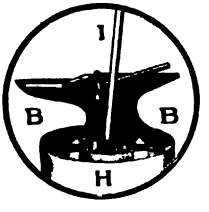
All amendments to the Constitution should be forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer two weeks before the opening of the Convention. A Committee on Laws will be appointed to meet a few days before the opening of the Convention so as to give that work to the Convention at the earliest possible moment.

The Blatz Hotel has been selected by the Committee of Arrangements at Milwaukee for headquarters. It is one of the up-to-date hotels and only a short distance from either station and but a few minutes' walk from our Convention Hall. The Committee of Arrangements have made the rates, American plan, $2.00 per day. Delegates should notify the Secretary of the Entertainment Committee. P. J. Owens, 3319 Clifton avenue, or Otto Schuetze, Chairman, 27½ Twenty-Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis., stating the time of their expected arrival and over the road they are traveling.

Further information may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Entertainment Committee (above address).

Fraternally yours,

J. W. KLINE,
General President.



P. H. CUMMINS, First Vice President;
ANDREW CARMICHAEL, Second Vice President;
J. J. HENRY, Third Vice President;
D. C. TUCKER, Fourth Vice President;
J. J. MOCKLER, Fifth Vice President;
GEO. J. WERNER, General Secretary-Treasurer,
Executive Board.

The policemen of Tours, France, recently formed a union and placarded the town with printed statements of their grievances. Soldiers ejected them from their barracks.

The real value of an idea is in its dissemination rather than its possession; for the world may hold many unannounced geniuses; it benefits not a whit thereby. —The Electrical Worker.

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Women and the Strike.

BY LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

The men stood about in groups at the car barns, the cars were ready, the time to start had arrived—but, not a man boarded his car, not a car moved. All down the long street that stretched away to the center of the city at every street corner were groups of twos and threes or more, looking anxiously toward the car barns, from which their usually unconsidered and convenient transportation was expected to come. And down other streets all over the city, people stood on the street corners and waited—and waited in vain.

At an all-night session of the union, where the final decision of the managers which denied the modest demands of the men and refused to recognize the union as having anything to do with the matter, had been read, the strike had been declared amid great enthusiasm. This had occurred too late for the early morning papers, and so the public generally knew nothing of the situation until the newsboys began to call out, "All about the street car strike! Extra! Extra!"

Then the down-town workers began their long trudge to the factories, mills and shops, patiently and cheerfully, for they were willing to do their share toward helping the car men to a few of their rights. A little later, the express wagons, trucks, carts, as well as all the cabs and available carriages, were doing a rushing business. They were filled for the most part with clerks, stenographers, business men and women; and these, too, accepted the situation with tolerable good nature. It was only when the shpopers began to come out of their dwellings and look for a car that any decided grumbling was heard, and they were very much irritated that they should be so annoyed and inconvenienced.

The strike was on and the streets presented an odd appearance. The car tracks gathered dust, and everybody who owned any kind of a conveyance reaped a rich harvest. It was hard on the shop girls who stood all day, and could not afford a ride in an express wagon; and on men who toiled hard through long, weary hours, and had to drag themselves home as best they might. But the car men got out as many teams as possible and carried the most weary ones home free. Their strike was just and public sympathy was with them. They were almost sure to win out—there was just one doubtful element. How would the women, the wives and mothers, the housekeepers who had to depend on the wages of the men for the comfort of their families, look on the matter? Some one has written on the effect of a strike on the housewives and mothers, and seeing only the immediate moment, warned workingmen from bringing onto their devoted heads the sufferings and privations that a strike entails. Certainly women are most vitally concerned, but that is the reason they should be enlightened as to the benefits of union and solidarity, and, as the last resort, to the necessity of the strike. The uneducated woman, the conventional housewife who knows nothing of world economics or of the progress society has made during her own life time, is apt to hold a very narrow and personal view. She has no realization of the common interests of workers, cannot conceive that an injury to one is the concern of all, does not know that without united action, the worker is a helpless waif, subject to encroaching reductions and miserable conditions until existence is barely possible. A community of such wives and mothers will crush any strike; and it behooves the educator who has the interests of labor at heart to reach the women! They are not hard to awaken, they catch ideas very quickly, and are thoroughly in earnest when once they do learn. They should attend meetings, read books, discuss and hear discussed all the industrial questions of the day, as men discuss them. Once awakened, labor has a force behind it that renders it well-nigh invincible.

It happened that in the neighborhood where most of the car men lived a woman lecturer had visited, a woman who was well posted, and clear in her expressions, genial and bright, and who was emphatically a woman's woman. She had interested them and taught them; encouraged them to think and to talk, and now they were as much concerned in

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the questions always being brought up by labor's conditions and claims as the men themselves. They were ready to take an active part in the strike with their brothers, and were present in goodly numbers when the company undertook to run the cars with scab conductors and motormen. They talked to the men who were taking their husbands' places and very often brought them triumphantly down from the cars. They took no notice of policemen and their clubs, usually walking by them wherever they wished to go as though they were not present; and as yet the policemen were not hardened enough to strike an unarmed, unsuspecting woman. The women stood on the tracks and even sat down in front of a car about to start, and remained there until bodily carried away by the officers. All sorts of obstructions were found mysteriously placed where they would be most effective, and it was astonishing how many cars were disabled and unfit for use during the course of the day.

But there was one woman who had attended no meetings, read no books, listened to no talks on the labor question, but who according to her own statement, "stayed at home and minded her own business, kept her house comfortable and clean, and made her husband's wages go as far as possible, and in doing this solved the problem of life far better than them masculine women who was always roamin' around to all sorts of meetings."

This is a sentiment usually applauded by the capitalist class and their hangerson, but the day is gone by when a woman is at her best knowing nothing but her narrow home and its individual interests. On the morning of the strike, Terry Farnsworth, her husband, stood about rather uneasily, rather reluctant to quit, yet not daring to take his car out in the face of his fellow workers. After a time, he slowly picked up his dinner pail and plodded away toward home. He was a big, slow, good-natured sort of a man, very fond of home and his family, and hating trouble of any kind. His wife was slender, but strong and wiry, handsome and "capable" and usually had things her way about the house. Terry presented himself before her about nine o'clock in the forenoon, awkardly dangling his dinner pail, and looking rather shamefaced before her sharp glance.

"What are you home for?"

"There's a strike, Sarah, an' I had to quit."

She looked him over with deliberation and scorn.

"A strike! That makes no difference to you. You go back and get on your car, or there'll be another strike right here at home, and you bet it'll win!"

With arms akimbo and fire in her dark eyes, she stepped a little nearer to him, and Terry dejectedly turned and went back to the barns. A number of women were present when he slouched among the strikers, looking undecided and wretched.

"I've got to go back to work, boys, my wife won't stand for a strike."

"No, you don't! You're not the man to go back on your comrades. You can go back in a day or two with the rest of us, but not before."

But he shook his head, saying sullenly "he couldn't lay around home doin' nothin'."

The women gathered around and talked to him, and shamed him, and showed him that he could not be a traitor and hold up his head among them ever again. He sulked, but would not promise not to go to work. They sent a delegation to his home to talk to his wife. Sarah Farnsworth would not let them into the house and would not listen to what they had to say. She said they were a lot of mischief makers and were trying to take the bread from children's mouths. They tried to tell her that the unions were looking forward to the future of the children—that at the sacrifice of a little comfort now they could secure better conditions for them in the time to come. She shut the door in their faces while they were speaking.

Terry Farnsworth did not go back on his car; but he was about the barns a good deal, and the men surmised that his wife supposed him to be working.

The other women acted very differently. They declared they could get along with much less money than the men would have allowed them. They hunted for work, they washed, sewed, scrubbed, went into the factories where is was possible, and even the children ran errands and sold papers to help along. One little woman had a brother and a father among the strikers, and she herself was as good a union man as any of them. She brought work home from the suit factory, and sewed in her mother's kitchen; and worked so fast that she managed to get a great deal of time to go among the homes of the strikers and help the women and children. No voice was more sympathetic and invigorating than that of Minnie Walters, no hand so soothing and willing, no presence so strong and helpful. She assisted the wives in their

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work, nursed the sick and the young children, encouraged and upheld the men, and unceasingly worked to make the strike a success. If there were more women like Minnie Walters, workers would be better united and much nearer the goal of justice and fair conditions.

One evening just at dusk, three cars were sent out, manned bv men from another city, guarded by plenty of police, but empty as to passengers. The crowd about the barns hooted and hissed as they started out, but no violence was used, and the cars proceeded slowly and cautiously for a mile or two, when they got up speed and rounded a curve where a narrow bridge spanned a deep cut in the street; only vacant lots adjoined the tracks in this locality and the ground was very uneven. There might have been a broken rail, or some obstruction on the road, for just here the first car flew the track, turned over and crashed to the bottom of the cut, and the next, striking the end of the falling car, was thrown to one side, where for a moment it toppled, then careened and fell a broken mass atop of the other. The third car was derailed but did not go over, and the men quickly jumped to the ground unhurt.

But beneath the broken cars men were lying crushed, wounded, dying or dead. It was a terrible accident, and in a moment the inevitable city crowd had gathered. The patrol wagons. ambulances and surgeons soon arrived on the scene, and everyone went to work.

An excited boy, who thought he knew, ran away to tell Mrs. Farnsworth of what had happened. "Was your man workin'?" he asked breathlessly, as he leaned over her gate, eager to be the first to tell the news.

"Why yes, he's working—I'm expecting him in pretty soon."

"Well, I 'spect he's killed then, fer they's three cars went over the Deering street cut, an' they're all smashed to flinders," and the boy having delivered himself of this piece of 'nformation, flew away.

Sarah Farnsworth started out to grab the boy before he could get away, but her limbs refused to do her bidding; she trembled, felt cold and numb, for she was a good woman for all her narorwness and very fond of her easy-going husband. She had made him go to work, when all sorts of dangers threatened the cars that tried to run, and now perhaps he was dead. She did not, in her terror and remorse, even think to condemn the hands that possibly wrecked the cars; she was thinking only how she had driven him to his death. Perhaps, too, she had been a little sorry that she had taken the decided stand she had, before this terrible thing had happened. The women had not left her alone; in spite of her discourtesy, they had called repeatedly, and when she would not admit them to her house, they talked to her over the gate. They told her the particulars of the noble struggle the men were making, how necessary is was that the struggle should be made if they were to be free men, of the sense of security and solidarity that would be theirs when the battle should be won. Sarah was a woman of good common sense, if she had been rendered somewhat narrow and prejudiced by her environment and education. She saw that they might be right, but though she came to be more friendly in her attitude toward them, she was too stubborn to yield the main point. And so, every day her husband left the house at the usual hour, apparently to go to work.

And now it might be that Terry was dead and would never come home again. Or, he might be badly hurt and needing her—once the thought took possession of her, she ran into the street without stopping for a wrap or bonnet, and out in the direction of the acicdent. She stumbled and fell, and scrambled to her feet again, and ran on, and at last panting and wild-eyed she reached the spot. All the dead and injured had been carried away, but the broken cars still lay there, and a crowd lingered about gazing with curiosity and awe at the wreck.

"Where is my husband? Was he killed? Was he hurt? Why don't you tell me?" she exclaimed wildly.

"Who was he?" someone asked.

"Terry Farnsworth—tell me, someone."

At first no one seemed to know the name, but presently a young fellow spoke up, "I don't see how Terry Farnsworth could a' been hurt—he wasn't a scab."

For the first time Sarah Farnsworth realized what the word meant, and that she had been the one to condemn him in the eyes of his fellow workers. Oh, where was he now? If only he were safe, alive and well, she would never oppose him again in his work or his union—and then a group of men came up, and a hearty voice exclaimed:

"Why, if there ain't my wife! And frightened half out of her wits, poor little woman!" And Sarah flew to the protecting arm, overjoyed that he was alive and well, and also that he was not and never had been "a scab."

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LABOR'S BATTLE ROYAL.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Nature starts all her children, rich and poor, physically equal. This, broadly speaking, is the opinion of many leading physicians. If the number of children born healthy and strong is not greater among the well-to-do classes than among the poorest, then it presents to us a very significant fact which completely revolutionizes many notions as to the great disadvantage of being born in the tenement.

What happens to the tenement child after its birth is quite another story. Nature is not responsible for that. She has done her best. If poverty or indifference or ignorance or sin blight her fair work, she stands uncondemned. But nature is not content in accepting a position in which she is simply exonerated. The violation of her law is followed by an unforgiving pursuit, until the full penalty has been inflicted, for with nature there is no forgiveness of sin. And nature makes no class distinctions.

This equality at birth does not long favor the child of the slum and the tenement. Vital statistics quickly prove this statement, for the burden and the penalty of poverty and its accompanying evils fall most heavily upon the child. The lack of proper nourishment, of suitable clothing, of healthy sanitary conditions, make life precarious for the babe who must suffer on account of their absence.

When such a state becomes chronic, the chances for life are exceedingly small. Death's scythe sweeps relentlessly through the ranks of little children, whose cry for food has chilled a thousand mothers' hearts. Then are hushed a thousand babies' voices, who suffered long because there was no skillful hand to nurse, and no healing draught to cure.

There is no battle more royal than the saving of a child. To bring color to the wan cheek, to bring brightness to the dulled eye, to so much as bring a smile to the face that already bears the mark of pain and suffering—this is a task worthy of the best that is in any man.

To organized labor has this work been given. No other mission can ever mean more than this. Strong should be the support given the trades unions in their endeavor to blot out the curse of child labor. And blighted should be every arm that is raised in protest against the warfare which means the salvation of little children from a bondage that is crushing out life and hope.

When poor, discouraged Elijah wanted the Lord to take away his life, it was on the plea that he alone of all the Israelites, had been loyal to the God of their fathers.

"I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take it away," he said.

But Elijah was reminded that there were fully seven thousand in Israel who hadn't bowed the knee to Baal nor kissed him.

Elijah's declaration was probably due to a fit of the blues. That kind of thing is responsible for the spirit that sometimes grows among many really loyal trades unionists. Perhaps it is more pardonable than the spirit of self-righteousness, but it also is provoking to the loyal "seven thousand" who have been true to the demands of the hour.

It all resolves itself into this fact—most of us are too self-centered. We come to believe that our little plan is the most important, and, therefore, we think that our little lives are counting for the most. Now, it may be that we really have a pretty good thing. And it is quite likely that in most things we are absolutely honest. But frankly, there are others whose lives and whose plans are counting for just as much as ours, but they are operating in different ways and they are influencing different constituencies. Let us give them credit for what they are doing. They are working out in all sincerity their own lives, and that is well. It is all that we have a right to expect of them. And so, whether it be self-righteousness or a fit of the blues that has swung us out of harmony with the best movements of modern times—let us swing back. We are injuring no one but ourselves by holding aloof from our fellows.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

THAT $1,500,000.

A fund of $1,500,000, available for use in the sum of $500,000 a year, is to be raised by the National Association of Manufacturers to "effectively fight industrial oppression," in the words of the president of the association, James W. VanCleve.

What Mr. VanCleve proposed and the association approved is the expenditure of a half million dollars a year to crush the life out of the trades union movement and to leave the workingmen of the country at the mercy of the employing class. In other words, they who are now posing as the oppressed would become the oppressors.

The men in this association say they have no objection to trades unions. In

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fact, they believe them to be a good thing. What they object to is the way that they are managed.

The workingmen in them have put their business in bad hands and it is being conducted improperly. All that their employers ask is that they make a change in the management of their business to meet the ideas and suit the purposes of Mr. VanCleve, Mr. Parry and others, who do not like their methods.

But—"On the general question of the labor problem Mr. VanCleve urged adherence to the previously announced principles of the association," and the cardinal one is "No dictation by the labor unions as to the manner in which employers shall manage their business."

The tyranny of labor unions in dictating how employers shall manage their business is unbearable, while the benevolence and unselfishness on the part of the Manufacturers' Association in undertaking the management of the trades unions' business cannot be too highly commended.

It is for this beneficent purpose that the association proposes to raise a fighting fund to the amount of $1,500,000. It is feared by Mr. VanCleve and his associates that the trades unionists may not see the advantage of having experienced "business" men manage their business, and it is proposed to do this kind ness for them whether they are willing or not.

The men who are always preaching to workingmen on the beauty of industrial peace and the great things that will be accomplished when capital and labor work together in complete harmony might also with profit to the common good make a few remarks to the members of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The kind of peace that they desire, the peace enforced by the power of wealth, will never be accepted by the workingmen of the country. It would not be peace. It would be subjection.

The controlling idea of this association that capital should be allowed to manage its "business" or use its property to suit itself is a false one. The management of its business and its property should always be regulated and restricted as demanded by public welfare.

While the capitalist puts into a factory or a business usually only a fraction of his wealth, the workingman puts into it all of his. He stakes everything he has in his work, his life, his health and his earning power. When he loses his loss is total and he has no insurance to fall back upon, for the risk that he takes is not protected as is the risk that capital takes.

The individual workingman cannot secure for himself the protection that he should have in the "management" of the "business" of his capital. He cannot defend himself against the encroachments of other capital that is managed in a manner hostile or adverse to his interests.

It is only through his labor unions that his capital can be protected. And that is true not only as affects his wages, but his safety. It is notorious that the industrial slaughter in this country far exceeds that of any other country in the world.

The reason is that capital-made laws throw the great burden of risk upon the employe and the employer does not think it worth while to give him the protection of life-saving devices.

Human life is the cheapest thing about the factory. All else cost money to replace. To kill costs little. To save would cost more.

It is only within recent years that there began to be any improvement in the factory conditions in this country and in the laws for the protection of workingmen. Practically all of that improvement, not to speak of the betterment of wages, is due to trades unions.

They have secured this by "dictating" to employers as to how they "shall manage their business," and that is one great reason why the manufacturers' association objects to this dictation. It is forcing them to assume just and honest obligations which they shirked and evaded in the past.

It is not likely that their $1,500,000 fighting fund will frighten the trades unionists of the country. It should increase the strength and influence of these unions. If these men are allowed to crush trades unionism or make it in any way weak and ineffective the workingmen of the whole country will suffer, union and non-union men alike.—Pittsburg Labor Leader.

STORIES PICKED UP.

The sweetest joy,
In life today;
Is getting an
Increase in pay.
—Detroit Free Press.

We never found
That joy was in it—
The blamed stuff on-
Ly lasts a minute.

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Folly of Believing in Judicial Infallibility

By Dr. J. Allen Smith, of the University of Washington.

This practical freedom from criticism which the Supreme Court has enjoyed until recent years does not indicate that its decisions have always been such as to command the respect and approval of all classes. It has from the beginning had the full confidence of the wealthy and the conservative, who have seen in it the means of protecting vested interests against the assaults of democracy. That the Supreme Court has largely justified their expectations is shown by the character of its decisions.

These decisions have been almost uniformly advantageous to the capital-owning class in preserving property rights and corporate privileges which the unhindered progress of democracy would have abridged or abolished. But we need not confine our attention to these comparatively few instances in which the laws have actually been declared null and void.

There is a much more numerous and important class of cases in which the Supreme Court, while not claiming to exercise this power, has virtually annulled laws by giving them an interpretation which has defeated the purposes for which they have been enacted.
which the constitution expressly guarantees.

This so-called government by injunction is merely an outgrowth of the arbitrary power of judges to inflict punishment in cases of contempt. In this respect, as well as in the power to veto legislation, the authority of our courts may be guarded as a survival of monarchy.

The rights of judges to punish in a summary manner those whom they may hold to be in contempt of their authority has been defended by legal writers generally on the ground that it is the only way in which the necessary respect for judicial authority can be maintained.

The decision affecting the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission may be cited as an illustration.

It is only natural that the wealthy and influential classes who have been the chief beneficiaries of this system should have used all means at their command to exalt the Supreme Court and its assumption and exercise of legislative authority.

To the influence of these classes in our political, business and social life must be attributed in large measure that widespread and profound respect for the judicial branch of our government which has thus far almost completely shielded it from public criticism.

That these questions are likely to receive more serious consideration in the near future we cannot doubt, when we reflect that the Supreme Court has, by character of its own decisions, effectively exploded the doctrine of judicial infallibility, which constitutes the only basis upon which its monopoly of constitutional interpretation can be defended.

With the progress of democracy, it must become more and more evident that the system which places this far-reaching power in the hands of a body not amenable to popular control is a constant menace to liberty. It may not only be made to serve the purpose of defeating reform, but may even accomplish the overthrow of popular rights.

INCONSISTENCY.

"These church people are so inconsistent."

"Say on, Macduff."

"They believe that cleanliness should be next to godliness, yet here they are kicking because I want to build a soap factory next door."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ON GUARD.

Gentleman (to the stage manager)—"Why does Hamlet move up and down the stage all the while he utters his soliloquy?"

"He knows his public—if he was to stand still he might perhaps be hit by something."—Fliegende Blaetter.

The Government of Belgium, having refused to pass a measure reducing the hours of labor in mines, was defeated on a vote taken in the Chamber of Deputies.

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EDITORIALS.

"I Would Rather be Right than President."

By JAS. W. KLINE.

As the time for the assembling of our next Bi-ennial Convention draws nigh our opponents are getting very active. We are reminded of the warning we received before leaving the St. Paul Convention, namely: "You will have trouble in Chicago."

Naturally we were on guard. In less than three months we realized that an unseen influence was at work. We kept our our own council and saw that such influence was becoming stronger and stronger. We found later that we would have to bow in submission to an element *and wear a collar* made by a clique, or have an open rupture. We advised more than once, but to no avail. Our efforts for the sake of harmony were considered, we presume, as a weakness on our part.

The collar that was made for your president to *wear and be a good fellow*, was rejected, and the war was on. We wish to state to the craft very plainly that we desired to be fair, — were *determined to do right*. We will not submit to the dictation of any clique or faction, nor will we allow a *gang* to run the general office. A warfare has been waged on the general president by this element in the city of Chicago for fifteen months or more.

We have stood out against those who desired to control the general officers and and shape the *policy* of the Brotherhood in the interests of their own personal ends and schemes, and who are bending every energy to accomplish their designs and perpetuate in office only those whom they can control and hope to utilize in the future.

Internal dissensions should be kept from the public as much as possible you will agree. We were willing to work night and day for the craft. We were anxious to keep the work of organizing actively progressing. We were bending every energy to assist the vice presidents in settling troubles and getting more money.

We have been called upon to sacrifice home and family, for the time being, to serve the Brotherhood. We were determined to make our Brotherhood a success.

All this time, fellow-craftsmen, we knew that we were being shadowed and watched for a chance to undermine and discredit our influence with the Brotherhood. Notwithstanding this, we were willing to suffer in silence this ingratitude from those whom we have assisted rather than see the Brotherhood suffer.

We are not looking for sympathy. We have only done what we believed to be our duty under the circumstances. All we desire is justice when the reckoning time comes. We have made mistakes— that is human.

We propose to make a clean campaign. We do not have to stoop to the level of the character-assassin who, like the midnight marauder, steals silently upon his victim and strikes him down without warning.

There is honor to be won on an open battlefield, and there we would sooner meet defeat than to lead a cowardly attack— "we would rather be right than president."

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A "Round Robin" Circular.

By JAS. W. KLINE.

The Brotherhood will be called upon, possibly, before long, to endorse a circular letter supposed to have been drawn up by St. Louis Local No. 317 for the purpose of calling the attention of the Brotherhood to the wonderful growth and prosperity of our organization during the past two years. That's nice.

We are glad to think that the work done receives recognition from one whose fertile brain enables him to write in such glowing terms. There is one thing, however, peculiar, and a little mysterious, and calls forth a query: Why should St. Louis get the credit for this flowery document? We think Chicago ought to protect her talented sons and not allow St. Louis to take such glory unto herself when she is not entitled to it.

Query number 2: Why was not the president consulted before the writing of this oily document? True, the president has but little space in this write-up; yet we think that even so little, we should have been consulted before using our office as a booster. We are not sure but that the craft knows pretty well what we are doing, and to circulate these circulars is only to boast of what we are paid to do. We have only done our duty. The writer was asked by a committee to print the circular in the Journal. We refused to do so, for the reason that it is a campaign document and the publication of it would make it official. The columns of the Journal are not open for such purposes.

We hope the locals will notice this point: The president's office is not a party to this circular letter, nor do we approve the use of our office for electioneering purposes.

Our record the past two years is an open book. Read it! Ponder! Elect your delegates! Come to the convention! Hear the reports! Draw your own conclusions! Vote!

The motive behind this circular is not a good one, or it would have been issued from Chicago, where it originated.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

To say that because there is to-day three times as much social unrest as there was twenty-five years ago, therefore social conditions are three times as deplorable, would be absurd. No one would insist that the present uprising among the Russian peasantry indicates that conditions in that country are worse than they were when the common people were too thoroughly under subjection to protest, no matter what their condition.

The world is growing better. Crime seems blacker because there is more white to set it off. The present social unrest is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. It is made possible because of what has already been achieved; social conditions in New York City, for instance, were worse one hundred years ago than they are to-day.

There were never so many agencies at work in our cities to purify them. For years the church and the labor union have been raising the standard of living among working people, each in its sphere. Only the pessimist sees the eddy in the stream, which seems to indicate a backward course. The flood in the midst of the stream shows the real tendency.

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Haywood Acquitted!

As we go to press the startling news of the acquittal of Frank Haywood for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, has been received, and we acclaim the glad news from our editorial pages, as an epoch in the history of this great Republic, which shall cast its benign influence upon the ranks of labor throughout the civilized world.

As time and space forbid an extended article for which we feel an inspiration, we will quote from his great defender, Clarence J. Darrow, in the Chicago Examiner. He says:

"The result is a triumph for the cause of labor and a proof of the inherent justice of the American people. Mr. Haywood was brought from Denver, 1,500 miles, into a community which was alien and hostile. For a year and a half the local papers had been busily teaching the public that Haywood was guilty. This sentiment was so strong that the Legislature had passed two or three acts to expressly affect this case, one allowing ten challenges for the state against five under the settled practice from the time courts were established in Idaho. In drawing the jury all members of labor unions and all wageworkers were carefully excluded.

The jury was made up mainly of small farmers. Most of these had some acquaintance with ex-Governor Steunenberg. Practically all of them had some opinion as to the defendant's guilt at the time they were sworn and this opinion was unfavorable to Haywood. That an acquittal was secured under these circumstances is almost proof positive of the innocence of the defendant of the horrible crimes laid at his daor.

"Colorado and a part of Idaho have been living for a number of years in a state of industrial war. The mine owners have stubbornly resisted organization and fought the miners at every turn. Although I never have believed and cannot believe that the Western Federation of Miners or its officers were responsible for any of the crimes charged, still both mine owners and miners have committed acts of violence and disregarded law. The anger of one has only inflamed the anger of the other."

Having at heart a keen interest in the welfare of all labor organizations, we cannot refrain from the belief that if the Western Federation of Miners was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor their lot would be made much easier, their enemies much more wary of provoking their hostility, and the interests of our whole labor movement greatly enhanced, for with such a strong, patriotic organization as an auxiliary, we would present such an array of strength as to forever guarantee industrial peace.

"Haywood is free!" let all proclaim
The joyful news with one acclaim!
Freedom in dungeons finds its birth;
Ascends the heavens and fills the earth!

Deeming highly successful its efforts last year to obtain laborers for farmers, the Bureau of Information and Statistics of the New York State Department of Agriculture is putting into effect this year the same plans on a much larger scale. It is estimated by Charles W. Larmon, who is in charge of the bureau, that fully 50,000 laborers will be required on New York farms this spring.

To supply this demand is the task the bureau has undertaken. It has advertised extensively in New York and also in Europe. As a consequence many applications are received daily from men, both single and married, who are anxious to work on the farms of the state. Many applications have been received from Holland and other European countries, where whole families are willing to emigrate if assured of farm employment. Many immigrants reaching New York are engaged by the bureau for farm employment. Last year the bureau placed 4,171 farm laborers.

I like the man who faces what he must,
With step triumphant and a heart of cheer,
Who fights the daily battle without fear;
Sees his hopes fall, yet keeps unfaltering trust
That God is God; and somehow, true and just,
His plans work out for mortals.
—Sarah K. Bolton.

GOD GIVE US MEN.

"Men *whom the spoils of office will not buy,*
Men who have opinions and a will,
Men *who have honor, men who will not lie.*"

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The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . Editor and Manager
GEO. J. WERNER, Associate

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Entered as Second-class Matter at the Chicago, Illinois, Postoffice.

All communications must be written on one side of the paper only and must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 25th to insure publication the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

BY THE WAY.

Government by injunction? What?

It won't be so hot in October—probably.

Fifth Vice-President Mockler and Business Agent Horn have put St. Louis in some respects ahead of Chicago in wage rates.

Allison is up in Michigan trying to teach the natives the benefits of unionism. We hope to hear good reports from him later.

Organizer Powlesland has made the rounds of Baltimore and Ohio and is about ready to present the agreement. Also to organize locals in Ohio.

Organizer Farmer has completed the organization of the Railway Steel Spring Co., and will now form them into a district council.

The Associated Blacksmiths of England report that this is the jubilee year of the society, which was established in August, 1857.

President Kline has been invited to speak on Labor Day at DeSoto, Mo. The Missouri Pacific System Council will be represented from all points on that system.

We have just received a copy of the enlarged edition of "The Scientific Steel Worker," by O. A. Westover. A very handsomely bound volume and worth more than the price asked. See advertisement.

We are holding the due book of Brother C. A. McComb, card No. 30593, until he comes or writes to the general office and straightens up an affair in Joliet, Ill. We will publish the case next issue if it is not done.

Organizer Dougherty is still dealing the Lackawanna Steel Co. telling blows under the fifth rib. They are offering all kinds of money to get the men back, but they are sticking to Dougherty like tar to a nigger's heel.

Any financial help given to No. 491, Philadelphia, will be appreciated very much by the boys, who have been on strike for a year. Send remittances to Brothers Hanley or Lytle, Labor Lyceum Hall, Sixth and Broom streets.

Organizer Goldman is taking two weeks off. His wife was taken ill and is now in the country. Brother Goldman was burned out and the excitement caused Mrs. Goldman's illness, it being a severe shock. We hope she will soon recover.

Third Vice-President Henry has finally landed St. Cloud, Minn.—the last shop on the Great Northern. This closes that road. We hope to hear of good results from the committee of District Council No. 25, in conference with that company at St. Paul.

A sportsman who had a $20 bill stolen from him received the following letter: "Dear Sir: I stoled your money. Remorse naws my conscience, and I will send you $2. When remorse naws agin I will send you some more."

The unions have reached that stage of development where determined opposition is grist to their mill—they thrive on abuse and threats.—Inland Printer.

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We are informed by the Rev. Charles Stelzle that at the International Book and Paper Exposition in Paris, France, the Blacksmiths and Helpers Journal was displayed as one of the typical labor papers of the United States.

We are indebted to our old friend, President Chamberlain, of McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., for a catalogue of that grand educational institution. We also have an invitation to address the students of that institution, on the labor problem, in September.

Keep away from Palestine, Texas. Strike now on. Seven men were discharged for organizing a union; the remainder quit all along the line. The management is so opposed to the union it is reported that they threaten to nail up the doors and windows. When it comes to pass that men are not allowed to organize for their own protection, it is time to nail up the windows—the sooner the better.

The Finsch Distilling Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., producers of "Golden Wedding Whisky," have been declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor. The action was taken at the request of the Coopers' International Union because the firm uses non-union made barrels and flaunts its opposition to union labor in the face of the unions. The coopers are appealing to the conscience of the trade unionists for support in the matter, and as a result Finsch's products and the saloons in which they are handled are becoming very unpopular.

The appeal for funds from Philadelphia Local No. 491 was sanctioned by the Executive Board. And we hope the Brotherhood will assist them in one of the bitterest contests we have ever known. The company has been arresting our members right along. Now they are making the fight especially on the president, Thomas Hanley, and trumping up charges so as to make his bond so high that he cannot furnish bail, in order to keep him in jail. Brothers, do what you can for them. Send all remittances to either Thomas J. Hanley, or I. M. Lytle, Labor Lyceum Hall, Sixth and Broom streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK GRAHAM.



The above cut is of the genial president of District Council No. 25 and his estimable wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Graham, of Tacoma. Brother Graham is a man of business ability. When the gavel falls, business begins. Mrs. Graham is an expert on the typewriter and all communications are promptly handled. It may not be generally known, but Mr. and Mrs. Graham talked the matter over before starting east and concluded to hasten the wedding day and make it a honeymoon trip also.

Many happy days, Frank. May flowers bloom all along your pathway. And when you settle in the Okanogan country, midst the perfume of roses and singing birds, get far enough away from the coast so the Japanese guns won't reach you.

A. V. LIMBRICK.



The above is a good likeness of Brother A. V. Limbrick, president of No. 461, Moline, Ill.

Strike still on at Allis Chalmers. Govern yourself Accordingly.

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THE CONVENTION AT MILWAUKEE.

Editor Journal:—The Milwaukee press committee for the convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers thinks it time to take advantage of your generous offer of space in the Journal to say something more about the preparations that are being made for the Milwaukee convention.

We want to advise the members that everything possible is being done to make the Milwaukee convention the best and most successful ever held. All our committees and members are working with that one end in view, and the only thing that we seek is to make the convention a success and to please everyone who attends it. We have no other object in view and Milwaukee members have no axes to grind in reference to special legislation or the subject of elections. The committees are meeting frequently, quite often getting together at the headquarters hotel on Sunday mornings, to discuss plans and make arrangements.

We think we have completed plans for the business sessions and for the social entertainment which will contribute to make a splendid convention. We have secured for the meetings the fine hall in the Masonic Building, which is very near the hotel and where the business can be transacted without interruption and free from noise. Our banquet will be given in the banquet hall of the Masonic Building and we propose to make it as fine an affair as has ever been tendered to the Blacksmiths.

We have also made special arrangements for our visitors to enjoy beautiful Lake Michigan by chartering a fine lake steamer for a ride on the lake during one afternoon of the convention. Milwaukee Bay is considered one of the most beautiful bays in the world and the ride will afford a splendid opportunity to view the city from the lake and be a treat to many of the members who are not fortunate enough to live near a large body of water.

The Mayor will welcome the convention to the city, and while the convention is in session there will be "WELCOME" letters displayed on the City Hall, which is just diagonally across from the headquarters hotel.

The members of Locals No. 77 and 301 think there is no city in the world like Milwaukee and we want our visitors to get the same impression during their stay with us. Our locals have appointed a large and efficient general committee of arrangements, which is as follows: Otto Schuetze, J. W. Nichols, John Clark, Robert Bulloch, Wm. McGovern, Patrick Geary, Thomas Kelly, Michael McNamara, Wm. Roach, Alfred Kaub, Henry Kirchen, Albert Schuff, Wm. Graf, John Carr, John Broosk, Geo. Beyer.

In closing we want to urge that every local in the International Brotherhood be represented at Milwaukee with the assurance that nothing will be left undone on our part to contribute to their pleasure while here. In planning for entertainment features we have not overlooked the fact that the Brotherhood comes together for the transaction of important business. For that reason we made a special effort to secure a hall which would provide for the holding of the meetings under the most satisfactory conditions and we have arranged our entertainment features so that they will not conflict to any great extent with the business sessions.

Very truly yours,
J. W. NICHOLS,
OTTO SCHUETZE.

The pure food department some time ago analyzed several brands of tobacco. The kinds known as Lucky Strike and English Curve Cut were found to contain 40 per cent. tobacco and 60 per cent. fine cut brown paper. Bull Durham contains NO TOBACCO, but is 100 per cent. finely chopped brown paper soaked in tobacco stem juice and refuse. Duke's Mixture is only 10 per cent. tobacco. The "tobacco habit" is wrongly named. It should be known as the "strawboard habit."—Label League Bulletin.

Some time ago we wrote the secretary of No. 461, Brother Ganzer, about a very important matter, receiving a reply from the secretary pro tem. stating that Brother Ganzer had "hit the road." Ye editor was at a loss to know whether George had really skipped the country or whether some of the rogues in the shop at Moline were "pokin' fun at us." We bided our time, and you know a "young feller can't keep it." So we heard from George; he had hied himself away to the cool shade of the Rockies, listening to the gurgling brooks as they go dashing through the rocky canyons, and the little songsters as they flit from branch to branch, picking wild flowers and casting them at the feet of the "sweetest girl on earth."

Brother George Ganzer got married.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

August comes with berries red,
Sheaves of wheat above his head.

Miss Wilson, who has charge of the Ladies' page, is spending her vacation in Denver, Colo.

AUGUST.

Through shady woods and flowery glens
We wend our way the day to spend;
Tripping o'er flowerlets laden with dew,
Gathering the berries of red and purple hue.

The bushes are laden with luscious fruit,
And o'er head the robin his song doth flute;
And the soft sighing zephyr fans through the trees,
Seems to mimic the song of the low buzzing bee.

The baskets are filled and home we retreat,
Through fields of corn and sheaves of wheat,
With tired feet and faces tanned,
But see the berries mother has to can.

—C. Evelyn Wilson.

AUGUST.

Apples crimson, fragrant and mellow,
Softly swaying in the sunlight yellow;
Peaches blushing in the sun's hot rays
Tell us plainly it is August days.

Exhilarating is the new mown hay,
As it glistens in the field across the way;
Soothing sounds the rustling tasseled corn,
Drinking the dew in the sparkling morn.

These are the signs of the harvest time;
What have you sown and what will you reap?
When you have climbed the pathway so steep,
And the Master's reaping the last time?

—E. Beatrice Jones.

LIFE IS BUT A DREAM.

I ponder, and on me it dawns,
That life is but a dream;
The more I dwell upon this thought
The plainer does it seem.
We sleep and o'er our senses throng
A host of fancies vague and queer;
They seem as real, as true as life—
With waking, though, they disappear.
Existence is a mystery—
What more who can say?
Men are but fleeting shadows
Who soon must pass away.

Yes, so it is through all our days, that
All we say, or think, or seem,
Is but a phantom, but a myth—
Life is a dream within a dream.
The soul is resting through the night,
Day dawns for us with parting breath;
And we shall all awake at last,
From this our sleep from birth till death.

BLACKSMITHING.

Our trade is so ancient we scarcely can trace
The time it began, or even the place;
But from Writ that is holy we this much can gain,
That the first of all smiths was named Tubal Cain.

Now Tubal we know was a man of much skill,
The trade was his own and he wrought with a will;
When he made a poor job he never got fired,
As no other smith in his place could be hired.

In the trade many changes have been since his time,
While I think now of some I will note them in rhyme;
The first one to which your attention I'd call
Is Nasmith's steam hammer, the greatest of all.

Fifty years it has held in the forge and the mill
The place undisputed he meant it to fill.
But it's sounds, so familiar to us all more or less,
Ere long will be silenced by the Hydraulic Press.

It's so noiseless, so steady, no jarring or shock,
With a gradual compression right down on the block;
The metal it treats as a potter would clay,
It holds what's required, throws the balance away.

Then there's work to be done often crooked and twisted,
In bending and throwing very often get bursted.
Such jobs to the smiths ofttimes proved a poser,
But now they are done with a Williams' Bulldozer.

Another invason the trade has sustained,
This forging by drop us sorely has maimed;
Because they consider our method so slow,
They take to the drop and forge at a blow.

Then there's castings of steel, of which I must say,
They have robbed us of labor and lessened our pay;
What wont to be forgings of number one brand
Are now turned out by the tons in the sand.

The progsess in smith work so rapid has been,
In our short existence what changes we've seen.
After years of dull trade, times seem to be brightening,
Till now its the fad to be welding by lightning.

Of inventions, invasions and tricks of the trade,
As memory recalls them I something have said;
Little more shall I say to take up your time,
But crave all your pardons for making this rhyme.

If this picture I've drawn has made you feel blue,
Pray keep up your courage and start out anew,
You'll find other means of earning a meal,
Just pick up your grip and go selling steel.

—National R. R. Master Blacksmith.

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All local unions that are in arrears three months for per capita tax and assessments will not be entitled to representation in the convention. Secretaries must see to this and square up at once. You will be notified by the General Secretary-Treasurer in ample time to attend to this very important matter.

NOTICE.

Any changes in the roster or otherwise, or any complaints of any kind, please write the editor, J. W. Kline, direct.

We are requested to publish the name of P. H. Moran as the only man in the shop at Middletown, N. Y., who will not pay his dues and who has been expelled for such non-payment. His card is 21216.

Following is the names and addresses of the chairman and secretary of the convention entertainment committee at Milwaukee; Chairman, Otto Schuetze, 27½ 28th St.; Secretary, Patrick J. Owens, 3319 Clifton Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Harry Brown, card No. 30700, left Moline, beating his board bill. Anyone meeting him will certainly notice something wrong, for a dishonest man cannot look you in the face without an effort, and you will notice the effort. We are requested by Local No. 461 to say this for him. He is not likely to tell it himself.

BLACKSMITHS.

At a meeting held Tuesday evening, May 14, by Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 261, Frank Ryker, a member of the above named local was expelled for conduct unbecoming a true trade unionist. The offense was scabbing at the Pope Motor Car Company. It was suggested that the secretary send him some Chinese or Hindoo literature to be copied on his typewriter that writes all languages.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT CUMMINS' REPORT.

Dunkirk, N. Y., July 20, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

My last report left me at Oneonta, N. Y., where I tried very hard to reorganize the lapsed local there, visiting the shops and personally talking with the men, also visiting some of them after working hours. I finally came to the conclusion that they were not yet ready. I then arranged with the ex-President of the lapsed local to talk the matter up and let me know later when they felt more favorable.

I next went to Bethlehem, Pa.; talked with the smiths and helpers of that place; called a meeting, but the men failed to materialize.

I next visited and addressed No. 491 of Philadelphia at its regular meeting. I also met with the strikers and gave them some advice. I found them as firm and enthusiastic as when they came out last August. These men have been putting up a determined fight for nearly a year now and deserve to win.

I next went to Middletown, N. Y., visited and addressed No. 289. Visited the shops and found that No. 289 was composed of good, enthusiastic union men, but also found that not all of the men working in that shop were union men. So I advised that the meeting be called as an open meeting and extend a special invitation to these men to give me a chance to talk to them, as they had refused to join the union. They all appeared at the meeting, and after I got through talking several of them filled out applications; the others all agreed to do so before the next meeting—this will make that a closed shop.

I next went to Amsterdam to spend the Fourth of July with my family. I next went to New Durham, N. Y., but failed to get the smiths and helpers to organize, although I sowed the seed and expect results later.

I next went to Norwich, N. Y., where I succeeded in organizing a local. Then being near Buffalo, N. Y., I next visited and addressed No. 128 and initiated six candidates. Then I came on here to ar-

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range with the delegates of the two locals of Locomotive Workers here to be present at Schenectady on August 4, when I expect to organize a District Council of Locomotive Workers of our craft.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. H. CUMMINS,
1st Gen. Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT J. J. HENRY.

St. Paul, Minn., July 24, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

My last report left me in Milwaukee, Wis., where I attended a joint meeting of the executive boards of Locals No. 77 and No. 301, Brother Hedley, of Dubuque, also being present, at which meeting they recommended a joint District Lodge of all roads from Chicago to the coast. I then went to headquarters, and from there to Superior, Wis., where I found Local No. 126 in bad shape, having dropped out; but after a little persuasion I succeeded in getting all the helpers back, with the valuable aid of Brother Wilcox. I also paid a visit to Proctornot and tried to arrange for a meeting of Local No. 498, but the Glorious Fourth being so near at hand and President Robt. Cummins out of town, they could not get together.

My next visit was St. Paul, where I spent the Fourth, and on the 5th attended a meeting of District Council No. 25, which comprises the G. N. & N. P. Ry. systems. The next evening I piloted the District Council to a meeting of Local No. 73, at Minneapolis, where all had a good time and President Graham, of the District Council No. 25 gave some good advice and explained the benefits of all pulling together, not forgetting to tell of the glorious climate of Tacoma. My next visit was to St. Cloud, Minn., where I arrived at 11.30 a. m. I immediately went to the shops, where I held a meeting at noon time, when we decided to have a meeting that night, at which time I got twelve signatures. The following noon I again held another meeting at the shops, when they all promised to come if I would call the meeting for Saturday night, which of course I did. The following evening, in company with Brother Frank C. Bennenitz, of Larrimore, N. D., who happened to be in town and lucky for J. J., as I could not speak the German language. We paid a visit to the night gang and for once in my life I had to let someone else do the talking. I could not understand Frank while talking, but he went some, for they all came down, and I am pleased to say I had the pleasure of putting St. Cloud in business again; 38 in all. And with Brother Herman Bohlsen I came to St. Paul, where we, with Brother Kline, attended a meeting of District Council No. 25. On the following Tuesday evening District Council No. 25 and myself visited Local No. 43, where I thought to bring out the oratorical qualities of Brother Graham, but instead he showed his wit and said that Brother Henry was windjammer enough for the whole bunch. At the same meeting it was reported that the Hamm Brewing Co. were paying below the scale and No. 43 instructed me to see what could be done. In company with most of the members of District Council No. 25 I went to Hamm's Brewery, where we were royally received. After partaking of luncheon and cigars, Brother Swichizer asked what the trouble was. After stating it to him, he called in Mr. Hamm and after a pleasant talk Mr. Hamm agreed to a raise of 25c per day for the Blacksmiths and 20c per day for the Helpers, which makes the Blacksmiths' scale 37½c per hour and the Helpers' 27½c per hour.

On request of Brother Horton and Brother Mathies, both members of District Council No. 25, I went to Brainerd, where they held an open meeting Sunday morning, as they could not get a hall Saturday evening. I thought all Brainerd was coming from the crowd that was there. Brainerd is not the slow dump that it has been represented; they are alive and doing and I look for the closed shop shortly. Their enthusiasm is unbounded. They voted a day's wages for each member, but not only that, they paid it then and there, for the District Council No. 25, and will do so again if necessary. I obligated two new members at that meeting and would have got more only some of them wished to go to church; but upon investigating I found they went fishing, but they will be in later on.

I wish here to thank Brother Chris Matheis and his estimable wife for the reception and kindness shown me while in Brainerd. Mrs. Matheis is a second Mrs. Cooper, of Springfield, Ill.

I paid a visit to the wagon and carriage works of St. Paul, and found after a close investigation that it was useless for me to spend any time there, as the highest wages paid was $1.75 per day for Blacksmiths. They are in a rut which would take a derrick to hoist them out of.

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I attended a meeting of Local No. 300 last night, at which time they obligated three new members and reinstated one. They are beginning to find out in this part of the country that in order to be a man among men they must have a clear card.

District Council No. 25, under the able supervision of Brother F. C. Graham, will show the Brotherhood at large what it means by all pulling together, boys.

Respectfully submitted,
J. J. HENRY,
Third Vice-President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT J. J. MOCKLER.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Since my last report I have been busy with Beall Bros., of Alton, Ill., where the members of No. 179 are employed; with the American Steel Co., of East St. Louis, where some of the members of No. 159 are employed; with the District Council No. 18 of Big Four System at Indianapolis, Ind., and also with members of No. 273 of Palestine, Texas, who are out on a strike on the International & Great Northern railroad, where I am at present.

After several trips to Alton and two conferences, at one of which President Kline was present, and after receiving some concessions, I advised the brothers of No. 179 to sign up until next April, at which time all the agreements in plants of that kind (Miners' Tools) will expire and a general increase will be requested at all and at the same time, there being about six plants of that kind in the country.

The men out on strike at the American Steel Company at East St. Louis, Ill., are still out, they having struck for a ten per cent increase and have a good change to win. The company is so hard pushed that when some of their scabs came out of the works on the 4th of July, and some of our sympathizers gave them a beating they had a warrant issued for Brother Rosenberry, who was out of town on that date, charging him with assault. He will be able to prove an alibi.

I had to leave there on the 8th and proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., where I met the members of District Council No. 18 of the Big Four, who had a grievance from Urbana and Mattoon, Ill., wherein the company had not lived up to the agreement, which stated plainly that if any other trade receives a higher increase, the Blacksmiths would be recognized accordingly. The Boiler Makers received ½c more per hour than the Blacksmiths. After quite an amount of correspondence between Brother Vaughn, president of District Council No. 18, and Mr. Garstang, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Big Four, President Vaughn asked President Kline for my assistance in the matter. We met in session at Indianapolis on the 10th and sent a committee to see Mr. Garstang and ask for a conference, which they did, and he answered them by saying, "I have no time to waste with you and I do not want to waste your time, and you are getting all you are going to get." The committee returned and make the above report; after conferring with the council, I asked the committee to accompany me to Mr. Garstang's office. When we arrived there and after waiting quite a while, I sent my card in and asked for an audience, which was granted, he asking what was wanted. After I stated my mission he said he did not do business with anyone not in the employ of the company, but was willing to meet the men working for the company any time. He then forgot I did not work for the company, and we went into details of the grievance, and after one and one-half hours' talk, it was decided for the men to put their grievance up to and through their master mechanic, and it would be looked into. He bid me good-bye and invited me to call on him any time I was in Indianapolis.

We returned and reported to the District Council and it was decided to return home and place the matter in the hands of the master mechanic at those points. I think it will be settled satisfactorily to brothers working at Urbana and Mattoon.

The next day I received a telegram from President Kline to proceed to Palestine, Texas, to handle and assist the members of No. 273, who have just organized, and for doing so the company discharged nine of them. A committee waited on Mr. Hunter, master mechanic, and he could do nothing for them, but promised he would secure an audience for them with Mr. Trice, vice-president and general manager, not later than the next evening, which was July 10. During that day the foreman, Deitz by name, told two of the men (one at a time) that he had a job in the round house he wanted to show them. When he got them out of sight of the men working in the shop, he told them Mr. Hunter wanted to see them in the office. When they both got there he told them he wanted them to drop the union and he would give them $5.00 a day on a permanent job; also said

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he was going to fire every d—— union man in the shop. They told him to fire and be d—ned, for they would not run a fire in the shop until all the men were reinstated and the union recognized. They then left the office and reported what had happened and they walked out.

Since that time we have got the men at Taylor and Mart with the exception of one man at Mart, named Kisson, to come out. The man at Longview, working for the Texas & Pacific, refused to do any more work for the International & Great Northern, he doing work for that road previous to the strike. There is supposed to be a white man working at San Antonio, but it is a mistake, because the Mexicans working there were willing to come out if he would, but he refused.

I wish to state that old scab, Dave Hughes, of St. Louis, Mattoon and Sedalia fame, is scabbing here. The molders had the boarding mistress put him out of the house. He is eating at the depot eating house. They are shipping in scabs from all over the country, but we are receiving them and paying their fare to other points. The boys here have no money but are going down in their pockets to provide funds to send the scabs out of town. Here is a good place to send any loose money you have, as it will be put to good use and a good cause.

The International & Great Northern is about the only road in the Gould System of railroads that does not recognize unions in the shops, but we hope to give them their Waterloo this time, they having defeated the machinists about five years ago and the boiler makers a year ago.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MOCKLER,
Fifth Vice-President.

W. J. DOUGHERTY'S REPORT.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

My last report left me in Buffalo where I have the Lackawanna strike on. Will say that the company has tried all means to get the men to come back to work as individuals. They are offering some of our brothers more money than they thought would ever be offered a smith in Buffalo to come back, but the brothers are as firm today as ever, and with all the company's money they could only buy five of the poorest excuses for smiths we had to go back. We will give the Brotherhood the card numbers of these scabs so that in case they ever take a notion to travel the brothers will know them. We have all but four of the brothers at work and I am pleased to say a large number are receiving better wages than the Lackawanna plant paid them. Local No. 128 voted to pay three of our brothers $15 per week so as to keep them on picket duty. We expect to win and will say that when we whip this company we have taken all the fight out of every shop in Buffalo, as the company was built from the ground up to break strikes; but they did not realize Buffalo was as well organized as it is. Every manufacturer and workman in Buffalo is watching the outcome, so we must win.

I had the pleasure of shaking the hand of our First Vice President, P. H. Cummins, who dropped in to see the brothers of No. 128. I also just missed seeing him at the picnic held by 123 and 336 at Dunkirk, to which I was rather late in getting; but I certainly made up for lost time. The Dunkirk brothers all tried to see who could do the most towards entertaining me. I am ashamed of myself when I think of the amount of feed I stowed away after I got there. Well, I think you could travel from Maine to California and you could not find a bunch of blacksmiths and helpers who can get together and enjoy themselves and make others enjoy themselves as did Nos. 123 and 336. They had their foreman with them and he was one of the boys. Well, I will say in closing, for all smiths and helpers to keep away from Buffalo till we whip the Lackawanna Company, which I hope will be soon.

At the open meetings held we obligated sixty-three new members, and after all, I think Buffalo will eventually come to the front.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. DOUGHERTY,
Special Organizer.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER POWLESLAND FOR JULY.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

As far as the work of organizing is concerned on the B. & O. and B. & O. S. W. Ry. it is now practically completed, but there is a good deal of work yet to be accomplished before the desired ends are reached, and that is the formation of a District Council and the possession of a signed agreement which

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will insure hereafter a permanent organization of our craft on this system.

Since writing my last report I have organized Zanesville, Ohio, with 30; Washington, Ind., with 35, and Garrett, Ind., with 27 charter members; Chicago Junction and New Castle with six men each who will be affiliated with Garrett, Ind., and Pittsburg, Pa., respectively, which now makes fourteen organized shops on this road, including the main shops at Baltimore, which have a membership alone of 150 men.

I am now on my way back to Baltimore to facilitate the presenting of an agreement. While in Zanesville, Ohio, I received instructions from the General President to go to Jackson, Ohio, to investigate a grievance of the local there, and found conditions later not altogether favorable to an adjustment at that time, so advised a brief postponement of the matter until conditions in the other shops of this D. T. & I. system were taken into consideration.

I next visited Newark, Ohio, local of the B. &. O. shops there on their regular meeting night. I had the pleasure of finding a good, live local and assisted in the initiating of twelve candidates, which now makes a closed shop at that point.

I also visited Columbus, Ohio, and met a generous-hearted membership who responded with financial assistance to two appeals for aid, although they have troubles of their own in sight, their employers having commenced to install what is known as the gain sharing system, which, so far as the employers' side of the case is concerned, is a proposition of "heads I win, tails you lose," and the men are protesting very vigorously against this unequal and one-sided deal.

Getting into Cincinnati one Sunday I took a trip across the bridge into Ludlow, Ky., and met with Brother Lambert, President of No. 242, and was pleased to find that a District Council had just been organized on the Queen & Crescent system and an agreement submitted. Success to them and the entire brotherhood. Fraternally yours,

W. G. POWLESLAND,
Special Organizer.

The Wisconsin State Assembly, on June 7, passed the Public Utilities bill by a vote of 77 to 10. The bill provides for the control by the State Railway Commission of all public-service corporations except telegraph and telephone companies. The Commission has power over service and rates.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER ALLISON'S REPORT.

Bay City, Mich., July 24, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report for the month of July, 1907:

My last report left me at Detroit where I had some trouble in locating the officers of the local, as they seem to move as soon as they send their address in to the general office. I held three open meetings with the local there, and while I was not able to get a great number of applications I did get a start in some shops that we were never able to get an application from before. There was only ten new members that I was able to give that local in all my work there.

My next stop was at Bay City, Mich., where I found the men sore at the organization and hard to get interested in it again. They are not to blame in feeling the way they do, as they went into a fight for a nine-hour day when they had their local before, and won it, but they never received their benefits and are afraid that we are doing business on the old scale. After holding two meetings with them I was able to get enough together to start a local, but they had been out on their annual picnic, which took all the ready cash they had, so will have to come back there on next pay day, at which time I will be able to organize a local again.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. ALLISON,
Special Organizer.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER T. P. FARMER.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report of reorganizing and forming a district council of Spring Smiths:

Accompanied by General President Kline, I left Pittsburg May 26th, for Philadelphia, to confer with the general manager of the Railway Steel Spring Co., whom I met by appointment. After a lengthy talk over the situation I found that this trouble could and should have been settled favorably to the men at the very start; but at this late date I was unable to get a fair settlement, so I reported to the General President and the boys of 491. I then left Philadelphia to try and reorganize all spring shops and form a district council of spring shops

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only, the object of which would be to assure fair treatment to all and avoid trouble in the future.

I found every shop I visited disorganized and discouraged, but all good loyal union men at that.

I first went to Oswego; met the boys of Local No. 280; found them partly disorganized; arranged for meeting and explained the object in forming a district council. The local then declared in favor of same and elected Bro. Jno. Kelley as representative.

I then left for Detroit. These men promised several times to call a meeting and all claimed to be in favor of keeping up the local and forming a district council, but would not get together. After being disappointed several times I left for St. Louis with the understanding that upon my return we would have a large meeting.

I found the St. Louis local had surrendered charter and seal and were disbanded. After several conferences with the boys I arranged for a meeting and reorganized that local with a membership of about 41. I then went back to Detroit, met the same results as upon first visit. I have hopes of getting these men yet, as I personally know that they are all union men at heart. (I have worked in the same shop with them.) Not being able to do any more with them in Detroit, I came on to Pittsburg, arranged for meeting and had the pleasure of assisting Bro. Wm. Kraemer of No. 262 install Local 469.

While here I was instructed to look up Jones Laughlin shop, who was believed to be doing work for the Lackawanna steel plant in Buffalo, who are on a strike. I got the good old standbys, Bros. Kraeme and Lang, interested in this matter and the results are the Jones Laughlin plant are not at present doing any roll tools for Buffalo. I was also instructed to look after No. 268, who are on strike in Pittsburg. This local is sure to win, and have a majority of shops signed up. I was then ordered to Philadelphia, and I found the Spring Company very aggressive, having Bro. Hanley of 491 arrested upon four different warrants for assault and battery; and the boys of No. 491 will bear me out in this statement, that I was pretty busy for a few days until we finally secured the release of Bro. Hanley. I then left Philadelphia for Pittsburg, where this report leaves me. I enclose clipping of Bro. Hanley's persecution, taken from Philadelphia paper.

The Central Labor Union took a rap at Magistrate Kochersperger for imposing what was declared to be excessive bail on Thomas J. Hanley, of 865 North Stillman street. He is the President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 491, and has been arrested four different times on the charge of intimidating workmen in connection with the strike of blacksmiths at the plant of the Railroad Steel Spring Works, 1022 New Market street, which has been in force for 11 months. He is now under bail amounting to $3,200 for the four cases, all imposed by Magistrate Kochersperger.

Hanley declared that after his last arrest, on Wednesday of last week, Jacob Klenk, a saloonkeeper of New Market and Laurel streets, went his bail in the sum of $800, and on Friday came to him and said he would have to withdraw it, as certain politicians had threatened to have his license taken from him if he continued as bondsman for a union man.

A committee was appointed to protest to Mayor Reyburn and Director of Public Safety Clay against police interference and political influence in matters of this kind.

Respectfully submitted,

T. P. FARMER.

147 43d St., Pittsburg.

LIKED TRAVEL.

(Silverberg has been committed to prison for swindling.) Prison Director —"What trade will you take up, Silverberg? You can be a tailor, and make coats, or you can be a shoemaker, or a basket-maker——"

Silverberg—"Excuse me, sir. I think I should prefer to be a drummer and sell on commission the articles you mention." —Fliegende Blaetter.

HE IS A WISE ONE.

There is a man in our town,
Named William Johnnie Wise.
Who always looks for labels with
The strength of two good eyes.
And when he fails to see the mark
He loudly shouts, "Nay, nay,
I will not take your scabby stuff;
I bid you all good day."

—Erie Union Labor Journal.

Men are seldom more innocently employed than when they are honestly making money.—Samuel Johnson.

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Agreements.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Shop Rules Governing Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Advanced Helpers.

1. Ten hours shall constitute a normal day's work when working full time. Overtime rates will be paid as follows: Time and one-half time for all time worked over and above normal shop hours; also for Sundays and legal holidays, viz.: Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Men called out for wrecks or to do road work shall receive time and one-half time from time sent until they return, they to pay their own expenses. No call out of shop hours shall be paid less than five hours.

2. When reduction in expenses become necessary working hours shall be reduced not less than eight hours per day. If further reduction becomes necessary staff force shall be reduced and men with other dependents upon them shall be given preference, seniority and proficiency to govern.

3. Men discharged or suspended will be given the cause of same in writing and will have the right to appeal from the decision of the foreman to the general foreman or master mechanic, and through them to the superintendent of machinery.

4. There will be one advanced helper for the shop at large and one additional advanced helper for each fire block smith employed. His ratio shall not affect the advanced helpers already employed.

5. Ratio of pay for journeymen blacksmiths will be 30c as a minimum and up to 40c per hour. Advanced helpers shall receive 20c per hour when set up, and their wages will be increased 2½c per hour every six months thereafter provided they show themselves worthy and efficient until they reach the minimum rates of 30c per hour. After two years additional service at said rates they are elibible for further promotion.

There are 9 fires at, per hour.....34c
3 fires at, per hour.....29c
3 fires at, per hour.....32½c
3 fires at, per hour.....33½c
3 fires at, per hour.....22½c
1 fire at, per hour.....31½c
1 fire at, per hour.....31c
1 fire at, per hour.....40c
1 fire at, per hour.....39c
1 fire at, per hour.....38c
1 fire at, per hour.....36c
1 fire at, per hour.....20c
2 fires at, per hour.....35½c
2 Bolt Makers, per hour.30½c
1 Shear Man, per hour..26½c
1 Bull Dosier, per hour.25c

R. H. SCHEFFER, Sup't. Mach.
WM. WHITE, Sec'y. No. 253.
Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1907.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE AGREEMENT.

In advancing helper to position of apprentice it must be understood that such helper will have worked in our shops at least one year at helpers' "standard" rate of pay. Then if advanced to apprentice to work the first six months at same rate; at the commencement of the second six months to be advanced 2½c per hour; at the commencement of the third six months a further advance of 2½c per hour, and at the commencement of the fourth six months a further advance of 2½c per hour. For the fifth and sixth months, inclusive, a further increase of 2½ cents per hour (or 2½ cents increase for the entire third year). At the end of the fourth year to be given an apprentice certificate.

If at the expiration of the third year in the opinion of the foreman blacksmith, he is a first class workman, he will then be given the standard rate of pay for blacksmiths, otherwise to continue at rate paid for the third year until considered competent.

J. F. DUNN,
Sup't. Motive Power,
Oregon Short Line.

Committee:
J. P. STONE,
Chairman.

OBVIOUS.

Said the oculist to the old man who came to have him find what the trouble was with his eyes: "I see nothing." "I don't either," answered the man. "That is why I came to you."—Silhouette.

Money is a handmaid if you know how to use it—a mistress if you do not know how.—Horace.

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News from our Local Unions... Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The first Monday in September will soon be here again; this means the annual celebration and observance by organized labor (in honor of the laborers' independence day), to whom we are indebted for laws which make it a legal holiday. There are many who will differ as to the appropriate manner in which to celebrate the day. There are two ways to celebrate—one seems foolish, the other more practical and sensible. Some will contend that the proper way to celebrate is by having public parades, with music, uniforms, badges, etc., as a spectacular exhibition to attract the eye. Very often some, who are in line of march, disgrace themselves and organized labor by their foolish, if not insane, conduct. A better and more appropriate celebration would seem to be by having a program with the paramount object of the education of the worker. Good speakers should address them on the labor movement—past, present and future—to be informed with reference to their duty and rights as citizens and unionists. Speakers who, by their daily labor, have actual experience (not theory) of conditions as they exist. These people know what they are talking about. Hence the principal object for labor day would seem to be one built on social and educational lines for the enlightenment of the workers generally. Doubtless this would produce more real good than public parades, etc. The workers might learn a profitable lesson from their employers. They celebrate a certain time every year, but not by parading the streets. When they meet they discuss all kinds of questions and problems, either social or economic, with reference to their welfare from their viewpoint. They usually have good speakers who will address them or read papers on various subjects that interest themselves. All this is liable to invite debate, whereby they become more educated as to their mutual relations.

Their conventions generally close with a banquet. (By the way, when did a labor convention or other important gathering end with a banquet?) However, the employers have all kinds of money for themselves when the occasion demands it, but when their employes should ask for a small increase in wages, they are awfully poor. Well, that is a different proposition. Do the workers understand why this is thus? Hence if all the money that is expended for a spectacular show were to be devoted for a more utilitarian purpose—if this money were applied for educational expenses—no one could deny that it would be well spent. Since the workers are not able, by reason of unavoidable circumstances and environments, to attend universities, colleges, etc., mostly endowed by millionaires, who have made their surplus wealth from the workers' labor, consequently education should be the first object in celebrating Labor Day. It will do the most good to the greatest number, for "knowledge is power." Let us have an educational celebration of labor day!

ANVIL.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 491.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 22nd, 1907.

Editor Journal:—It is about time No. 491 was heard from, and to begin with will say we are still on strike against a reduction of wages begun as soon as the Spring Trust was formed some several years ago. There was a regular reduction in some parts of the shop at regular intervals. Being unorganized we had to stand them, but we woke up and got organized and the company, at least the manager and superintendent, told us they believed in organizing and that they were with us. Of course, we knew how much they were with us. After we were organized a short while the nibbers and the backing machine got a cut, but the men felt too weak to make a stand at that time, but the matter was partially adjusted. The Blacksmiths and Helpers and Fitters and Helpers got their cut prior to us. Being organized, next the Shearman got his cut, it being the second in a short time. He made a kick personally and said that he had just got a cut and that he couldn't stand it. He was told that he might as well take the cut, as it was going to go on down the line; that is, be

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general. He had to take it. Then came the cut of 77c per day in another department, through changing the men from day work to piece work. We protested to no avail, till at last, after six weeks, when a large order was given out, the committee waited on the manager and told that person if he insisted on the men doing that work piece work at the prices he offered we would be forced to take a determined stand in the matter. He said he was following orders and that was the best he could do. That night, having previously got the sanction of the executive board, we decided we would not go to work in the morning unless we had a satisfactory understanding in the matter. Nobody worked next morning, and as soon as the manager and superintendent arrived we of the shop committee waited on the superintendent, Mr. Nichols, who refused point blank to talk to us, so the strike started and it is still on, and it will be until such time as they give us a hearing.

Four men out of 128 went back since the 21st of August, 1906. Instead of giving us a hearing and treating us like decent men, which even though we were in the wrong, as they say, they magnified the organization and brought us notoriety we would not have got ourselves in five years' time. Brought us, but we are here yet and they are strike-breakers from New York to defeat gone. Now they have got the shop full of scabs. Over two-thirds of them never saw a spring shop before, and are men whom Mr. Sheppard, the general manager, says he cannot discharge to take us back because his scabs proved loyal to the firm and, mind you, these men only with the firm with the exception of a few for six months. The men who were most loyal to the firm in any fair-minded man's mind would be the men who worked and toiled for them seven, ten and, yes, twenty-five years, and what's more, we have not asked the company to discharge these scabs, but it's a cinch we would not work with them. There has been several clashes with the scabs, which unfortunately could not be avoided, for in every case except one, and he was a poor foreigner who couldn't understand, our boys were either insulted or struck first. There have been several arrests and when the cases come to trial there will be some arrests made by us.

The answer to our financial appeal has been very large and still coming in, and is greatly appreciated. It's making the finance committee perspire.

I wish to say to the Brotherhood, this is a fight against organized labor and we need not only your financial support, but your moral support, to beat these scabs. And now, especially here in Philadelphia, would be the best lesson in the best place, and if we don't it would be an easy matter for the company to use them in other places. Let us cast aside all jealousies and strife and wake up and realize that "United we stand and divided we fall," and that we organize to prevent strikes, for the concern of one is the concern of all workmen.

Yours fraternally,
THOS. J. HANLEY.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 276.

Roscoe, Pa., July 17, 1907.

Editor Journal:—Thinking that you and your readers would like to know something of the doings of Charleroi Local No. 276, hence these lines.

First a few words historical of Charlerio: This town is situated on the banks of the beautiful and well-known Monongahela river, about 40 miles south of Pittsburg, Pa., a thriving town of 20,000 or 25,000 inhabitants and several manufacturing plants, employing several hundred workingmen, mostly non-union; but somewhere and somehow someone heard (about the 1st of last May) that there was such an order as the I. B. of B. & H. and the news spread so fast and took so well that on the 8th of June Charleroi Local No. 276 was instituted with twenty-seven members, including the following officers, viz: President, J. W. Jacobs; vice-president, D. J. Hirshberger; recording secretary, C. O. Sterner; financial secretary, J. Crockett; treasurer, Geo. Duckstine; conductor, Carl Hamilton; sentinel, Alva Hamilton; organizer, S. P. Claybaugh.

On June 22nd we initiated 14 members and on July 8th 6 more—a total of 47 in three nights. Pretty good, don't you think, and will have a few more next meeting night, but have about all that is in reach of Charleroi. We have a large field here that ought to be and can easily be organized by putting an organizer to work. No doubt but you will hear some good reports from Charleroi No. 276 in the near future.

Fraternally yours,
S. P. CLAYBAUGH.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

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VICTOR LOCAL UNION NO. 261.

June, 1907.

I observe that a great many of our mechanics were promoted from helpers, as they should rightly be promoted. The promotion of helpers should be encouraged. When a helper is promoted it is the duty of every mechanic to assist him in every possible way, both mechanically and morally, as a promoted helper, with good morals and good instructions, has great chances to achieve success. A great many blacksmiths and helpers are indifferent on this subject. The employer is crying for better mechanics, and it is time we should wake up. If we are going to encourage the present apprenticeship system it is our duty to give the apprentices all the care possible. We all know that small boys find it hard work in the blacksmith shop: large boys won't work for the wages paid, and there you are. Say a large boy starts to help at the wages paid helpers and two or three years give him a chance on a fire. If he is interested he would take hold and make good. It would be proper for the mechanics to keep their eyes on the making of a good mechanic and bring all their influence to bear. I think we should interest ourselves and have a harmonious relation in our shop. We must lay aside our grudges and not think by instructing an apprentice or promoted helper he will be a better mechanic than we are. The credit is due us if he does; let us assist one another and be the happy family of blacksmiths and helpers.

C. A. BROCKWAY.

BROTHER ALEX. REILLEY.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1907.

Editor Journal:—I wish to inform the brothers in the city that compose the American Association League of Baseball that in Columbus, in left-fielder Alex Reilley, they will find a brother of the I. B. of B. & H., one who was knocking at the local's door for admittance long before he was eligible. Our western brothers will find that he has a clear card and he will be welcomed back when the season closes. Now if the brothers who attend the game where the Columbus team are taking part will give Brother "Kid" Reilly the "glad hand," it will show his team mates that it pays for even a professional baseball player to carry a clear card.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

Following is a copy of letter received from the secretary of the D. C. of Carpenters of Pensacola, Fla.:

Pensacola, Fla., May 26, 1907.

Mr. Jacob Tazelaar,
New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother: Referring to yours of 6th inst. I beg to say that on last Thursday afternoon I visited the local of the I. L. U. of this city and read your letter to them, and they were surprised to know that they are out of accord with the great labor movement of this country, and by a unanimous rising vote extended our committee from local thanks for information contained in your letter, and informed our committee that inasmuch as their first vice president would be in the city Sunday they would look further into the matter and asked that our committee be present. I regret that owing to the serious illness of my wife I will not be able to attend, but Mr. Taylor, their vice president, called to see me this morning and will call at my residence this afternoon for a conference, and I will inform you what he has to say on the matter.

I am secretary of the District Council of the Bd. of Carpenters, and I had a short consultation with Brother R. Burns, president of our council, and he informs me that the I. L. U. (Critchlow) has granted a charter to the Typographical "scabs" of this city, whilst the unions are in a struggle for the eight-hour day. I think from what I have learned of late all loyal union men should join efforts and put this I. L. U. out of existence at the earliest possible date.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) M. A. WATTS.

FROM LOCAL NO. 285.

Fitchburg, Mass., July 14, 1907.

Editor Journal:—Our local held its first meeting the 17th of June. As president of our Local No. 285, will say the boys are quite enthusiastic and I shall try and hold them keyed up and get a few more to strengthen the cause.

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM H. BOTTING,
President No. 285.

35 Nutting St.

(Bro. Botting has sent us a poem too lengthy for our crowded columns. We hope to find room for it later.—Ed.)

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having it.—Benjamin Franklin.

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A MINISTER SPEAKS.

Admonishes His Congregation to Assist Humanity and to Wear the Label.

THE RIGHT PRINCIPLE.

Much More of the Same Kind Due From Pulpit.

A good sermon for organized labor was preached by the Rev. W. A. Sunday at Kewanee recently. In the course of his remarks Mr. Sunday withdrew his coat and displayed the union label to his audience, saying: "That is the union label, the emblem of purity, and no merchant can sell me a garment that does not bear the label. All religious people should demand it. If you had visited the sweatshops and tenement houses of the large cities and witnessed the conditions, as I have done, you would not let a merchant sell you anything else. In many instances the entire family are compelled to work at starvation wages, and eat, cook and sleep in one room, which breeds disease and endangers the life of the public, all for the greed of gold.

"Never have I been in a town where for the same length of time I have learned to love the people as I have in Kewanee. Never have I been more kindly treated. I have met all classes from the workingman down to the bankers. We are beginning to appreciate how much we are indebted to the man with the dinner pail. My sympathies are with the labor unions. Had it not been for them men would have been working for starvation wages today. Certainly they have the right to unite so that they won't have to live below the starvation line. The church must never lose sympathy with the man who toils. If it does I will leave it. Greed for gain and power have blinded men to the old-time principles of 'love for your neighbor.' Too often business consists in getting all you can and keeping out of the penitentiary. So often some fellow will pay $5,000 for a dog and give some woman 60 cents a dozen to make shirt waists, and little children will sit pulling out basting threads so that ma can carry home 15 cents more when night comes. That's the reason I buy my clothes from those who pay the union scale of wages. There are too many who have substituted the penal code for the moral law. We have seen men who have been trusted implicitly in positions of honor become reckless speculators with the savings of the poor. Men are beginning to recognize that if civic righteousness is to prevail, graft in high places is to be checked and the awful avalanche of wickedness that threatens our destiny will end when employer and employe put into practice principles taught by Jesus. In a labor meeting in New York city a big, husky, broad-chested man leaped upon a chair and shouted, 'Boys, I propose three cheers for Jesus Christ! I propose three cheers for his imperial majesty, the man with the dinner pail!'

"I am willing to take the platform in behalf of the rights of workingmen. No man ever came to Kewanee who is more in sympathy with the labor unions than I."

The following are a few extracts taken from an editorial in the "Denver Express," and read at a meeting of the Denver Central body some time ago:

"Give us universities! Yes! Give us all a chance. Give us laws, also, that will make it possible for our children to attend them.

"Gov. Buchtel says that the greatest need of Denver is the enlargement of the University of Denver, which, under his management, enjoys an enviable position in the educational world.

"That the presence of a university, pledged to the education of youth, is a very valuable asset for any city, will not be disputed. If it trains those who enter its portals to live, and act and work for a common realization that all men are brothers and that the sorrows and misfortunes of one should be a matter of concern for all, its worth becomes immeasurable.

"Conditions as they now exist, send the boys and girls to the work shops, the stores, the street, rather than to the schools. The pressure of necessity becomes the truant officer for the children of most families.

"The governor, in looking over the needs of Denver, might do well to spend a dav in any of the 'trust' launderies of this city. He will find several hundreds of young women, as bright, as good, as talented, as HUMAN, as those who are studying Greek architecture or the literature of the Middle Ages at his college.

"For these girls life is real. Hunger drives them to the steaming, wet, filthy rooms.

"On the law books of the state is a measure which makes it a crime to compel or permit these girls to work more than eight hours out of the twenty-four.

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Yet these girls are forced, under the penalty of losing their jobs, which, to them, mean bread and life, from twelve to fifteen hours each day.

"That law is not enforced. And the governor may find it interesting to note that the reason it is not enforced lies in the fact that the supreme court of the state has found the question of whether the state can protect its womanhood from being crushed and wrecked so difficult that a test case has been pending before that tribunal for months without a decision.

"These girls would like to revel in the intellectual pleasure which a great university might furnish.

"Instead, they are being compelled to overtax their strength, to endanger their health, to be forced into ill health and a state of mind which, at least, bodes no good to them as the future mothers of the race.

"Don't you think, governor, that a change of conditions which would send these girls to your college instead of to these reeking launderies, might be a trifle more important than the establishment of a great school for a few?

"Denver may need a great university. We hope the governor will get it. But it needs some radical changes in its affairs much worse; changes that will give every boy and every girl a chance to visit its classes instead of welcoming the morning sun through the steam of a laundry or the smoke of a smelter."

The following is clipped from the "Laborers' Journal," of Dayton, O., the organ of W. G. Critchlow, who appears to be the whole Industrial Workers' Union of America, and its chief grafter:

"Every Subordinate Lodge of the I. L. U. Grand Lodge should consider it a point of duty to own at least a small portion of the Grand Lodge stock. The purchase of the Grand Lodge stock not only gives an opportunity for the safe investment of the surplus funds of the lodge, but guarantees you 8 per. cent. interest. This is practically twice as much as that paid by banks on deposits, and is payable annually.

"Stock bought now will draw the full 8 per cent. interest, payable next January.

"Bring this up before your lodge, and act upon it at your next meeting. Every lodge should own at least from fifty shares up.

Pay on Small Payments.

"The selling of the Grand Lodge stock on installments is a proposition especially made to accommodate the individual members of the I. L. U. and to enable them to safely invest part of their earnings where they will earn a respectable dividend.

Look!—50 Cents Cash Starts You.

"Fifty cents cash and 50 cents per month until the total of $5.50 is paid, buys you five shares of Grand Lodge stock. This plan should have the earnest and careful consideration of every thrifty and ambitious worker. It makes saving easy, and, when the few months are passed by, you have something that is worth 100 cents on the dollar. By this plan you can buy stock, from five shares up, and have the payments for the same arranged in such small amounts that you will always be easily able to meet them. If you have never saved money, try this, and see how soon you will own some Grand Lodge stock that will work for you while you sleep—earning 8 per cent. interest. Try it.

"Write at once for full information, and address the I. L. U. Grand Lodge, 34 to 40 Canby Building, Dayton, O."

There are men outside the ranks of organized labor who refuse to join because, as they say, "they want to work where they will, when they want to, as long as they want to and for what they want to." They greatly prize their independence.

Some of these men are accepting the hours and wages created by organized labor without assisting in any way to further the cause of organized labor.

The man who insists that he will not join a labor union because he wants to work where, when, as long and for what he wants to, is a joker. Where can a man be found who can do it?

A man who is compelled to earn his living by hard labor must accept work when, and where and on such terms as he can secure it. His boasted independence is a mere wordy vapor.

Organized with his fellows he has an opportunity to have a say regarding his own labor, but alone he is as helpless as a sapling on a moor in the tempest. Many a good man outside of organized labor clings to this idea of personal independence (which he believes he would lose if he joined a union) and is used by his brainier fellow man who urges this idea upon him continually.

It is possible to understand this type of a man, but it is difficult to get an angle on a man who will take a fellow worker's place when offered a premium to do so in order to starve his fellow into submission. No lower animal will

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treat his own kind worse than this. But then man is the only animal that hunts its own kind.—Grays Harbor Post.

BLACKLISTED EMPLOYES.

Railroads Now Use Bertillon System to Identify Workers.

The railroad companies are adding the Bertillon system of measurement to their identification card method of blacklisting employes who incur their displeasure, writes Joseph R. Buchannan in the "New York Journal." The identification card was intended to prevent a workman who engaged in a strike against one railway company or who was particularly active as a union agitator from securing employment with another company.

Men who knew themselves to be under the ban have got around the identification card by changing their names, by changing a bearded face to a smooth face, or vice versa, by dyeing their hair or by some other simple method of disguise. Nothing so easy will go any more. The Bertillon system of measurement, which is used by nearly every country in the world for the identification of criminals, is to replace, or, rather, supplement the card system.

The Southern Pacific railway is the first to adopt the improved method. Word comes from St. Louis that orders have been issued by the officials of the Southern Pacific to measure all blacksmiths, machinists, boilermakers, car workers and other shop men by the Bertillon system. It is reasonable to suppose that similar orders will be issued on the other Harriman railways and that the system will soon be in force wherever the card system is now used, which means upon practically all the railways in the country.

To beat this new scheme of the railways your "strike breeder" and union man of "pernicious activity" will have to compress or enlarge his skull, lengthen or shorten the bones in his hands, legs and feet, file his teeth and remake about all of his anatomy. Your weak kneed unionist and pessimistic laborite will see the end of the railway unions in this latest move of the managers.

Cheer up, brothers! The labor movement has encountered and overcome worse obstacles than the Bertillon measurement system. Trades unionism asks for only what is its just due, makes no claim which it cannot successfully defend in the court of reason, and all that is necessary to overcome all of the schemes devised to defeat it is for the workers to stand together and remain loyal to their unions.

THE APPRENTICE, PIECE WORK AND MECHANIC SKILL.

In this decade of specialism, it is heretical in the extreme to make any criticism of piece work, or whatever disguise of individual effort, bonus, premium, sliding scale, fad and fancy plan it may be sweetened into for railway shop use. Nevertheless, it may not be out of place to consider some developments of the proposition which have not been brought out by its advocates, yet which are proving considerable problems, to judge from the complaints arising from roads where the piece work plan has been long in force, that the standard of mechanic skill has become unduly lowered and that it has become exceedingly difficult to induce a desirable class of boys to undertake apprenticeships.

There is a reason for everything. What are the reasons in this case? There have been no such complaints from day wage shops. If the piece work plans in railway shops are so wholly satisfactory to all concerned, why do the piece work shops ultimately find themselves short of the desired class of men—and find it necessary to adopt extraordinary apprenticeship measures? To particularize, let us take the case of the machinist. That the high-grade, all-around machinist has about passed away from the railway shops where piece work has been introduced, is proved by at least two of the largest systems in the country having already undertaken most energetic measures seeking to again develop this class of men. Would he have disappeared from these shops and would he so determinedly advise the boys not to attempt the trade, if piece work had ameliorated his condition to the extent its advocates would have us believe? Also, why is he missed to an extent which creates so imperative a demand for his resurrection, if these extremes of specialization have not been overdone?

Where are these men now? A trip through day wage shops will discover them, where the majority of competent men inevitably find their way after greater or less trial of any of these panaceas for inefficient shop organization. Why is this, unless a hole in the pan is invariably ultimately discovered by the men? We hear of men being graded and varying in efficiency anywhere from 50 to 200 per cent—and a seeking to bring all up to some 100 per cent mark. Anyone accustomed to handling men will

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realize that the 200 per cent man must be slighting the work and that the 50 per cent man is easily weeded out—and that any gang of men must necessarily be composed of members varying considerably in efficiency on any particular piece of work but that no system can alter this fact any more than it can control the elements of varying fortune in repair work. Even assuming a 100 per cent basis—what percentage off are we going to grant for the loyalty so essential to the best results broadly considered, especially in railway work? What percentage off shall we allow for that implicit confidence in the company which does so much to avoid controversies and encourages the men and their children to logically look to our particular railway as the field of their life work? These things are of value and they must accordingly be paid for. And the complaints in question seem to indicate that the men in question feel that the requisite percentage off is not granted under the piece work systems. After all, would it not be the larger wisdom to accept a reasonable percentage off the maximum possible output in return for several advantages in other directions derivable thereby?

Under the older system of shop management it has never been a problem to secure and develop into first-class, all-around mechanics as many men as might be desired for the needs of the plant, the development of officials and to compensate for the percentage of men who drift away under such conditions. Where a piece-work system is in use, however, we now see it admitted that the majority of the fully developed mechanics leave almost immediately on completing their apprenticeships—only the specialized handy-men remaining—and this very fact has tended to a deliberate preference for the development of this latter class to an extent which is now evident in the complaints in question. Why do the best men leave and the boys be discouraged from entering if their condition is better in the piece-work shop than under the day wage system? Would not these considerations seem to imply opportunity for the display of some judgment in the direction of placing a limitation on the enthusiasms of shop betterment specialists to an extent which would permit a satisfactory number of first-class, all-around men to be developed and retained in railway service?

Regardless of the statements of its advocates and their citations of certain "bonused-up" individuals to the contrary, it is an incontrovertible fact that railway mechanics in general are, and always will be, opposed to any system of piece work. This opposition is a majority expression and in the nature of things, therefore must be based upon what they have found to be true, in other words, that the plan invariably works out to their eventual detriment. Now, instead of opposing this general sentiment with the unquestioning attitude to the contrary which brings in so great a train of evils, would it not be an ultimate wiser policy to seek within the confines of the day wage system, the good results achieved under any of these piece work plans.

What are the defects of the day wage system from the management's point of view? It is advanced that it holds up the poor man and holds back the good man. So far as the wage justice of this is concerned, frankly, what interest has the management in this fact so long as the men themselves are satisfied and prefer such a plan? While from the standpoint of output, there is no more trouble in weeding out the poor men under one system than there is in the other. Furthermore, this equalizes itself under the day wage plan, in that the best workmen get the best jobs and the poorer men the less important and more disagreeable work, while the best men get the promotions. As a matter of fact, the only essential objection of a management to the day wage plan preferred by the workmen, is that the production is not as great under it as under the other systems. Now, really, has the day wage system ever been given a trial under the favorable conditions always brought to bear when any of the other systems are introduced?

It is invariably the case that the inauguration of a piece work system is preceded by a general scheme of shop betterment. A corps of specialists, in addition to the hitherto regular staff, is put to work to make a special study of the shop and put it and all its equipment in the best possible order. Much new equipment is procured, the older improved, rearranged and speeded up, high speed steel and systematic tool methods are introduced, etc., etc. Speed foremen, time study specialists, expert die and gig makers and other high-grade men are brought in to give their entire attention to every detail of organization, equipment, methods and men.

Of course a good showing is made—but with an equivalent amount of skilled supervision, would not the showing be practically as great without any introduction of the piece price factor so much opposed by the workmen—as is shown

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either in open revolt, or in the quiet departure of the majority at their earliest convenience? Beyond the improvement in equipment and methods which any of the present betterment schemes bring into a shop, the real secret of the successful results obtained is the increase of supervision which they bring to bear—and the essential item of this supervision which the piece price factor introduces is that the workmen seek the foremen in case their work is halted, instead of waiting for the foremen to notice the fact himself. Hence, the fault of the day wage system is more a matter of inefficiency on the part of the foremen than on the part of the men—meaning thereby inefficiency either in numbers, ability, or the general organization.

Since the developments mentioned in the earlier part of this article would seem to indicate that none of the piece work plans put into effect on railways have proved entirely satisfactory to all concerned, and as the old day wage system produced some very good results in the past, would there not seem room for some trial of it under the favorable conditions insisted upon as always necessary where any of the piece work plans are to be introduced? This at least on lines where an increase of output is desired without incurring a labor controversy. In short, there is considerable reason to believe that a road introducing a shop betterment scheme, complete in all other details than the piece price factor, would obtain practically as great an output as would be secured by retaining this factor. While the results in other directions would be considerably more satisfactory.—Railway and Engineering Review.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW CHILD LABOR LAW.

Pennsylvania's child labor law, which became operative on January 1, provides:

That no boy under the age of twelve years and no girl under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, mill, warehouse, workshop or manufacturing establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing.

That no child or person under the age of eighteen years, and no woman, shall be employed in any factory, mill, warehouse, workshop, clothing, millinery establishment, or any place where the manufacture of any kind of goods is carried on or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing, for a period longer than an average of ten hours in a day or sixty hours in any week, and at least one hour shall be allowed in the labor period of each day for dinner.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF LABOR.

Several times in the past few months I have read your editorials on the dues question. You have brought out many points clearly, but I do not agree with you. I have listened to much controversy among the men on this question, and, to tell the truth, have found many in favor of 75-cent dues. Yet there are many who feel like myself.

Now, I belong to three fraternal organizations, and none of them ever cost me more than 50 cents a month. We meet as often as the union—in some cases oftener, and have our salaried officers. We pay a small sick benefit for a certain period, and from $100 to $200 to defray funeral expenses. Of course, we usually have a 50-cent assessment for funerals. But outside of this we get along on 50 cents a month dues. Now, why can't the union do the same? I would like you to answer this letter.

Member of Division 260.

The above communication reached us through the mail last Tuesday. We withhold the author's name at his request. We are personally acquainted with him. He is a good union man and has been identified with Division 260 since its inception.

We shall endeavor to answer our correspondent. In the labor movement we have found several men who have drifted into the same channel of reasoning.

In the first place there can be no comparison drawn between the average fraternal order and a labor organization. One is built upon social lines, aiming at nothing but social advancement, and this only to its own particular members, while the other is built upon the lines of industrial advancement and freedom, extending its benefits to the whole human family. One purports through its ritualistic phraseology to be the basis of a common brotherhood, yet places restrictions upon color, and sometimes creed and nationality, and in divers ways closes its portals to the applicant. The other exemplifies the very essence of brotherhood by promulgating the doctrine of organization, opening its doors to all who wish to enter, and knows no creed, color or nationality.

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No comparison can be found between the work laid out for a fraternal organization and that of a labor union. One seeks to advance its members socially, care for the sick and bury the dead. The other aims to elevate them socially, intellectually and morally by securing their just share of production, and shortening their hours of labor, thus assuring them freedom from want and sufficient time for rest, recreation and education, fitting them for a higher state of civilization.

The labor union, too, cares for its sick and provides for the burial of the dead. Many unions pay sick benefits, and among no other class of organizations is the response to the needy more generous.

The so-called fraternal organization moves along without resistance, while the path of the labor union is strewn with obstacles. Therefore, no comparison can be made upon the relative expenditures to carry on the work of each organization.

Members of fraternal organizations, as such, are not confronted with grievances, have not the avenues of employment closed to them because of membership in their order, are not hounded, blacklisted and driven to the point of starvation, are not the continuous object of attack of an unrelenting opposition, and do not have to resort to strikes and privation in order to attain their objects.

No; the two organizations are vastly different in every particular. One, with its non-resisting policy, can move along and build a treasury on dues of 50 cents a month, while the other, forced into continuous resistance, is obliged to make many expenditures of a nature foreign to the fraternal organization to defend its position and secure that which it is entitled to.

Fraternal societies have no grievance committees, no contract committees, no legislative committees. They have no strikes, no lockouts. Thousands of their membership do not have to be financed in a struggle to perpetuate their organization.

No, friend, the gulf is as wide as that between Dives and Lazarus. The fraternal order is not found on the great battleground, seeking the emancipation of the industrial slave; the labor organization is in the thick of the fight, forging onward to that goal of a higher civilization.—The Union Leader.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away. It makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers.

THE CURSE OF ILLITERACY.

One of the most deplorable of the many evil consequences of child labor mentioned in the recent census bulletin on that subject is the fearful illiteracy which it fosters. Almost one-fifth of the children between the ages of ten and fifteen years who are compelled to labor are totally illiterate—can neither read nor write! The person who attains the age of fifteen years amid the conditions which surround child labor, without knowing how to read or write, is unlikely ever to acquire those requisites to civilized existence.

Growing up to the physical stature of manhood with his moral and mental qualities neglected and blunted, unable to read books or newspapers, unable to write to friends or to read letters from them, such a person in this age of the world, and in a civilized country, is as helpless in many ways as a brute animal, and is likely to be treated no better than a mere animal—or even worse—by heartless employers reaping the fruit of his labor. All doors are closed to him, and he has no hope in any direction.

And to this terrible situation child labor, especially in mills and factories, where it assumes its cruelest form, is in thousands of cases a sure introduction. These children are simply exploited, like so many cattle, for the physical force that lies in their meager arms and their emaciated frames, while their brains are remorselessly suppressed or allowed to atrophy, until the light of intelligence itself fades from their eyes, which see year after year only fluttering bobbins, whirling machinery and the footpaths that lead from the wretched cabins where they sleep in utter exhaustion to the picketed gates of the factories, wherein they are herded during their waking hours.

And in the face of facts like these certain smug, easy-going, well-fed, pious persons, who call themselves educators, cry out against those who would better the lot of the poor and the oppressed as "disturbers of the peace," and warn them to keep their hands off the sacred monopolies, combinations and money-grabbing, labor-oppressing trusts that are chiefly responsible for the perpetuation of such horrors.—Ex.

It happens a little unlucky that the persons who have the most infinite contempt for money are the same that have the strongest appetite for the pleasures it produces.—Shenstone.

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INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Description by a New York Judge.

The Brooklyn Eagle publishes the following description of the initiative and referendum by Judge William H. Wood:

"It is proposed to adopt in the constitutions of the several states this provision: That whenever a certain percentage to be fixed by common agreement—5 or 8 or more per cent—of the voters of the state sign a petition requesting the legislature to pass a particular measure, that that measure shall be submitted to the people themselves for a vote, in case of the legislature failing to act upon it. If it is adopted by a majority of the voters of the state, at a general or a special election called for that purpose, then it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the legislature and notwithstanding the veto of the Governor. Now isn't that a perfectly plain proposition of restoring government to the people? That is all that is meant by the initiative.

"Now the referendum is the second branch of the principles proposed and that is this: Whenever the legislature has adopted a particular statute, has passed a particular law and it is of a character to which the people themselves object—that if the same percentage of voters of a state, within a reasonable time after the passage of the measure by the legislature, sign a petition requesting that that measure be submitted to the people for a vote, it shall be the duty of the officers charged with the duty of conducting elections to submit to the people that particular measure at the next general election, or special election, called for that purpose for adoption or rejection by the people, and if a majority of the voters at the election at which this particular measure is submitted vote to reject the measure, then it shall not be a law, notwithstanding the fact that it was carried by a majority of the legislature and signed by the Governor, and if a majority are in favor of it, then it shall at once take effect as a law."

Child labor means two evils, underdevelopment and illiteracy. That children should be sacrificed for the support of adults, no matter how indigent, is a reversal of the law of nature. Child labor is the truest form of race suicide.—Medical Journal.

The three great industrial nations, England, France and Germany, each consume about 80 per cent of the manufactured goods produced at home. The United States sells only 5 per cent of manufactured goods abroad.

THE LAW OF COMPENSATION.

Bridget had been going out a great deal, and her husband, Mike, was displeased. "Bridget, where do ye spend yer toime nights? Ye're out iv'ry avenin' fur two weeks," he said.

"Shut up, Mike! I'm gettin' an edication," she answered.

"An' phwat are ye learnin'?" said her indignant husband.

"Why, to-night we learned about the laws of compensation."

"Compensation," said Michael. "What's that?"

"Why, I can't explain; but fur instance, if the sense of smell is poor, the sense of thaste is all the sharper, and if yez are blind, ye can hear all the better."

"Ah, yes," said Mike, thoughtfully. "I see, it's loike this: Fur instance, if a man is born wid wan leg shorter than the other, the other is longer."—Sunday Magazine.

The AMERICAN BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, under the direction of Professors Richard T. Ely and John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, is now at work upon a careful history of the industrial democracy in America. The University of Wisconsin and the Historical Library are co-operating in this undertaking. The Library has furnished accommodations in its large, modern, strictly fire-proof building, where all material is catalogued and stored in such manner as to be available for students and investigators at all times. The Bureau desires to secure the following missing numbers of the International Woodworker: Vol. 5, December, 1896, and June, 1897: Vol. 4, July, 1895. Of the Machine Woodworker: All of Vol. 1; Vol. 2, we need December, 1891; Vol. 3, we need December, 1893.

Also convention proceedings and constitutions as amended at each convention are desired. Any one having in his possession, or knowing of these, or any other material bearing upon the subject, is requested to communicate with the American Bureau of Industrial Research, Madison, Wisconsin.

The readers of this journal are reminded of the frequent loss, by fire and other causes, of valuable records and publications when kept in the ordinary dwelling-house. The American Bureau of Industrial Research is doing a valuable service to the country in thus providing for systematic preservation of labor material. Co-operation in this work on the part of all interested in the labor movement cannot be too strongly urged.

Lockout still continues at Finkl & Sons, Chicago.

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CANADA'S ANTISTRIKE LAW.

Provides Jail Penalty For Employer or Employe Who Refuses Arbitration.

A remarkable law that has just taken effect in Canada is the latest word of lawmakers in the effort to devise a system that will prevent strikes. While intense interest attaches to the operation of the law in Canada, it may be of importance across the border, too, as an object lesson in labor legislation.

The law applies to the owners of mines, steam and electric railroads, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power plants and their employes.

An employer is prohibited from causing a lockout, and employes are not allowed to strike on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation provided by the act.

In case of a dispute between a railway company and its employes the parties may either refer the matter to the board created by this new law or proceed under the conciliation and labor act of 1903.

The penalty for causing a lockout or for striking in violation of the new law is for the employer a fine of from $100 to $1,000 a day; for each employe, a fine of from $10 to $50 a day.

The board of conciliation and investigation will consist of three members appointed by the minister of labor, one named by the employer, one by the employes and one by the members chosen.

The board reports to the minister of labor in the event of a reconciliation between the parties being brought about or their recommendation if no satisfactory agreement is arrived at.

The fullest publicity is given the report of the board.

No attorney may appear before the board without the consent of both parties, and the board may bar such counsel.

Employers and employes must give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change in wages or hours.

The board must be organized within fifteen days from the date of the application of either of the parties for the appointment.

A Government bill for granting state advances to farmers for agricultural improvements, similar to the system of agricultural banks in existence elsewhere, will be introduced next session in the Cape (South Africa) Legislature.

NATIONAL FORESTS

"The Use of the National Forests," a publication just printed by the Department of Agriculture, is a brief, clear manual for public information as to the forest policy of the National Government.

It is too true, as the short preface to the public says, that "many people do not know what National Forests are. Others may have heard much about them, but have no idea of their true purpose and use." It is the object of this publication to explain just what the National Forests mean, what they are for, and how to use them.

In the first place, it is explained how the Forests are created and how their use and value are shown from the point of view of the homeseeker, the prospector and miner, the user of timber, the user of the range, the user of water, and other users of Forest resources. Third, it is shown how the Forests are intended for use, for the production of usable products, and for the establishment and maintenance of homes; how on all of them the timber is protected from fire, the water flow is kept steady, the forage on the range is increased and guarded from abuse; and how in addition, they serve as great public playgrounds and as breeding places and refuges for game. Finally, the management of the National Forests is described.

Here it is that the great usefulness of the Forests is brought out most clearly and strikingly; for the Forests are managed by the people in their own interests, and every means is used to meet the desires and wants of all Forest users half way by dealing with them in the main directly on the ground and in all cases with the utmost practicable dispatch and freedom from red tape.

In a word, the special interest of this manual lies in its showing that the Forest policy of the Government, both in principle and in practice, is for the benefit of the ordinary man, for the benefit of every citizen equally. There is still a tendency to think of the National Forests as "preserves" closed to use, and to leave the public lands exposed to unregulated individual exploitation. Where these misapprehensions still prevail "The Use of the National Forests" will go far to correct them.

The book is written by Mr. Frederick E. Olmsted, whose intimate knowledge of conditions in the West and the policy under which the National Forests are managed especially fits him to deal with the subject.

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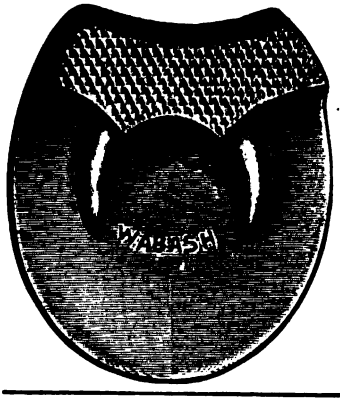
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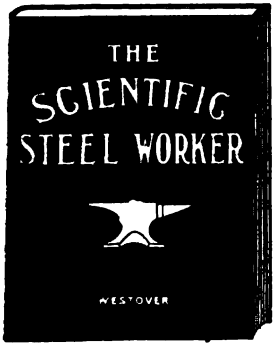
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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

Charles Gardner.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 487 of Berwick, Pa., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow-workman, Charles Gardner; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and hope the most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be now draped in mourning, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be presented to the family, and also a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

WM. GRAHAM,
JOHN SCHALLS,
ARTHUR J. McCLASKEY,
Committee.

J. H. McLendon.

At a regular meeting of the Meridian Union No. 210, I. B. of B. & H. the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, J. E. McLendon, of Meridian, Miss.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our late brother's family our most sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and hope that the most Merciful Father of all will give them strength to bear the loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes and a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased, and also be published in the Blacksmiths' Journal.

C. R. CUNINGTON,
P. J. STEVENS,
H. A. SCHROCK,
Committee.

George C. Allen.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved friend and brother, George C. Allen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of our late brother we have lost a true friend and a faithful member; and, be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his widow our heartfelt sympathy and trust that Divine Providence will, in His compassion, soften the bitter grief caused by her affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy presented to the bereaved wife, and that they also be published in our Journal; and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

N. H. MERRITT,
J. H. HUGHES,
W. R. WOOD,
Committee.

Patrick Cadegan.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 37, I. B. of B. & H., held in their hall, Second and Yamhill streets, June 21st, 1907, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite goodness and wisdom, to visit with death the home of our brother, James Cadegan, and take therefrom their son, Patrick; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this union express their heartfelt sympathy with our brother and his family in their hour of trouble; and though mere words may seem cold and unsatisfying at such a time, yet we commend them to Him "who doeth all things well," and may He administer to them that true comfort which we are so powerless to give; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Cadegan and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

WM. H. SHEAHAN,
H. WOODHAM,
O. DONNELLY,
Committee.

Thomas Killroy.

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst Brother Thomas Killroy, and

Whereas, Local No. 325 has lost a true friend and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we spread a copy of these resolutions on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the bereaved relatives, and a copy to the Journal for publication; also, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

J. KELLEY,
J. ARMSTRONG,
M. BURNS,
P. FENTON,
Committee.

D. J. DRISCOLL, Secretary.

Mrs. Woilton Wholley.

At a regular meeting of Berwick Local No. 487, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to enter the home of our brother and fellow-workman, Woilton Wholley, and remove by death his beloved wife; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to our brother and family in this the hour of distress, and trust that God will give them strength to bear this great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be placed in the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the brother's family.

WM. GRAHAM,
AARON OLIVER,
EDWARD SEELEY,
Committee.

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GEO. J. WERNER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., Chas. N. Glover. 702 W. 77th st., Auburn Park, City; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave. Business Agents, W. J. Walsh and Patrick Hughes, Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. at Horan's hall, Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, John Reid, No. 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; sec., J. Turley, 535 W. Walnut st., Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—Pres., Thos. Hodge, 338 Linden st., Centralia, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President. —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

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14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox, 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee. Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, M. T. Sampson, Clifton Forge, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield. Ala.; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbanaave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President. J. R. Campbell, 608 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec., Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., F. H. Turner, 257 Louis st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller, st., San Francisco; sec., Charles Butler, 3184 25th st., San Francisco, Cal. Business agent's office 314 14th st., Oakland, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson. Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman, Jackson, Tenn.

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29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec. Business agent, Mr. Jake Segal, room 10, 242 St. James st., Montreal, Quebec.

30 ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—Pres., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st., E.Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

31 ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo.

32 QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

33 BOSTON—

34 BURLINGTON SYSTEM—President, J. J. Roth, box 264, W. Burlington, Ia.; sec., Wm. Grieb, box 1325. Alliance, Neb.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation hall. Pres., Willis R. Golden, 241 Fulton st; secretary, C. M. Kister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta. Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., S. H. Fitzpatrick, 506 High st.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

4 ANNISTON LOCAL—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Royal Oak hall, corner of 11th and Mobile sts. Pres., Geo. Summers, 727 W. 15th st.; sec., Bruce Gardner, 115 E. 14th st., Anniston, Ala.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Barraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Fitzpatrick hall, 100 State street. Pres., E. M. Lewis; 330 Indiana ave.; sec., John A. Shepherd 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., R. L. Humphries, sec., E. M. Simpson Selma P. O., Va.,

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 3d ave. and 19th street. President, Carl Lind, ave. G, bet. 10th and 11th sts.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitacker sts. Pres. Louis East; sec., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, L. Donavan, 2352 S. 18th st.; secretary, N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows' hall. Pres., E. J. Johnson, Vineville; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Thursdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 18 9th ave., 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Frank Duke, 23 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, cor. 2d and Scott sts. Pres., J. B. Fair, 100 Booker st.; sec., C. O. Scherer, 1308 W. 2d st., Little Rock, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple. President, C. E. Border. 308 James st.; sec., John T. Gibson, 2106 Providence st., Houston, Tex.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. 4th st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Mondays in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., T. Winklepleck, 1712 7th ave.: secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill sts.; Pres., John Denton, 390½ Morrison st.; sec., H. Woodham, 862½ Allina ave., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel av.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; sec., Luther W. Lutes, box 470 Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, S. E. Green, 682 Dale st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 928 Randolph st., St. Paul Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

49 HUGHES TRIPLE — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Mosses hall, Olcot ave. Pres., Thos. Marsden, box 193; sec., Alexander F. Craig, c. of L. Peterson, East Chicago, Ind.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, James White, 2026 California st.; sec., Frank P. Briardy, 2756 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Nerwood st., S. E. Pres., Geo. Halladay, 410 2d ave. N. E.; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainard, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets third Tuesdays at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 509 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, 1202 E. 10th st.; sec. O. M. Brown, 1311 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

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57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall. Pres., J. J. Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, 312 Abe st., Joliet, Ill.

60 FLINT HILL—Meets every 4th Saturdays at Labor hall, Main and Jefferson sts. President, J. J.Roth, W. Burlington; sec., J. P. Hein, 255 S. 10th st., Burlington, Ia.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., F. E. Turner, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, P. J. O'Brien, 1401 Park ave.; sec., J. H. Beattie, 350 Maple st., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, Water st. Pres., A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; sec., W. Whitworth, 704 N. Grant st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries; sec., Alonzo Rowe, lock box 406, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at McDermott's hall. Pres., Rudolph Shutzman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, J. A. Cummens, 436 N. Prospect ave., Kansas City, Mo.; sec, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. President, Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, General delivery, Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garratt, 1394 Laurel ave.; sec., H. T. Meldan, 1217 Magnolia ave., Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall, 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago, Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Union Temple hall, 26-28 Washington ave. President, James Chinstrand, 212½ Wash. ave. S.; secretary, C. B. Rose, 2505 Central ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

74 MISSING LINK—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 102 Chestnut st. Pres., E. J. Ward, box 925; Sec., Geo. J. Rentz, box 773, Kent, Ohio.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. Pres., Robt. Bullock, 012½ 33th st.; secretary, Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave.; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edw'd Christman, 810 W. Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 W. Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

81 ELKHART — Meets fourth Thursdays at 329 Main st. President, M. S. Guipe, 500 Harrison st.; sec., Victor Danielson, 619 Oakland ave., Elkhart, Ind.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., B. F. Childers, 1602 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Ban, 1851 Virginia ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., H. R. Head, 806 W. Main st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts. Pres., L. C. Springer, 1105 Richards st.; secretary, C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 817 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Union Labor hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, H. E. Behymer, 1105 E. Bowie st., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, 209 Bryan st. Pres., J. W. Woodruff; secretary, G. O. Gorman, 1511 Lake ave. W., Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., Ed. Dolton, 15744 Wilard ave.; sec., Wm. Greenwell, 15806 Halsted st., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. Pres., Joseph Hedley, 614 Rhonsberg ave.; secretary, Albert Howe. Second ave., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st Pres., J. J. Jasinski, 1216 Tecumseh st.; sec., John Finn, 1134 Sherman st., Toledo, Ohio.

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100 OAKLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Central Labor Council Hall, cor. 8th and Broadway. Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Campbell st.; sec., W. L. Weitz, 1160 E. 24th st., Fruitvale, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., T. D. Gilman, 2012 W. Main st., Richmond, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Elmer Corbon, North P. st.; sec., Frank Duncan, 737 N. P. st., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Phillip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary Philip Sheridan, 162 Machanic st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Assembly hall, 508 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 West 19th street, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall. 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., L. Cripps, Rural No. 6, Box 65; sec., E. G. Sampson, 609 Locust st., San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Stanley Stortz, 130 Sears st., Buffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 317 Franklin ave; sec., E. E. Apple, 72 Columbia st., Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., H. E. Kline, 251 Jos Campaw ave., Phil Reske, 912 Garfield ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., G. B. Sanborn; secretary W. F. Stone, 340 North Arthur st., Pocatello, Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Somenberg's hall. cor. Balto and Green sts. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., G. W. Hughes, 422 W. 25th st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave,; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Adam Weiner, 995 Central ave.; secretary, Wm. L. Phillips, 68 W. 2d st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1111 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres., Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE—Meets every fourth Thursdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Frank Beecher, 213 Reed st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 14th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Edward J. O'Connor, 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

139 PRIDE OF ST. JOE—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Juocken's hall, cor. 11th and Sacramento aves. Pres N. Wilhelm, 2201 S. 11th st.; sec., Daniel Dunn, 2902 S. 19th st., St. Joseph, Mo.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office. Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, Bst, Park View; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st., Hornell City, N. Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres. W. H. Fair; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Peoples hall. President, Chas. Degenfelder, 508 N. Joplin ave.; sec., Chris Edwards, 811 E. 7th st. N., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. J. Davis, 222 Vallette st.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 E. Elmira ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., J. R. Miller, 2215 Beale ave.; sec., Geo. Callan 2607 Oak ave,, Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Labor Temple hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Chas. C. Pires, 509 Sandusky st., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., A. J. Naughton, 919 S. 13th st.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

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161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1248 W. 2d st.; sec., T. J. Hackett, 27 Linkie st., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

163 HAVELOCK—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Campbell hall, N. W. cor. Jackson and Manderson st. Pres., Nels Hawkinson; sec., R. O. Wagner, Havelock, Neb.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; secretary, Patrick Powers, 146 Federal st., Northampton, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. President, Ebert Berkinst, 933 W. 6th st.; secretary, Chas. G. Rehpenning, 859 S. 7th West st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally, 2374 Bryant st.; sec., Geo. Sandman, 2715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., H. A. King, Bell st.; sec., H. K. Cheesemen, 231 Martha st., Montgomery, Ala.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., Wm. Lovell, 615 19th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.— Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 905 N. Main st.; sec., L. B. Lower, 331 Walker st., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, H. C. Gent; sec., N. C. Schmidt, 601 Forest ave., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. R. Robison; sec., Louis Bosley, 1107 N. st., Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jerry Fouhy, 101 J. st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 610 E. 11th st., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets 2d Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Wm. Coleman; sec., Joseph Arsenault, 241 Front st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Genesee st., Auburn, N. Y.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., H. W. Murphy, Sousdale; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington street, Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, Joseph Atholt, 401 S. Grove st.; sec., Walter Hendricks, 714 W. Hutson st., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., Ralph Wainright, 480 Williams st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 424 Chillothie st. Pres., W.W.Weidenhiller, 531 Robertson ave.; secretary, W. R. Goddard, 1322 GrandView avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio.

201 KLINE—President, A. G. Kinney, 2817 N. Alice st.; sec., Fred Merebith, 2410 Askew ave., Kansas City, Mo.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, Chas. Dean, 726 Lake street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

203 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. T. Hutchens, 1228 Jackson st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 824 Clark st., Paducah, Ky.

204 GRAFTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays. Pres. Abraham Blue, Rural Route 2; sec., Chas. W. Creel, 1135 W. Main st., Grafton, W. Va.

205 BOLT MAKEKS AND HELPERS— Pres., Malon Michael, 608 Vine st.; sec., James Sherman, 126 E. 4th st., Berwick, Pa.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Chas. Ballweber, 7540 Adams ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

207 CLINTON—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays et K. C. hall. Pres., Mark F. Carr, North George st.; sec., G. W. Bales, 210 E. Julia st., Clinton, Ill.

208 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Elias Lambert, 210 E. Spruce st.; sec., Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sundays at 45 Eliot st. President, Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; secretary, James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., W. Williams, 309 40th ave., Meridian, Miss.

211 BLUEFIELD—Meets every Thursday night at 4 Park st. Pres., J. Garrett; sec., M. Cruey, Bluefield, W. Va.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., N. W. Bradberry 125 South ave. 19, Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Sec., R. S. Wiltse, Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., C. C. Bridges, 6 Bontelle ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., Gust Kruger; secretary, James Ross, 2215 Boylston ave., N. Seattle, Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Harry Clark, High st.; sec., M. C. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

218 WORCESTER—Sec., Pat. Blessington, 180 Canterbury st., Worcester, Mass.

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219 WOODARD—Pres., Daniel Woodard; sec., A. G. Ober, Garrett, Ind.

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

221 TWENTIETH CENTURY — Meets every Wed'sday at Fuller hall, cor. Russell and Kerr sts. Pres., W. F. Bluecher, Grogan, O.; sec., J. J. Hagan, 36 E. Doderidge st., Columbus, O.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at K. of L. Hall Pres. Jacob Hausbach, 1 31 Scott ave.; sec., Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

223 WASHINGTON—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall, Third and Main sts. Pres., J. H. Mahoney, 109 W. Main st.; sec., L. H. Nimnicht, 104 S. W. 17th st., Washington, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Iill.; sec., Joseph McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.

225 COLUMBIA — Pres., Joseph Delorey, 34 Canal st.; sec., Ralph A. Holbrook, 3 Kent block, Chestnut st., Nashua, New Hampshire.

226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., F. L. Bedard; sec., H. H. Buterfield, Lyndonville, Vermont.

227 STALWART—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Mechanics' hall, cor. George and Swan sts. Pres., Frank A. Smith. 1508 15th st., Troy, N. Y.; sec., John H. Callahan, 62 James st., Green Island, N. Y.

228 GALION. — Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Martin's hall, cor. Iberville and Exchange alley. President. Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec., I. McCracken, 2423 Freret st., New Orleans, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at G. A. R. hall, West Grand av. Pres., C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; sec., J. R Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 4th Wed'days at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Roy Powell; sec., J. T. Brennan, Sparks, Nev.

232 DECATUR — Pres., Hector Vahe, 820 N. Calhoun st.; secretary, P. F. Boyer, 1314 N. Edward st., Decatur, Ill.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st, S.; sec., Fred Sewell, Box 361, Great Falls, Mont.

234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong av.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

235 NEWARK—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Trades Council hall. Pres., Chas. M. Hinger, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., Thomas Meyers, 14 Western ave., Newark, O.

236 NELSONVILLE—Pres., W. P. Haybran; sec., F. E. Deeds, Nelsonville, O.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge, 204 E. 4th st.; sec. A. Davis, 602 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. President, A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Mortimer Sammins, 112 Granger st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casarza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., W. H. Conway, 1505 Wallace st., Chicago Heights, Ill.

240 CUAUHTEMOC—Meets every Thursday at Steffian Bldg., 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Martin Buitron, 8 St. Zaragosa st.; sec., Elias Ramirez, 1316 San Agustin street, Laredo, Texas.

241 QUEEN CITY —Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Wm. Crawford. 981 Dale st.; secretary, J. C. Casey, 1640 Sherman st., Springfield, Mo.

242 GOOD WILL—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Corneal and Elm sts. Pres., Arthur Lambert, 89 Linden st.; sec., J. W. Lyons, 60 Elm st., Ludlow, Ky.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; secretary, C. W. Springford, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec.. Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT —Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 52, Conneaut, Ohio.

246 CHICO—Meets every Monday. Pres., Geo. S. Jeffery; sec., Henry F. Ackzian, Chico, Cal.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C E. Craig. 311 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox, box 248, Spencer, N. C.; sec., W. A. Smith, 511 E. Henderson st., Salisbury, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., Roscoe Lowe; secretary, Geo. A. Frank. 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

250 STEEL—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Richmond hall, cor. Richmond and Notre Dame. Pres., E. D. Diotte, 22-A Emery st.; sec., Chas. Murray, 43 Conde st., Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

251 McCOMB CITY —Meets second and fourth Mondays at F. C. Harrington's residence. President. Ewell Doggett, P. O. Box 270; sec., Otto Herzog, box 78, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., W. L. Poyner; sec., T. M. Dossett, box 113, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., R. H. Faulkner, 1105 South st.; sec., Wm. White. 28th ave. and Cedar st., Nashville, Tenn.

254 RHODE ISLAND BOLT AND NUT MAKERS — Pres., Joseph Middleton 124 Ivy st. E.; secretary, John Donahue, 88 Dunnell ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

255 FLINT ROCK —Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

256 PIKES PEAK—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., W. M. Jones, 1411 Colorado ave.; sec., James McGrady, 120 Grand ave., Colorado Ciyt, Colo.

257 FLORENCE—Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Nade; sec., J. L. Gilberson, Florence, S. C.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

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260 WM. McKINLEY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at U. M.W. hall.; Pres., Peter Zuppert,; sec., Harry Griffiths, Minersville, Pa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. President, Cleveland L. Collier, 240 Wiley ave.; sec., C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer. 1365 Missouri st.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

263 SOO RAPIES—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Fire Hall. Pres., Alfred Miller, 230 Ridge st.; secretary, Gus. Kirvan, 807 Augusta st., Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

264 PIONEER CITY—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Browns hall, cor. Salem and Carbondale ave. President. Thos. F. Coleman, 222 Dundaff st.; sec., Henry Chapman, 139 Washington St.. Carbondale, Penn.

265 UNION—Meets 3d Saturdays of month at 109 N. Pine st. Pres.. H. A. Showers. 605 Prairie st.; sec., A. P. Anderson, 510 N. Cedar st., Creston, Iowa,

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnald, 9 East st.; sec. Michael Harney, 15 Comstock Place, East Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred H. Mnchow, 3419 Gass ave., Alleghany, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second ond last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble; sec., W. W. Barnes, box 967. Susquehanna. Pa.

270 QUEEN CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas., Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 412 McClelland ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

271 HATTIESBURG—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., F. M. Uter, 602 Second st.: sec., Thomas J. Harvey, 603 Second st., Hattiesburg, Miss.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., J. H. Reed, corner Indiana and Sprigg sts.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

273 HOLX CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights. Pres. C. Huckens, Spring st.; sec. M. H. McMeans, 7 E. Angelina st., Palestine, Tex.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. President, James Burke, 418 Delorimier ave.; secretary, Alex Bowie, 122 Delorimier ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

275 MARION—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., A. G. Kimball, Marion, Ill.

276 CHARLEROI—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Monser's hall, McKean st. Pres., J. W. Jacobs; sec., C. O. Sterner, Bellevernon, Pa.

277 LIVINGSTON—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Clyde Palmer: sec., Harry Kearns, box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

278 LOVERS LEAP—Pres., J. R. Christian, 418 Madison st.; sec., Earnest Hardy, 404 Spruce st., Hannibal, Mo.

279 CHENAUGO—Pres. H. Morrell, 28 Grove ave.; sec., W. Schraft, 15 Davis st., Norwich, N. Y.

280 OSWEGO SPRING FITTERS HELPERS—Pres., John Kelly, 1 W. 8th st.; secretary, Maurice Whalon, 142 W. Schuyler st., Oswego, N. Y.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Arthur Beggins, box 1607, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

282 GREENVILLE—Sec.. J. R. Mayhugh, Greenville, Ky.

283 MUSKINGDUM—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Shirnick block, Main st. Pres. Frank J. Long, cor. Roe and Hugh sts. 34; sec., Lawrence O. Dowell, 108 West End ave., Zanesville, Ohio.

284 PACKERTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays ar Rebus hall. Pres., Joseph Bachman; sec., George N. Smith, Leighton, Pa.

285 FITCHBURG—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.

286 WALNUT—Meets first and third Wednesdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., E. M. Wilson, Box 30; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.

287 GALETON—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Baldwin's hall, Main st. Pres, D. W. Loughridge; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Pa.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy. 17 Horton ave.: sec., Wm. H. Funnell, 100 Cottage st., Middletown, N. Y.

290 SPRINGFIELD—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Johnson's building, Main street. Pres., Williard F. Schriver; sec.. Chas. R. Boggs, 227 Mound st., Springfield, Ohio.

291 RATON—Meets second and fourth Mondays at President's residence. Pres., Robt. Wilburn, 225 N. 3d st.; sec., Walter Taylor, 237 Vermejo ave.. Raton, New Mex.

292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec.. Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at 107 Veto st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.: sec.. Eugene Gallagher, 736 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets every 4th Tuesdays, at Catholic O. F. Hall. President John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 525, S. Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Redman's hall, High st.: Pres.. W. R. Pierce; secretary, Elmer, Bailey, box 206, Horton, Kan.

296 COLLEGE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at J. O. S. Hall, 210 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academey st.; sec., H. E. Sutton, 258 S. Kellogg st., Galesburg, Ill.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

298 GRAND TRUNK—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at White's hall, cor. Richmond and Wellington sts. Pres., Samuel Day, 162 Bourgeois st.; sec., Alex Maclean, 156 Congregation st., Montreal, Can.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 282 27th st.; secretary, Archie Nisbet, 2371 Indiana ave., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.

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301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Patrick J. Owens, 3319 Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

302 PROVIDENCE B. S. & H.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Labor Temple, Washington st. Pres., Wm. Dorkin, 635 Harris ave.; sec., Hugh Welshman, 60 Davis st., Providence, R. I.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

304 FRONTERIZA—Meets every Friday at 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Bartolo Zamora, 8 Zaragosa st.; secretary, Julian Buitron, 8 Zaragosa st., Laredo, Texas.

307 VICTOR—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Forrester's hall. Pres., T. J. Lewis, 112 S. Chestnut st.; sec., John Harvey, 709 E. Atlantic st., Warren, O.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 287 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 14628 Vincennes Road, Harvey, Ill.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., Peter McCabe, 1014 S. 12th st., St. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, E. Anderson; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. Pres., Joseph Hanley, 4832 Wentworth ave.; sec., Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL—Meets first and third Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Patrick Gorman 1901 Augusta st.; secretary, John Bradley, 2491 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Chas. B. Yerger, 892 W. 21st Pl.; sec., D. J. Driscoll, 50 Pierce st., Chicago, Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 75th st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Chas. N. Glover, 702 W. 77th st., Auburn Park; sec., Newton Belgum, 7505 Madison ave., Chicago, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS — Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., John G. Smith; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Patrick Henry, 237 Congress ave.; sec., John McKeon, 16 Wilson st., New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Gibson's hall. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Thos. Hagadore, McComb City, Miss.

335 HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades hall, James st. E. Pres., James Cromarty, 650 Agness st.; sec., H. Kethro, 290 Reittor st., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

336 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall, 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; secretary, A. Weiner, 995 Central ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME—Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Kirk st. S. E.; secretary, E. N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President, W. E. Stamp, 241 4½ st. W.; sec., E. J. Scothorn, 19 3rd Ave., East Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagle hall. Pres., T. E. Kern; sec., C. E. Harden, box 6, Selma, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., J. G. Spears; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Mondays and 4th Sundays at 45 Elliot st. President, W. E. McFadden, 20 Spring st., Watertown, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Charlestown, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Machinist's hall. Pres., James George; sec., Theodore Lundquist, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. hall, 2d st. President, Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place, Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Oddfellow's hall. Pres., E. W. Crosby; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, J. W. King; secretary, J. S. Wilkes, box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets first and third Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, W. Ferguson st. President, C. A. Bearden; sec., J. A. Yarbrough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

407 REVELSTOKE—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. H. G. Gough; sec., James M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. box, Revelstoke, B. C.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., E. W. Laywick, Ridgedale; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., Fennis M. Elledge, 1622 Chess ave.; sec., Fred. Dalby, 1825 Dirr ave., Parsons, Kan.

410 ALLIANCE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at City Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Grieb, box 1325; sec., F. J. Connors, box 946, Alliance, Neb.

411 LA FAYETTE — Meets 4th Saturdays at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Bert Engleman, 2130 Hall st.; sec., Eugene Pechin, 314 Owen st., La Fayette, Ind.

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412 LOCOMOTIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1215 St. Catherine E. Pres., Fred Bellerby, 46 Garnier st.; sec., R. S. Skelton, Maisonrieuve. Montreal, Quebec, Can.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 232 S. Oklahoma ave., Shaunee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., A. C. Cunningham, 532 N. West st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, O.

415 FOND DU LAC—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac, Wis.

416 HICKORY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Abel's hall, 10 N. Broadway st. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., Nicholas Brown, 207 Pierce st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Mondays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

420 ST. CLOUD—Pres. Fred Stelzig, Waite Park, Minn.; sec., Peter A. Han, 419 Eighth ave., N. St. Cloud, Minn.

421 DUNDEE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec., T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Turners' hall. Pres., Edward Konstanzer, Kling Foundry; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

426 ALBION—Meets first and third Saturdays at Foresters' hall. Pres., Jamas O'Brien; sec., Omar Dilts, 16 West ave., Albion, N. Y.

428 EVERETT—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Adolph Swanson, 11th and Wetmore ave.; secretary, Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., C. F. Jenks, box 235, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222. Childress, Texas.

436 HUDSON—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., E. L. Crogan; sec., W. A. Berridge, Box 659, Hudson, Wis.

441 NORWOOD—Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood. Mass.

442 MERIMACK—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., James Brennen, 1121 N. 24th st.; sec., John Kelly, 3526 Henrietta st., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 320 E. 12th st.; sec., L. A. Woods, 228 S. 3d ave., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fireman's Hall, Main st. Pres., M. Stephenson; sec., Ernest Dailey, corner 6th and Brown sts., Osawatomie, Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 903 Broad street. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labour Temple, Main st., Pawtucket. President, Earnest Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave.; sec., Wm. H. Smith, box 32, Valley Falls, R. I.

451 STAR — Pres., Earle Hyle; sec., D. L. Provance, 303 Griffen st., Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., James J. Connors, 33 Veranda st.; sec., A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Geo. L. Harris, 128 N. Cherry st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory st., Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall. cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 1005 E. Indiana st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. Pres., W. J. Bradley, 647 Colorado st.; sec., James Wilks, box 338, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Room 356, Club Bldg., Araphoe st., between 17th and 18th. Pres., Geo. Kuykendoll, 655 S. Walter st.; sec., Chas E. Hopkins, 167 W. Nevada st., Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY—Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., M. J. Hoolehen; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Range hall, cor. 2d and Cedar sts. Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. V. Limbrick, 1622 3d ave., Moline, Ill.; secretary, Geo. P. Ganzer, 923 E. 6th st. Davenport, Iowa.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS-Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F Wiltenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE—Meets 3d Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., R. R. Brabant, 611 St. Paul st., La Crosse, Wis.

469 WILLIAM PENN—Pres., T. P. Farmer, 147 43d st.; sec., Walter U. Schofield, 1518 Swissvale st., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

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470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, Wm. H. Bohan, 5301 Princeton ave.; secretary, Wm. H. Evans, 519 Melrose st., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres.. F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meet first Saturday of each month at Labor Home. Pres., G. L. Mills, 610 Stewart ave. S. E.; sec., Patrick Lillis, 428 6th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

475 KENTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Boiler Makers Hall, north side Public Square, President, George Reese S. Wayne st; secretary, B. Bryant, 708 E. Franklin st., Marion, O.

476 RICHMOND—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; sec., T. J. Shea, box 72, Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall on Plant ave. Pres. A. Strom; sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Pres., H. Frakes, 320 N. Chestnut st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 927 N. Mulberry st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., Sigmund Brugger, R. F. D. No. 4; sec., J. M. Hoffelt, 743 New st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Chas. B. Michel, 65 Main st.; sec., Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

484 DOUGLAS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Avenue G, Douglas, Ariz. President, E. Morris, Douglas, Ariz.; secretary, J. C. McIntosh, box 523. Douglas, Ariz.

485 Cutlery Forgers—Meets first and third Monday at 37 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 14 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birts, 37 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

487 BERWICK LOCAL—Meets every Friday at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Varon Oliver, 232 E. 3d st.; sec., Wm. Graham, 216 W. Front st., Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., B. B. Cleary, 528 E. Chester st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 565 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 128 S. Adams st., Pres., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights, Peoria, Ill.

491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly, 865 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, C. J. Mathieus; sec., H. A. Berger, box 680, Havre, Mont.

494 BLACK DIAMOND—President, Seward Talbert, Athens, Pa.; sec., John M. Clune, 125 Province st., Waverly, N. Y.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., Harry C. Hoagland, P. O. Box 28; sec., M. Lewis Jr, Alamosa, Colo.

496 JEROME—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Wolfe; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz.

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., E. Chitney, 434 E. State st.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons, Proctor Knott; sec., Louis D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave. W., West Duluth, Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 35 Washington st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck. W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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Notices were posted at the Naumkeag Cotton Mills, at Salem, Mass., on May 31 announcing a 5 per cent increase in wages for the 1,500 employes. The increase is the second that has taken place this year.

Taking a Chance.—"Do you enjoy walking?"

"Immensely."

"Good! Then I'll take you for a ride in the country in my motor car."

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, $4.50. Solid Gold, $1.25.

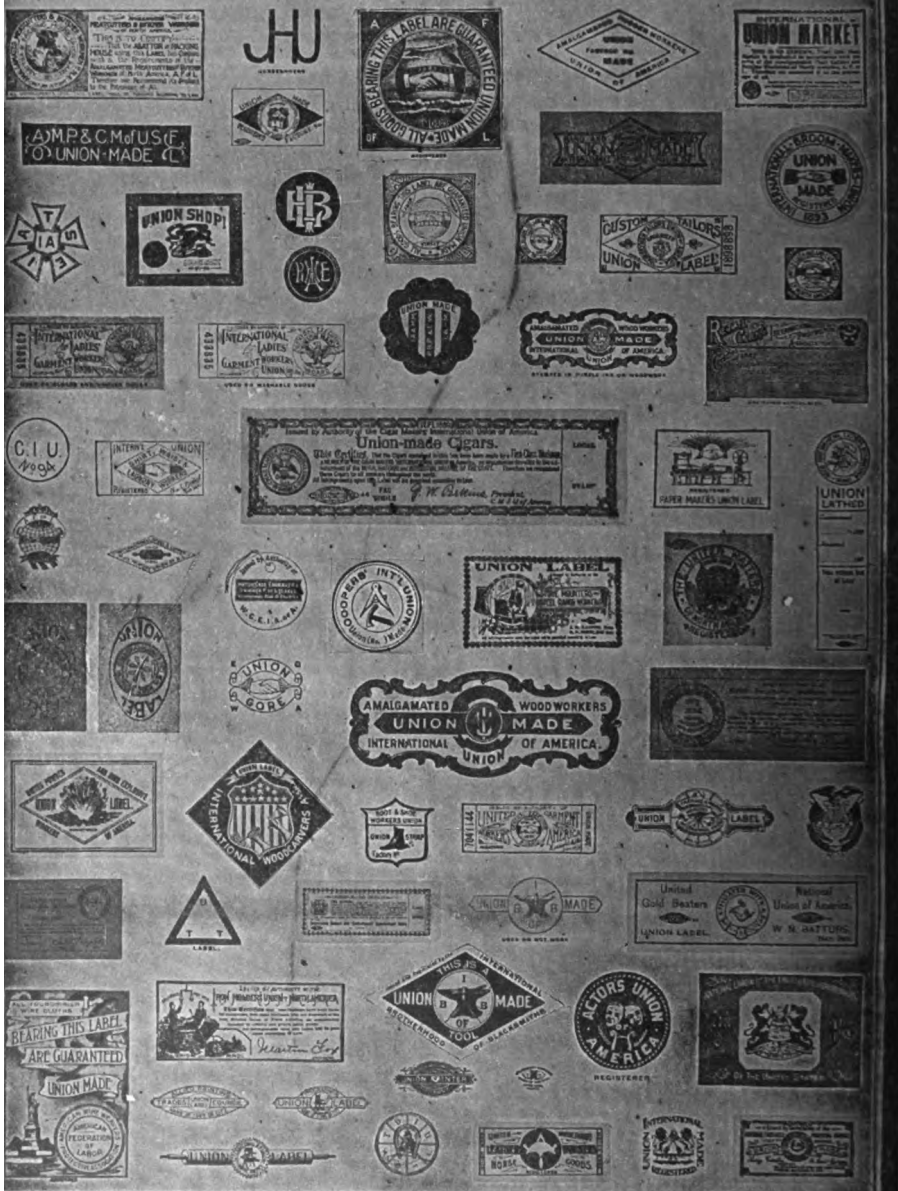
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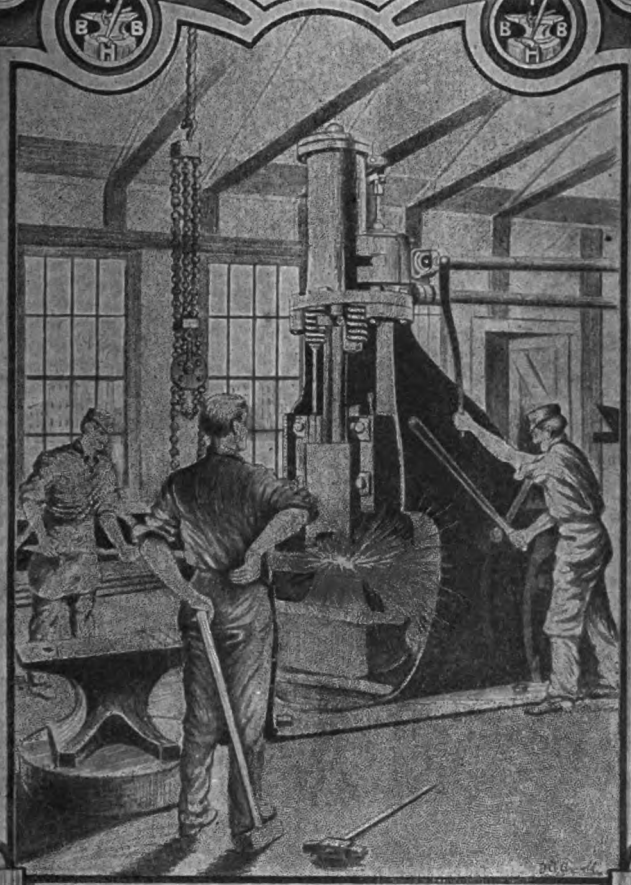


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VOL. VIII SEPTEMBER 1907 No. 9

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

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LABOR.

F. JAFLE, IN ST. LOUIS LABOR.



THE Giant sleeps—hush! to a rock they chain him;
They lull him in a dream,
And while he dreams they scorn and disdain him,
And reign supreme.

He sees weird images and flowing fountains,
Himself a ruling lord;
He gives the laws to sea and vale and mountains,
His sovereign word.

Yet they are lords and masters of creation:
He only dreams and bears;
On sweeps the age of sham and ostentation,
Of graft and tears.

But in his sleep he feels his fetters burning,
The ever-tightening chain;
And as he dreams his mighty limbs are turning,
In bleeding pain.

Lo! he awakes! The light of morn is streaming
Into his wondering eyes;
Fires of the dawn, like burning worlds are seaming
The eastern skies.

The Giant leaps—these are his broken fetters!
This is his land of birth—
Upon the rock he carves in gleaming letters—
"King of the Earth."

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1941

The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Vol. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1907. No. 9

Correspondence.

SPRING MAKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL FORMED.

Griswold Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 17, 1907.

At a conference of spring fitters representing shops as follows: Pittsburg, Pa.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Oswego, N. Y.; Hammond, Ind., and Philadelphia, Pa., a District Council was formed to be known as the Spring Makers' District Council.

The meeting was called to order by General President Kline at 11 o'clock a. m., who acted as temporary chairman, and Brother D. R. Jones, of Pittsburg, as temporary secretary. After a thorough discussion of the matters presented by the different delegates, the following officers were elected:

President, T. P. Farmer, Pittsburg, Pa.

Vice-President, W. E. Chetney, Hammond, Ind.

Secretary-Treasurer, D. R. Jones, Pittsburg, Pa.

Executive Board, Brothers Somers, Oswego, N. Y.; Long, East St. Louis, Ill.; Thomas Hanley, Philadelphia, Pa.

One vacancy to be filled later.

The officers were duly installed by General President Kline.

President Farmer then took the chair.

On motion the body acted as a committee of the whole to draft a set of by-laws—carried.

On motion this council be called the Spring Makers' District Council of the I. B. of B. and H. Carried.

At this time the Philadelphia strike was brought up and discussed thoroughly, and, on motion, each delegate to return and call a special meeting of his local at once to notify them of the action taken by the District Council on said strike, and have them take such action as will force a settlement of the strike or suspend work in all the plants of the trust and notify President Farmer at once, who will demand a conference with Mr. Shepperd at Pittsburg on the 24th of August. Carried.

Council adjourned sine die.

D. R. JONES,
Secretary-Treasurer.
133 Clarrissa Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Attest:

T. P. FARMER, President.
147 43rd Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 10 1907

Prest J W Kline Deer Sir and Brother George Werner has been electied as a Delagate to Conv. by Loical 325 and it is the wishies of Homesteed that you. Ed. of Jourinal. insert in said Journial) said Brother Name and that the member of 325 are proud of him in his good work he has done for the Brother Hood of Blacksmith & Helpers as Secy Tres and still hope he will Continue the same good work till he. is Electied or Defitied in next Conve. and that he has Sacrifried Home and family the same as the rest of the Offices for a. Salery paid by every Member in Brother Hood and that the Blacksmith and Helps ought to be. thankfull to have a man of his Kind in ther Uion and under Bond that is as Good as U. S. Tres to bee seen at any tine call on witch no other Offier in Gen Office is. now Prest Kline have this in Journial by requst of Local 325 Blacksmith Helpers. Fater.

D J Driscoll
Secy 325

where there is peace and quitness Hamony will Prevail in Uion ther is strength. all to gether boys. Secy
now Pest. Kline I hold a copy of this for futer referanes D J Driscoll

[The editor usually goes over the original copy and tries to arrange it to the best advantage, but our readers will notice that a copy is held by the writer of the above,

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evidently to see whether any changes are made. The *editor* has never been guilty of *intentionally* changing a copy so as to have it convey another meaning, and as we do not think it necessary to be hit with a brick house to be made to see the point, we print the letter from the secretary of Homestead Local 325, just as it comes, and also hold original copy in case the editor is charged with changing same. Ed.]

FROM OAKLAND, CAL.

Editor Journal—If you will allow me space in the "Journal" I will try and illustrate to the Brothers that we are anything but dead ones in the far West.

At 5:13 P. M., April 18, 1907, we were down and out. San Francisco, as you all know, was destroyed. We were homeless, had no place to eat or sleep—not even a drink of water to be had—and the suffering was something unimaginable; but the good people of the United States came to our rescue and kept body and soul together until conditions became normal. Our unions were badly shattered. We were working at anything that we could get. Things drifted along unsettled until Brother Alison came out here, and with the aid of some of the Brothers he got us on the go again and we are going yet.

District Council No. 26 was organized and got right down to business, and is still at it.

Our first move was to establish a minimum scale of pay, which we did on April 1, 1907, with but little fight in some of the big firms. The scale was raised from $3.50 and $2.25 to $4.00 and $3.00. And May brings on more trouble: The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco called out the whole Iron Trades for an eight-hour day and the same pay. So on May 1, 1907, every Smith that was working nine hours got together his hammer and calipers and rolled it up in his apron and the Helper his cap and apron and marched out and stayed out. I will say for Local 100 that we had only two or three men to desert the ranks, and they will be remembered if they ever lose their strong hold with the Oakland Traction Company, who is still on the unfair list.

On June 15 the Iron Trades Council and the Metal Trades Association of California signed an agreement which was satisfactory to the craft at large. We didn't get the eight-hours—but got it on the installment plan—the deal will be closed June 1, 1910.

Some seem to think that we got the worst of it. I think we got a great deal, considering what others get in similar cases.

Some are laboring under the impression that the Metal Trades will not live up to the agreement, but I do believe that they are sincere in it and will live up to it. I never condemn a man until he is tried. And I tell you, Brothers, the sooner the employer and the employe meet on mutual ground and trust to each other's word and honesty the sooner we will quit fighting. I believe in fighting when you have to, but let it be the last resort. In many cases we are beaten and beaten badly, then are disorganized and it takes years to get them in line again. But there is one thing that I must say for the boys on the coast, and that is, they are a bunch of fighters. They have never lost a battle yet and it is to be hoped that they never will. But we hope and trust that our fighting togs are on the rack for at least three years. Our motto is, "We lead, let those who can, follow."

Yours for the good and welfare of the Brotherhood,

ROBERT E. GLENN.

FROM MT. CARMEL, LOCAL 481.

July 27, 1907.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Local 481, finding their treasury getting a little low, gave an ice cream social July 25, 1907, and by the earnest and heroic help of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' wives and friends, made it a crowning success. After all expense, which was small, was paid, No. 481 found they had the nice sum of $25.05 to reward them for their work and trouble. Everybody had an enjoyable time, also got better acquainted with their brother Smiths, Helpers and friends.

If any local finds its treasury getting low we would recommend something of this nature. You will find a little work attached to it, but you will find at the wind up that you have a nice sum to put into your treasury as a reward for your trouble.

Yours fraternally,
HENRY SEIM,
FRANK MITZGAR,
OSCAR M. MILLER,
Committee.

"Can you keep a secret?"
"I am as silent as a tomb."
"I need to borrow some money."
"Don't worry. It is as though I never heard it."—Silhouette.

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CONVENTION CALL.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. Drawer 515.

Ottawa, Ont., July 25th, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of Trades and Labor Councils, National Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trade Unions in the Dominion of Canada.—

Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers,—

The Twenty-third Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Legislative Council Chamber, Broadway, City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 16th, 1907, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Last year, notwithstanding the fact that the convention was held in the extreme west of Canada, namely, at Victoria, the convention, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm, excelled anything in the history of organized labor in Canada.

With the convention in Winnipeg, the future capital of the British Empire, and fairly accessible, both as to cost of transportation and time, all past records should be broken. The approaching convention is expected to be a climax of the great work of organization for the past twenty-five years in Canada. Your Body cannot afford to be unrepresented.

While the organization of the workers has gone on most successfully, the efforts of our opponents have never been greater or more pronounced, and the necessity for close touch amongst all branches of labor in every part of Canada has never been more marked. Matters affecting the every-day life of the toiler will be the subject of discussion on each day of the convention, and the importance of your organization entitles it to be heard in the consideration of all these great questions.

The laws passed during the last session of the Dominion Parliament, as well as those enacted by the various Provincial Legislatures, will afford much room for discussion, and will require the exercise of the best thought in the world of labor. See to it, therefore, that your delegates are on hand.

One of the most important questions to come before the convention will be the policy of the Congress towards immigration. The advent of thousands of immigrants, and the promise of thousands more, have brought the immigration question to the forefront, and to-day it ranks as one of the most difficult problems confronting organized labor, affecting, as it does, our wages, our hours of labor, in fact every condition that surrounds us in the sale of our labor. As every Province has its own problems in this regard, every Province should be well represented at the Convention.

So, too, the reports of the Provincial Executives as to the progress of the political action, determined upon at the Victoria Convention, will be of great and enduring interest. The movements and utterances of the representatives of the Liberal and Conservative parties indicate very clearly that we will have a General Election for the Dominion Parliament in 1908. This means that the Winnipeg Convention of the Annual Parliament of Labor will be the only chance that the representatives of labor, through their Dominion Legislative Labor Body, will have of reviewing the work done by the Provincial Executives with respect to Independent Political Action and taking such steps as they deem necessary to complete this work. Therefore, it is of paramount importance that at least every Trades and Labor Council, from Halifax in the East to Victoria in the West, should be represented by the very best men.

Don't be content to say that there will be enough there without you. Have your own delegates present. This is the growing time, and organized labor must keep up with the procession. It is useless for you to inveigh against unjust laws, or the methods of the employers, unless you do your part in passing upon the ways and means to better yourself. Isolation from the general Labor Movement not only weakens your own organization, but helps to destroy the Movement itself.

Yours faithfully,

ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M. P.,
President, Montreal.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Vice-President, Toronto.

P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., held in Pittsburg, it was voted to increase the age limit for persons entering the employ of the company from 35 to 45. This action follows a similar step taken by the other companies of the Pennsylvania system. The increase in age limit is now in force throughout the entire system.

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AGREEMENTS.

RULES TO GOVERN BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE GULF & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD CO., EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1907.

1. Ten hours (10) shall constitute a day's work. Sundays and legal holidays provided for in Rule 3. The hours to be worked between 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

2. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, full force of Blacksmiths and Helpers shall be retained and reduction made to eight hours work per day before reducing force. Men oldest in point of service to be retained.

3. All time over regular working days, such as Sundays and legal holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, it being understood that if a holiday falls on Sunday, any day that is generally observed instead shall be paid for at the above rate. If called back to the shop to work they shall receive time and one-half for the work, and shall receive five hours' pay for three hours and twenty minutes or less.

4. When Helpers are advanced they shall be advanced in ratio of one Helper to every five journeymen. When Helpers are promoted to fires, they shall receive Helpers' pay for the first six months and if satisfactory an increase of 2½ cents per hour every six months thereafter until a maximum rate of thirty-seven cents (37c) per hour is reached on all fires. When it is found after the first six months that Helpers have not displayed the ability to learn the trade of Blacksmith they will be removed and the next man in line of promotion advanced.

5. If Blacksmiths and Helpers should be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause, and if after proper investigation it shall be so found, they shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost; such investigation to take place within five days after the discharge or suspension. Blacksmiths and Helpers having a grievance shall be expected to present same to the foreman before asking the shop committee to act or take up the matter. Shop committees shall first consult the Master Mechanic. All grievances which cannot be adjusted locally shall be brought before the General Superintendent for adjustment by committee representing the Blacksmiths and Helpers on the road.

6. The Company will not in any way discriminate against any Blacksmith or Helper who from time to time represents the Blacksmiths and Helpers on committee duly authorized to interview the management.

7. When requested, the Company will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its line to any Blacksmith or Helper as representative committee duly authorized to confer with Superintendent of road, and the Company will not discriminate in any way before or after service of same.

8. Should a Blacksmith or Helper be sent out on the road he will be paid time and half time from the time he leaves until he returns to his home station. If assigned to work on pier, street car fare will be allowed in addition to single time.

9. A Blacksmith shall be considered a competent man if he is able to take a piece of work and with the drawings or blue prints prosecute the work to a successful completion in a reasonable length of time.

10. If fires are built before 7:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Helpers are to be allowed thirty minutes per day for building same.

11. In case the Company or the Blacksmiths and Helpers employed by the Company wish to change the above agreement, a notice of thirty days will be given of the proposed change.

12. This agreement shall be effective July 1, 1907, and continue in force for one year from date with the understanding that they can be taken up for modification, as provided for in Rule No. 11.

13. It is not the policy of this Company to take advantage of its Blacksmiths and Helpers, and no discrimination will be permitted against the high priced fires.

14. Rates for Blacksmiths will be as follows: First fire, 40½c per hour; second fire, 38c per hour; five fires or more, 37c per hour.

15. No Blacksmiths or Helpers shall work for less than standard rate of wages, and no one but Blacksmiths or Blacksmith's Apprentice shall do blacksmith work.

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16. Blacksmiths or Helpers placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire for one day or longer, shall receive the pay on the higher rated fire.

17. Experienced Helpers shall receive nineteen cents (19c) per hour, and inexperienced Helpers fifteen cents (15c) per hour for the first six months.

I. L. STOKES,
L. A. NEVLE,
T. M. DASSETT,
Committee.

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Gen. Supt. G. & S. I. R. R.
For American Federation of Labor,
JAS. B. DRAKE,
Organizer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY SYSTEM, MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Parsons, Kansas, April 26th, 1907.

The following Rates, Rules and Regulations for the employment and government of Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths' Helpers and Apprentices of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System, are hereby announced effective March 1st, 1907:

Rule No. 1.

The standard working time will be 10 hours per day.

Rule No. 2.

Time and one-half will be allowed for overtime worked between 6:00 P. M. and 7:00 P. M., and when held or called back after 7:00 P. M. a minimum of five hours will be allowed; when held more than three hours and twenty minutes time and one-half will apply.

Overtime will be allowed in same manner to night men working after 6:00 A. M. Time and one-half will not be allowed regular night force between the hours of 7:00 P. M. and 6 A. M. No Blacksmith, Blacksmith Helper or Apprentice will be laid off any of the regular working time to equalize on account of having worked overtime.

Rule No. 3.

No one will be allowed to perform the service of Blacksmiths except Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers or Apprentices.

Rule No. 4.

Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers and Apprentices will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for Sundays and legal holidays. This to include the following: Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Thanksgiving Day.

When holidays fall on Sunday the day observed by the Nation shall be recognized as the legal holiday.

Rule No. 5.

Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers and Apprentices sent out on road work will be allowed single time between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. and time and one-half from 6:00 P. M. till 7:00 A. M., and will be allowed one dollar per day of 24 hours for expenses. Same to be allowed in current month.

Rule No. 6.

The rate of pay of Blacksmiths and Helpers will be as follows:

Blacksmiths.

Franklin Junction—32 and 36 cents per hour.

Sedalia, Car Dept.—20, 24½, 27, 32, 34½ and 37 cents per hour.

Parsons, Locomotive Dept.—28, 30½, 33, 34½, 35½, 36½, 37, 38 and 40½ cents per hour.

Denison, Locomotive Dept.—34, 36, 38, 40½ and 43 cents per hour.

Denison, Car Dept.—27½, 30, 33, 35 cents and working Foremen 37½ cents per hour.

Greenville—37 and 38½ cents per hour.

Smithville—27½, 37 and 40 cents per hour.

Helpers.

Franklin Junction—19 and 20 cents per hour.

Sedalia, Car Dept.—17½ and 19 cents per hour.

Parsons, Locomotive Dept.—18, 20½, 21, and Handy Men 23½ cents per hour.

Denison Locomotive Dept.—21½ and 22 cents peh hour.

Denison, Car Dept.—19 cents per hour.

Greenville—20½ cents per hour.

Smithville—20½ cents per hour.

Rule No. 7.

One Apprentice shall be employed in every shop irrespective of the number of Blacksmiths employed and one additional Apprentice may be employed to every five Blacksmiths. An Apprentice engaging himself to learn the Blacksmith's trade must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years and must have a common school education, and shall serve four years of 300 days per year. He shall be given an opportunity of learning all branches of the trade and not kept at any one class of work longer than six months. The rate of pay for Apprentices will be as follows: First year, 10 cents per hour; second year, 12½

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cents per hour; third year, 15 cents per hour; fourth year, 23 cents per hour. At the expiration of the fourth year, if retained in the service, they shall receive standard Blacksmiths' pay for the shop in which they are employed and a Certificate of Apprenticeship shall be furnished. Apprentices will not be sent out on road work until they have served three years' apprenticeship unless accompanied by a Blacksmith.

Rule No. 8.

In promoting Helpers seniority and efficiency will govern. If after a reasonable length of time they do not show aptitude to learn they may be set back and the next in line promoted.

Helpers promoted to Blacksmiths shall receive 2½ cents per hour increase after expiration of first six months, and 2½ cents per hour for each succeeding six months until they have reached the established rate of pay for fire upon which they are employed.

Rule No. 9.

When vacancies occur Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Helpers will be given preference. Seniority and proficiency to govern. This to be confined to Master Mechanics' respective territories.

Rule No. 10.

Blacksmiths and Helpers occupying the place of another man three or more days in succession will be paid at the rate of regular men employed.

Rule No. 11.

Helpers building fires in advance of regular working hours, 7:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M., will receive one-half hour per day extra for such service.

Rule No. 12.

The Company will not discriminate against any Blacksmith or Blacksmith Helper in its employ who from time to time represents other Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Helpers as Committeeman and will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own line should he be delegated to go before the management.

Rule No. 13.

Grievances may be submitted to Shop Foremen. In the event of his decision is unsatisfactory an appeal will be made to the succeeding higher officials.

Rule No. 14.

When reduction of expenses becomes necessary working hours shall be reduced to eight hours per day, if further reduction is necessary working hours shall be reduced to forty hours per week before reducing force.

When reduction of force becomes necessary employes having others dependent on them for support will be given preference of employment, seniority and proficiency to govern.

Rule No. 15.

Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers and Apprentices are to be accorded the same privileges in regard to transportation as enjoyed by other employes of the Company.

Rule No. 16.

Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers and Apprentices will not be suspended or discharged without a just and sufficient cause. If after investigation he is found to have been unjustly suspended or discharged he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

Rule No. 17.

A special effort will be made to furnish good ice water for drinking purposes and to keep all pits in the shops and roundhouses, also the water closets on the system in good sanitary condition.

This agreement will be effective from and after March 1st, 1907. Should either party desire to amend or alter this agreement, thirty days' notice shall be given. A copy of this agreement shall be posted in all shops and roundhouses on the system.

W. H. MADDOCK,
Asst. Supt. Machinery & Equipment.
M. BOHM,
Master Mechanic,
M., K. & T. Railway Co.
C. T. MELVANEY,
Master Mechanic,
M., K. & T. R'y Co. of Texas.
W. H. DURHAM,
Supervisor of Wages.
A. L. THOMS,
FRED DALBY,
J. B. NIGHTINGALE,
R. H. REDFIELD,
R. L. McCOMAS,
S. A. TAYLOR.

(Approved)
WM. O'HARIN,
Supt. Machinery & Equipment.

The Te Fang (China) cigarette factory employs about eighty workmen, the majority of whom are boys. The wages range from $1 to $1.65 per month for the boys, and from $3.60 to $5.50 per month for the more experienced workmen. These wages include their food, which consists of two meals per day.

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DAVENPORT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS AGREEMENT.

Entered into between the Davenport Locomotive Works and the committee representing the blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers.

Section 1. The purpose of this agreement is to promote harmony between the Davenport Locomotive Works and the blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers in their employ and to assure the company of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Sec. 2. The standard working hours shall be ten (10) hours except Saturday, on which day the standard working hours shall be nine (9) hours per day. (A nine hour working day to be held in abeyance.)

Sec. 3. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half for all services after the standard working hours and for all work on the following legal holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. When called to work nights, Sundays and on the above holidays, five hours' pay shall be allowed for three hours (3) and twenty (20) minutes or less service.

Sec. 4. The rate of pay of blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers shall be as follows:

One hammersmith .....45c per hour
One hammersmith .....36c per hour
(If assigned to an apprentice, his regular rates shall prevail.)
First fire blacksmith.....37c per hour
Second fire blacksmith....37c per hour
Tool smith .....36c per hour
Five miscellaneous fire blacksmiths .....36c per hour
One dropforger .....34½c per hour
The advanced helpers now employed to receive an increase of two (2) cents per hour.
First helper on large furnace..... .....25c per hour
Second helper on large furnace..... .....24c per hour
First fire helper .....22c per hour
Second fire helper .....22c per hour
Tool fire helper.....22c per hour
Extra helper, if experienced..... .....22c per hour
Five miscellaneous fire helpers.... .....20½c per hour
All other helpers but one..19c per hour

Sec. 5. The ratio of advanced helpers or apprentices employed on fires as blacksmiths shall be one advanced helper or apprentice for every five blacksmiths employed and one additional for the blacksmith shop.

Sec. 6. Should a blacksmith or helper believe that he has been unjustly suspended or dimissed, he shall within two days, in the proper order present his case to the company and if it is then found by the superintendent that he has been unjustly discharged, he shall be reinstated and be allowed full pay for the time lost.

The company shall not discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who from time to time represents other blacksmiths or helpers as a committeeman. Grievances must be submitted by the man to the shop foreman and in the event his decision is unsatisfactory, an appeal may be made to the superintendent.

Sec. 7. A special effort shall be made to furnish good ice water for drinking purposes; to have good ventilation; and to keep water closets in good, sanitary condition.

Sec. 8. When a blacksmith or helper is advanced from a lower to a higher rate fire, he shall receive the rate paid on such higher rate fire; but should he be temporarily assigned to a lower rate fire, he shall draw his regular rate of pay.

Sec. 9. When by direction of the proper authorities, helpers are required to report for duty in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires, such helpers shall receive extra pay for one-half hour per day on coal fires.

Sec. 10. Any man who is capable of executing a piece of work pertaining to his class to a successful conclusion within a reasonable length of time shall be considered a blacksmith. He must be competent to work from drawings and shall be considered in fair line for promotion.

Sec. 11. Should a reduction in expenses become necessarv the time will first be reduced to nine (9) hours per day. When reduction in force is found necessary the oldest competent employes in point of service and those with families shall be given preference, ability and competency considered.

Sec. 12. Should at any time a high rate helper leave the company's service the oldest competent helper in point of service shall be given preference to fill the vacancy, competency and character to govern.

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Sec. 13. This agreement shall take effect on the 1st day of August, 1907, and remain in effect until the 1st day of August, 1908. There shall be no change or amendments to this agreement unless a thirty-day written notice be given of such a desire.

Sec. 14. This agreement shall be posted in the blacksmith shop and shall supersede all previous agreements.

THE DAVENPORT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
J. KASTLIN, Superintendent.
Blacksmith and Blacksmiths' Helper Committee.
ANTHONY ZEEMAN,
WM. HEPPARD,
FRANK REMERSHIED,
Attested: AUGUST SEBLIEN.

N. Y., N. H. & H. Agreement.

Chicago, June 30, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

We the Committee of the District Council have met the company of this road and have settled satisfactory to all. We asked for a 10:00 and got a 9:00. So the blacksmiths and helpers are congratulating themselves on their good fortune. In regard to the rates, they remain as they are in the copy. I sent one to you for the General Executive Board's appeal. I enclose a list of the rates of the shops on the system for the Journal.

New Haven, May 1st, 1907.

1.—Nine hours will constitute a day's work except Saturday, when eight hours shall be worked and nine hours' pay received.

2.—Time and a half will be paid for all overtime.

3.—Time and a half will be paid for work performed on Sundays and holidays that are legal in the state where the work is done.

4.—If working hours are reduced less than nine hours, all the time worked over the hours stipulated by the company will be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

5.—If a blacksmith, helper or an apprentice is called back, he shall be paid not less than five hours for time worked up to three hours and twenty minutes. If he works longer than that, he will get the regular time and one-half.

6.—Blacksmiths, helpers or apprentices sent out on the road will receive full time and overtime according to regular hours at home station, and, in addition, all necessary expenses.

7.—Blacksmiths' work shall be performed by blacksmiths or apprentices to the blacksmith trade.

8.—Any man who has served an apprenticeship or had four years' varied experience at the blacksmith's trade as a helper, and who, in the opinion of the master mechanic, is qualified by his skill and experience to do the blacksmith's work shall be considered as a blacksmith and paid accordingly.

9.—There shall not be more than one apprentice to one shop, and one additional apprentice to each five journeymen employed; provided, that if this number is exceeded May 1st, 1907, no discharge of apprentice shall take place, by virtue of acceptance of this provision and no additions made.

10.—When any changes occur in the shop force, the older men in the service will be given preference, everything else being equal.

11.—There shall be no discrimination against men who may serve on grievance committee.

12.—Blacksmiths and helpers serving on committee will be given free transportation on our own lines.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

FIRES.					
2	at	$0.37½	2	at	.29
3	at	.34	1	at	.28½
1	at	.33½	1	at	.27½
2	at	.33	HELPERS.		
2	at	.32	7	at	$0.22
2	at	.31½	3	at	.21
1	at	.31	10	at	.20½
8	at	.30½	16	at	.19½
3	at	.30	2	at	.19

NORWOOD, MASS.

FIRES.					
1	at	$0.37	2	at	.26½
1	at	.32½	1	at	.25½
3	at	.32	HELPERS.		
1	at	.31½	1	at	$0.22
1	at	.30½	2	at	.21
4	at	.29½	1	at	.20½
2	at	.28½	1	at	.20
1	at	.27	6	at	.19½
			5	at	.19

READVILLE, MASS.

FIRES.					
1	at	$0.35	1	at	.28
1	at	.34½	2	at	.27½
2	at	.32½	2	at	.26
1	at	.32	2	at	.25½
2	at	.31½	1	at	.24½
2	at	.30½	HELPERS.		
			1	at	$0.21

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1	at	.30	2	at	.20½
2	at	.29½	12	at	.19½
6	at	.29	15	at	.18
1	at	.28½	1	at	.16½

ROXBURY, MASS.

FIRES.			HELPERS.		
1	at	$0.35	1	at	$0.22½
4	at	.32½	1	at	.21½
1	at	.32	14	at	.20
1	at	.31½	3	at	.19½
1	at	.31	1	at	.19
3	at	.30½			
2	at	.29½			

VALLEY FALLS, R. I.

FIRES.			HELPERS.		
2	at	$0.33	1	at	$0.20
2	at	.32	5	at	.19½
1	at	.30	1	at	.19
2	at	.29			

HARLEM RIVER R. HOUSE, N. Y.

FIRES.			HELPERS.		
2	at	$0.32½	2	at	$0.19½

S. BOSTON R. HOUSE, MASS.

FIRES.			HELPERS.		
3	at	$0.30½	3	at	$0.19½

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.

FIRES.			HELPERS.		
1	at	$0.32	2	at	$0.28½
1	at	.31½	2	at	$0.19½
1	at	.30½	3	at	.19
3	at	.29½	7	at	.18

Taunton, Mass.
Approved:

S. HIGGINS,
General Manager.
JAS. J. SAGAN,
New Haven, Conn.
ALBERT WILSON,
New Haven, Conn.
J. J. TOBIN,
Norwood, Mass.
THOS. HEFLER,
Readville, Mass.
ROBT. GRAY,
Roxbury, Mass.
PAUL PULLER,
E. Hartford, Conn.
PAT. MOLLOY,
Valley Falls, R. I.
JAS. FALCOHNA,
New Haven, Conn.
Committee.

Signed:

F. T. HYNDMAN,
Mechanical Superintendent.

May 1st, 1907.
Attest:

ALB'T WILSON,
Secretary District Council No. 8.

WM. F. KRAEMER.

We herewith present a cut of one of Pittsburg's hustling sons. Brother Kraemer is president of Iron City Local No. 262, with a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five. At our first visit to No. 262 after the St. Paul convention they had a membership of not more than fifteen.

No. 268 has been organized with a membership of about the same. No. 469 was recently organized with a membership of about thirty-five, and in this work our organizers have had the valuable services of President Kraemer.



He is a Pittsburg product, having lived there all his life and served his time in the carriage and wagon shops of that city. He was chief clerk of the Bureau of Parks for two and one-half years. Eventually, however, the ring of the anvil called him back and at the present time he is working at the shop of the Otis Elevator Co., one of the best paying positions in the city. He keeps well apace with the times. He was a delegate to the Iron City and metal trades council, chairman of the organizing committee which has been doing such good work and still doing nobly, and is now delegate elect to the Milwaukee convention.

The Pittsburgers feel proud of their representative, whose appearance at any gathering among his fellows calls for applause.

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EDITORIALS.

A Forced Statement

By JAMES W. KLINE

In days of old, an ancient philosopher who was known as Tacitus, coined the proverb which has been handed down to the present generation. It refers to hatred, and says:

"It is the nature of the human disposition to hate him whom you have injured."

This saying recurred to me with added force and a new significance when I read a campaign document issued as a circular letter by a few pot-house politicians who hoped, by their scurrilous attack upon the President of the I. B. of B. and H., to stain his honor, forgetting, in their zealous enthusiasm for mischief, the words of the noted Coleridge who truthfully says: "Our own heart, and not other men's opinions, forms our true honor."

Goaded on by that wicked sentiment of base envy, which withers at another's joy, and hates the excellence it cannot reach, they turned loose a malicious jumble of glaring inconsistencies with the fond hope that the membership might believe, and through its pernicious influence, instruct their delegates in line with the suggestions they so blatantly voice in their circular letter. Realizing as I did the truth of Matthew Henry's words in relation to dishonesty—"That which is won ill will never wear well, for there is a curse attends it which will waste it; and the same corrupt dispositions which incline some men to sinful ways of getting, will also incline them to the like sinful ways of spending their illgotten gains," I nevertheless felt that, as a matter of at least ordinary courtesy to the membership they had approached in this manner, even if not as a question of self-justification, some reply should be made, and I therefore prepared a brief statement in answer to their vindictive missive, leaving the detailed explanation for convention airing, for, to quote the famous Lamartine: "Man never fastened one end of a chain around the neck of his brother, that God's own hand did not fasten the other end around the neck of the evil-minded traducer," and I appreciated the fact as enunciated by the poet Froude:

"How rash, how inconsiderate is rage!
How wretched, oh! how fatal is our error,
When to revenge precipitate we run:
Revenge, that still with double force recoils
Back on itself, and is its own revenge,
While to the short liv'd, momentary joy,
Succeeds a train of woes, an age of torments."

So, trusting in the intelligence of our membership, which has enabled our International to achieve its present high standard, I consign the memory of this calumnious epistle of an office-hungry crew of industrial pirates to the limbo of oblivion, fully appreciating the fact that if a man stopped to kick at every snarling cur that snaps at his heels while treading the pathway of official duties, he would make but little headway, and would be called upon to devote a greater amount of energy to such exercise as would be neither warranted by the character of his mangy tormenters nor their power to do any real harm. We therefore hide our soul in patience until this convention, when we can report without any equivocation or evasion to our real masters—the rank and file—who can judge for themselves as to

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whether their interests have been faithfully served or their confidence and trust betrayed and abused as our villifiers would be pleased to have you believe.

The open letter written by First Vice-President Cummins and sent out by his self-appointed guardians, should receive your attention.

If Brother Cummins had a grievance why did he not put the case up to the proper authority—the General Executive Board? If he could not get satisfaction there, then he should appeal to the Brotherhood. Instead of that, his case is handled by District No. 1 of Chicago.

After refusing to report to your General President, and be governed by the rules that govern the other Vice-Presidents and Organizers, his case was put up to the Board by your General President, recommending his suspension. which was done. Instead of putting his case up to the board also, in rebuttal, the attention of District Council No. 1 was called to it by someone. When the Secretary-Treasurer's case was put up to the board, they voted to suspend him also. Instead of taking his case to the Executive Board for a hearing, District Council No. 1 took the matter up and sent a committee to the President, interceding for him. After a thorough discussion we decided to withhold the orders of the Executive Board to suspend.

We would like to ask the Brotherhood everywhere, who is the highest authority—the General Executive Board or District Council No. 1 of Chicago?

District Council No. 1 appointed a committee to apply for an injunction against the President carrying out the orders of the General Executive Board—are you going to allow this to continue? Read again the editorial in the August Journal—page 9—your President is content to stand or fall on that issue.

The General President wishes to state to the Brotherhood that in the open letter of Vice-President Cummins, sent out by the Helper's Local No. 325, of which Secretary Werner is a member, charging the editor of the Journal with STUDIED SILENCE, and insinuates dishonesty and chicanery all the way through. Read the May issue, and you will read word for word, just as it was presented to me by the Secretary of the Executive Board, G. J. Werner, after Vice-Pres. Cummins had SCRUTENIZED IT THOROUGHLY. The fact is, Brothers, THEY did not want matters to run smooth. Our organization was then and IS TO-DAY in a prosperous condition, and will continue so, regardless of the tactics of Brother Cummins and Secretary Werner, assisted by a few envious malcontents in Chicago.

The personal letters sent out to Helpers Locals trying to create distrust, will only be to their disadvantage. The Helpers have been well taken care of by this administration, and if they allow themselves to be hoodwinked by this sort of GUSH we mistake their mental calibre.

Vice-President Cummins left Chicago to START SOMETHING. He was fairly beaten in the Executive Board. He tried to DOMINATE and DOMINEER the Board, and they would not stand for it, hence the SORENESS. After the Board adjourned, he went to Amsterdam, and wrote me to meet him somewhere between Chicago and Amsterdam, or at his home (which he thought would be better), to explain his attitude. Why should I go to Amsterdam to have Brother Cummins explain his attitude, when he had been in Chicago ten days? I did not go. I did not have the time, nor did I think the Brotherhood had the money to spare for such trips.

Brother Cummins has allowed himself to be used by a clique that has been making trouble in the general office for nearly two years. He had ample time and opportunity to recede from his position. The General President did not wish to humiliate him in any way, but for a long time had requested (not ordered) him to comply with instructions. No attention was given to this. Then a letter instructing him followed this, and he flatly refused these instructions. Brother Cummins' age and experience in the labor movement ought to have taught him differently.

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BILLING AN "UNKNOWN."

By the Rev. Charles Stelze.

When I had more time and more inclination for athletics than I have these days—especially during the years when I was an apprentice in the machine shop —I was just as curious as most others were whenever an "Unknown" was billed to box or wrestle with a widely-known favorite. The inference was that possibly there was strength and skill sufficient in the "Unknown" to overcome the "Champion," which, of course added interest to the match. Sometimes it happened that the "Unknown" made good, and great was the enthusiasm of the crowd.

There are plenty of "Unknowns" among the fellows in the shop. True, they are rarely advertised as such, but they know their positions—that's what discourages them sometimes. There isn't any mystery or any glamour about it. They are just a part of the common crowd. They long for recognition. There are so many others just like them in the same department operating the same machines, handling the same kind of work, getting the same pay, all a part of the same great machine. How is a fellow to stand out among these—unique, superior, securing better things?

First of all, he must deserve it. It sometimes happens that a man is handicapped by the jealousy or by the unwarranted opposition of a foreman or by someone else in authority, but this is true in comparatively few cases. But even such conditions cannot long prevail when real merit is present. If it is not recognized in that particular shop it will be honored somewhere else. Furthermore, the man at the top, who is really responsible, cannot afford to keep any really worthy man out of the position which he is worthy of filling. Usually competent men are not lying around begging for good jobs. The good jobs generally hunt for them. There are more first-class positions to be filled than there are first-class men to fill them.

The "Unknown" who can make good does not long remain in that obscure position. He is pushed forward in the lists, until he finds his class.

Second, he must make good on the job that he is now doing. No sore-head will ever win the confidence or the respect of the man in whose power it is to advance him. The sulker can have no place in any kind of a successful enterprise. The chap who is always prating about the evils of society and holding them responsible for his failure to advance, might look a little closer home without hurting himself very much. Social conditions are not ideal. Any man with half an eye can see that. But probably the boss isn't any more responsible for this condition than you are. Therefore, don't have it in for him, exclusively, and don't keep the shop in a constant state of unrest because of your social agitation. If you must be an agitator—and perhaps you should be —do you agitating after working hours, when you will not interfere with the getting out of the day's work.

Somebody has classified men into three groups—shirkers, jerkers and workers. The first never make good. The second go by fits and starts. The third are most likely to succeed. There is no royal road to the top. No man ever got there—who was worthy of it —who did not sweat for it—perspiration is just as important as inspiration, and it usually accomplishes more.

R. M. PRETTYMAN.

President of the Trades Council of Alexandria, Va.

We are pleased to note in the Washington, D. C., papers that the president of No. 477, at Alexandria, Va., R. M. Prettyman, has been elected president of the Trades Council of that city.

R. M. Prettyman, president of the Trades Council of Alexandria, Va., is no novice in the trades-union movement, and has been prominently identified with the State Federation of Vir-

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ginia since its formation. Mr. Prettyman is a blacksmith by trade, and is a veritable "Son of Vulcan" when the interests of his craft are involved. He is best known for his conservatism and his advice is sought and followed by many. That he is a strength to the unionists of Alexandria is evidenced by his unanimous election to the presidency of the Trades Council of that city.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that First Vice-President P. H. Cummins has been suspended from office by a vote of the General Executive Board, for insubordination.

PROCLAMATION.

The Creed and Song of Those Who Would Disrupt and Destroy the Union.

Be It Known To All Men:

It is our purpose, by a combination of our power, consisting of a mixture of graft, chicanery, deceit and double-dealing, to tear down to its very foundations this noble structure of unionism which has been so beautifully built up by years of toil, patience, self-denial and noble purpose. We are proud of our mission.

SONG.

Ours is a motley muster roll,
Ours is a piebald pack.
In every shade we are arrayed,
From saintly white down grade by grade
To atheistic black.

Down with the old creed,
Up with the new;
Down with the glorious banner of blue,
Up with the flag of sable hue,
To flutter in its stead.

Canon Rownsley, on Saint Martin's, after describing good Saint Martin, added:

"Some of you, my friends, followers of the gentle Christ, come to worship, nay, come to the Supper of our Lord, wearing 'egret' plumes or 'ospreys' in your hats and bonnets. Do you realize that this 'egret' plume grows on the bird's back only at the time of nesting, and that to obtain one such feather involves the cruel death not only of the beautiful white mother heron, but of the whole nestful of its nearly fledged offspring? What a price to pay for the pleasure of an egret plume! What a travesty of religion to be able to come into church decked with an egret feather and sing in the words of the Benedicite: 'O all ye fowls of the air, bless ye the Lord! praise Him and magnify Him forever!' What a mockery to kneel at Holy Communion, take the soldier's oath of allegiance unto the Lord—that gentle Lord of all compassion and mercy, that Lord who said 'Consider the fowls of the air!' who told us that not a sparrow falls to the earth unregarded by their Heavenly Father!"

THIS SNAKE IS IN SEA SERPENT CLASS.

Valley, Neb., July 23.—A monster snake, forty feet long and with a head like a bushel basket, is causing terror to the farmers east of Valley, Neb., where it has been seen several times and where yesterday it picked up Joseph Anderson, a farmer, and threw him twenty feet, breaking two of Anderson's ribs in doing so.

The farmers have organized a grand snake hunt for next week and every man for miles around will take part in the hunt.

For twenty-five years reports have been circulated about a big snake which lived near Agees Lake, and which occasionally caught and swallowed a pig or a calf. Twice this year the snake has been seen.

Yesterday, while Joseph Anderson and W. Nightengale, both farmers, were en route to the lake to go in bathing, and were walking through high grass, the monster snake suddenly raised up right between Anderson's legs.

He had attempted to step over it, thinking it a log. The force of contact with the head threw Anderson twenty feet. Then, with its head raised six feet above the ground and bellowing like a bull, the snake made for the lake, which it entered in sight of the men.

Anderson and Nightengale say the snake was forty feet long, one foot thick and hissed like a locomotive letting off steam. When it rushed through the woods to the lake it broke off the limbs of trees three and four inches thick.

The country around Agees Lake is wild over the reports and none of the farmers will venture out of the house after dark.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . Editor and Manager
GEO. J. WERNER, Associate

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All communications must be written on one side of the paper only and must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 25th to insure publication the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

BY THE WAY.

A circular letter, in answer to one already sent out by Local Union No. 325, villifying your General President, is being sent to our local secretaries, and in justice to all, we ask that it be read at your next meeting.

The Helpers having withdrawn from the Entertainment Committee in Milwaukee, all delegates wishing information should write to either Otto Shuetze, Chairman, 27½ 28th street, or Thomas Kelly, Secretary, 37 37th street, Milwaukee.

A putrid apple taints the next one. It is best thrown out entirely.

Joseph Weedman was expelled from No. 12, St. Louis, for scabbing.

A wolf sheds its coat once a year—its disposition never.

If you do what you should not, you must hear what you would not.

Tricks are the practice of fools that have not wit enough to be honest.

The Tampa Northern's main shops are to be located at Gary, Fla.

The Pennsylvania has completed a 9-stall roundhouse at Shire Oaks, Pa.

The Northern Pacific will build a 12-stall roundhouse at Lake Park, Minn.

One man may be more cunning than another, but not more so than everybody.

The Gould lines entering Salt Lake City are figuring on new shops at that point.

It is more noble to forgive and more manly to despise than to revenge and injure.

Special Organizer Dougherty will let 'em know he was there when the settling up time comes.

Every man has two kinds of friends, his faithful friend and his fool friend; which are you?

The locals that seem to be the least able to send delegates to the convention will be there to show the big 'uns.

The Great Northern will make extensive roundhouse improvements at Duluth, Minn.—Railway Journal.

The Queen and Crescent system has signed up our agreement at Chattanooga, but too late to print in this issue.

The D. & R. G. D. C. met in Salt Lake City and drew up their annual document to present to the officials September 1st.

Read Mockler's report this month. He seems to have poked them up a little on the I. G. N. and got them "goin' some."

"He who steals my purse steals trash, but he who robs me of my good name, robs me of that which does him no good, and makes me poor indeed."

If Judge Landis could handle all the cases as he did that of the Standard Oil, we could build a few Dreadnaughts and go over and lick the Japs.

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Read the report of B. A. Horn, District Council No. 31, St. Louis, under "Anvil Echoes." Old St. Louis will be ahead at one more bound like the last one.

During the six months ending June 30, the Baldwin Locomotive Works turned out 1,334 locomotives, the best six months' record in the history of the plant.

Business Agent Segal, of Montreal, reports gains in that city. We are glad to see Montreal coming to the front. However, trade is not the best, but all members are working.

Beginning July 1, all New York Central passenger trains entering and departing from the Grand Central station, New York city, are handled by electric locomotives.

In the sixth line of a scurrilous circular-letter they claim we "falsely exposed the Brotherhood in Chicago." An exposure, whether falsely or truly, is the same—so long as they are exposed.

Any man—(especially one who has daughters)—that goes around trying to rob a fatherless and brotherless girl of her good name is a coward and the penalty should be nothing less than a rawhide on sight.

The Western Railway of Alabama will expend about $110,000 on shop improvements at Montgomery, Ala., which will include a planing mill 62x432 feet, and a smith shop 70x115 feet. New machinery will also be ordered.

Locals 117, 128, 333 and 402 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of Buffalo held a grand picnic at Teutonia Park, Sunday, August 25th. There was a band concert from 2 to 11 p. m. and many kinds of games.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern will erect extensive shops at Ellston, Ind., and has purchased seventy acres of ground for the purpose. The locomotive shops will be 420x900 feet and the main building, 400x1,200. The details of the entire plant have not been given out yet.

This little story is going the rounds and is the latest from headquarters in Washington and is credited to one of the young lady employes. The lady in question is deeply interested in Shakespeare, and in the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. "When I go to heaven," said she to the editor, "I am going to ask Bacon if he wrote Shakespeare." "Perhaps Bacon won't be there," said the editor, laughing. "Then you ask him," said the lady.—Ex.

The Frisco Car & Engine Co. of St. Louis has been incorporated as an auxiliary corporation of the Frisco System for the purpose of erecting an extensive plant for the repair and manufacture of cars and engines. The plant will be built at Springfield, Mo., and will cost, machinery and buildings, about $1,000,000. The Frisco will also erect new shops at Sherman, Tex., as follows: Machine shop 100x125 feet, planing mill 60x100 feet, blacksmith shop 40x60 feet, powerhouse 28x76 feet. An addition is to be made to the roundhouse also.

Fifth Vice President Mockler stopped off at Sherman, Texas, to investigate some matters in the Frisco shops. There has been more or less friction at that point for some little time. We wish to state that, according to reports, things will have to change or the management will be called upon to act. We do not sign agreements to be broken at will—they cost something. Neither do we expect to cover every question that might arise in the interim, but we sign in good faith and expect it to be adhered to, both in letter and spirit; and we will not allow our members or the company to vary from it or raise technical points so as to show favors to favorites.

We are an international and not a municipal organization, and are under no more obligations to members who hold jobs in the municipal shops of Chicago than to the smallest local under our jurisdiction. We are the servant of all, but subservient to no faction or geographical division. We are positive that if there had been a full attendance at the District Council meeting that scurrilous circular would not have had the unanimous endorsement. There were delegates there, as it was, who did not endorse it. Chicago unions are getting tired of the municipal dictation and it is high time they relieve themselves of it.

At Fitzgerald, Ga., our members are having trouble with their foreman, Geo. H. Johnson, formerly of the car works at Savannah, Ga. According to reports, it was utterly impossible for our members to get

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along peaceably, so they walked out. The matter was taken up with Johnson first. After his promising to be more agreeable, the men took courage and expected things to move smoothly; but alas! these promises to be agreeable from those who are determined not to be agreeable are like pie crusts—made to be broken. The matter at this writing is in the hands of the master mechanic, with a promise to see that justice is done. We have met these individuals before, and the only thing to do, after all means have been tried, is to stand for his removal; and this is not the only case we have gone after and we hope the aforesaid individual will see that it pays to be a man and that justice can be given, even though we are employed by a railroad company.

At the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor resolutions were unanimously endorsed reaffirming the placing of all flour made by the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company on the unfair list. and the president was instructed to make an effort toward effecting a settlement of the controversy existing between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes and the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company and if unsuccessful take steps to make the declaration of unfairness more effective. President Gompers has taken the question up with the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, but without success. Consequently, union men and their families will do their utmost to carry out the recommendations of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. The leading brands of this company are: "Gold Medal," "Ben Hur," "John Alden," "Jenkins Vienna," and "Parisian."

The members of our bortherhood working for the International & Great Northern in Texas have good reasons to feel elated. This system has waged war on union labor for years. They crushed the blacksmiths' and boilermakers' and machinists' unions four years ago, and the road has been considered unfair by all labor organizations in the mechanical departments. However, when our members protested against unfair treatment they were discharged. Being recently organized they were not entitled to financial aid, but we assisted them morally, and sent Fifth Vice-President Mockler to the front, and after a sweep of his field glass he trained the guns on the enemy, and you can read of the result in his report. This is the first shop agreement ever hung up in their shops. The other crafts are now organizing, and we hope the I. & G. N. will realize the foolishness of fighting the unions and not hesitate to sign joint agreements in the future.

Encyclopedies.—In this busy age no home should be without a good up-to-date Encyclopedia and Dictionary. The Chicago Tribune, under date of June 14th, said: "A good encyclopedia is no longer regarded as a luxury; it is a necessity in every home. As a storehouse of facts it is a valuable accessory to the family reading class as well as to the individual members of the household. It should be conveniently placed, and the children early trained to refer to it the moment they need it; information acquired under such a stimulus of interest usually is retained. It is a great mistake to make a list of subjects to be looked up some other time; a string of unrelated facts makes but a slight impression on the brain, and in addition to this objection is another—'some other time' is apt to be no time at all, and that particular list generally reaches the waste basket without being checked off." We call the attention of our readers to a full page announcement of the United Editors' Encyclopedia and Dictionary in the present issue of this magazine. We own a set of this work and do not hesitate to recommend it to all those interested in this subject. Complete information regarding it can be obtained by addressing a postal card to the United Editors' Association, 28 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

When you become tired of knocking everybody else why just begin again on the labor editor. He has and is being knocked so regularly that he will lose his appetite if you desist. When the millennium arrives and the world is recreated the labor editor will be formed like a turtle with a hard shell where the resounding knocks can be more gracefully received.

The knocker is like the Pinkerton spy. Either he has been a scab and whitewashed, or else he is only in the ranks to follow the behest of his employer.

When you find a knocker watch him. If he is not of local origin trace his record at last place of his residence. He is either a quiller, a crook or a scab at heart and there is nothing too dirty for him to do.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

HIS MOTHER'S SONGS.

Beneath the hot midsummer sun
The men had marched all day;
And now beside a rippling stream
Upon the grass they lay.

Tiring of games and idle jests,
As swept the hours along,
They called to one who mused apart,
"Come, friend, give us a song."

"I fear I cannot please," he said;
"The only songs I know
Are those my mother used to sing
For me long years ago."

"Sing one of those," a rough voice cried,
"There's none but true men here;
To every mother's son of us
A mother's songs are dear."

Then sweetly rose the singer's voice
Amid unwonted calm;
"Am I a soldier of the cross,
A follower of the Lamb?

"And shall I fear to own his cause?"—
The very stream seemed stilled,
And hearts that never throbbed with fear
With tender thoughts were filled.

Ended the song; the singer said,
As to his feet he rose,
"Thanks to you all, my friends; good-night,
God grant us sweet repose."

"Sing us one more," the captain begged.
The soldier bent his head.
Then glancing 'round with smiling lips,
"You'll join with me?" he said.

"We'll sing this old familiar air,
Sweet as the bugle call,
'All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall.' "

Ah! wondrous was the old tune's spell
As on the singer sang;
Man after man fell into line,
And loud the voices rang.

The songs are done, the camp is still,
Nought but the stream is heard;
But, ah! the depths of every soul
By those old hymns are stirred.

And up from many a bearded lip,
In whispers soft and low,
Rises the prayer the mother taught
The boy long years ago.

Altough many flowers owe their names to famous people, there is only one instance known when a man and a flower received a title at the same moment. When Niel, a brave French general, was returning from the scene of his victories in the war between France and Austria, he received from a peasant who wished to honor the hero, a basket of beautiful pale yellow roses. Out of the stems, which happened to have roots clinging to it, the general took to a florist in Paris, in whose care it remained until it became a thriving bush covered with blossoms. Niel then took the plant as a gift to the Empress Eugenie. She expressed a great admiration for the exquisite flowers, and on learning that the rose was nameless, said significantly: "Then I will name it. It shall be the Marechal-Niel," and at the same moment she bestowed upon the astonished general the jeweled baton that betokened his promotion to the high office of Marshal of France.

Are They Sisters?

BY OPHELIA LAWRENCE BLAIR.

Oh, women that toil in the shadows,
Oh, women that sit in the sun,
Oh, women, are you sisters?
After all is said and done.

In this land of boasted freedom
Where one sits afar on the steeps,
And one looks out cold and hungry
From the damps and darks and deeps.

Are you sisters tell me truly
Is there kinship between you two?
The steeps and depths made answer
We are as far as I, and You.

"At dawn," he said, "I bid them all farewell,
To go where bugles call and rifles gleam;"
And with this latent thought he fell asleep,
And glided into dream.

Before him lay a broad, hot plain,
Through it a level river slowly drawn;
He moved with a vast host, and at its head
Streamed banners like the dawn.

There came a blinding flash, a deafening roar,
And dissonant cries of terror and dismay;
Blood trickled down the river's reedy shore,
And with the dead he lay.

The morn broke in upon his solemn dream,
Yet still with kindling eye
"Where bugles call," he said, "and rifles gleam,
I follow though I die."

Wise youth! by few is glory's crown obtained,
But death or soon or late awaiteth all;
To fight in freedom's cause is something gained,
And nothing lost to fall. —*Selected.*

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT KLINE.

To the Officers and Members of the I. B. of B. and H.:

Greeting:

Being very busy, I did not publish a report in the Journal as I expected, but will give you an outline of the work of the brotherhood:

After the Executive Board meeting I went to Pittsburg to consult with Brother Farmer relative to the Spring Fitters to try and formulate some plan to enforce a settlement of the Philadelphia strike. Our conference resulted in Brother Farmer visiting all the shops and strengthening their courage and confidence in themselves. I had decided to take personal charge of this strike in the future so far as I could, and with Brother Farmer's assistance we now have it under control to such an extent that the company has met us on two occasions, and the possibilities are that before you read this report the strike will be history. You can see a report of the District Council formed at Pittsburg in another column.

After addressing an open meeting and looking over the ground Brother Farmer and myself left for Philadelphia; met with and encouraged the loyal strikers, who stated that they now expected good results. A call for finances was sent out and they have received some help, but not what they ought to expect.

I left for Buffalo and looked over the situation there and left Brother Dougherty in charge. Brother Farmer left for Oswego; thence to Detroit, then to East St. Louis.

Leaving Buffalo I stopped at Toledo, where the echoes of our late strike in the Pope automobile works were still to be heard, and Foreman Jackson had been good the ten days of his trial, but had broke out again. I visited the management and informed them that it was useless to talk peace when their foreman did not regard his word of honor and insisted that unless he was removed I could not promise peace. Result—the foreman is gone. I left for Detroit, thence to the office.

The pipe men being on strike on the Missouri Pacific and Wabash and a likelihood of our men becoming involved, I went to Kansas City and Sedalia and advised with them. We have a signed agreement with the company which will be adhered to. While we are in sympathy with other crafts in their struggles, we cannot break our agreements. I advised our members to meet with others and use their utmost endeavors to settle the strike. Also the Wabash, which I am informed met with good results. I visited Alton, Ill., with Fifth Vice-President Mockler and we have adjusted the difficulty with the Beals Brothers. Coming back to the office, I visited Milwaukee and consulted with a committee relative to forming a northwest district, which we decided to postpone until after the convention.

I was called to St. Paul by District Council No. 25, where they were in conference with the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Matters of interest to the northwest district was discussed thoroughly. They will have a business agent as soon as their finances permit. Returning to the office I found my work accumulating so that I have been kept busy lately. Called to Pittsburg again to assist in forming the District Council of the spring makers and consult with No. 268, whose members are on strike. At this writing eighteen shops have signed the scale, and I think the end is near.

I have had many calls that I could not answer on account of work at the office. To attend to all and keep up my work in the office would be impossible, as the work on our journal is thrown completely on me in all its details.

I will address the Picnickers at De Soto, Mo., Labor day, if all goes well.

In conclusion I wish to say that our craft has won a notable victory on the I. & G. N. in Texas. The first agreement ever hung up in the shops occurred a few weeks ago, after a three weeks' strike, handled by Fifth Vice-President Mockler.

Our organizers are doing nobly and our craft is prospering.

As I said in the beginning, this is an outline of the work your president is doing. The details would take too much space.

Yours fraternally,

J. W. KLINE,
General President.

Women were given the municipal vote in England in 1869, in Scotland in 1881, and in Ireland in 1898, but they are not yet eligible to municipal office.

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REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER POWLESLAND FOR AUGUST.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 24.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Since the writing of my last report I have been in correspondence with the newly organized locals on the Baltimore & Ohio system, assisting them in the work of drafting an agreement, including an increase of wages. It having now reached a point where it becomes necessary to have a meeting of all delegates, in order to arrive at a satisfactory understanding, there being a difference of opinion on several matters, a conference has been called for this purpose to meet in Wheeling, West Virginia, on September 6, when a District Council will also be organized which will then place the members of the craft in a position to carry the negotiations through and thereby get the same results that have been achieved by our members on other railroad systems and other different corporations. On my way back to Baltimore, shortly after the writing of my last report, I stopped over in Cumberland, Md., and called a meeting of the men employed there, and at Keyser, West Virginia, twenty-five miles distant, and reorganized Local No. 480, placing the men of both shops into the one local. Have received very favorable reports from there since, also from other locals on the system.

I have also visited Portsmouth, West Virginia, to see why our people of the Seaboard System failed to get a conference with the officials of that system. Accompanied by a committeeman, I had an interview with the superintendent of motive power and the case seemed to be up to the District Council, they having failed to take advantage of an opening that would unquestionably have led to a conference with beneficial results. This is very unfortunate, as the present conditions of Local No. 144 at the Seaboard shops in Portsmouth practically prevents the work of organizing that territory.

While in Baltimore, Brother Wm. Kelley, of No. 121, and myself, were requested to take up the matter of an increase of wages for our members employed at the Crown Cork & Seal Co.'s plant and am able to report success at this time, the firm having acceded to the request after some parleying. Great credit is due to Brother Kelley, who has been appointed temporary business agent. This favorable result will be of value to us in reorganizing the city shops.

On instructions from the General President I went to Richmond, Va., to assist the delegates of the Chesapeake & Ohio District Council, who were in conference at that point with the officials, and am able to report favorable progress. I also had the pleasure of meeting with several members of Richmond local, including President J. H. Banks, Secretary T. D. Gilman and Brother Richardson, who is so long-winded that I couldn't get a word in edgeways. Finally I made a get-away, but I guess Brother Richardson is still at it. At Richmond I also found that the negotiations of the Southern District Council with the officials of the Southern railway had developed into a sort of deadlock on the question of arbitration. I hope that the case will soon terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF A. G. ALLISON, SPECIAL ORGANIZER.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

The following is my report for the month of August, 1907:

Having arranged for another meeting at Bay City, Mich, where my last report left me, I went on to Sagniaw, Mich., and just got in touch with the boys there, but I failed to land a local, although there will be one there in the near future, as Mr. Zanley, and a few more of the men, are determined to organize again. Here I received orders telling me to take up the Canadian Pacific in Canada and left for Windsor, where I received a list of the shops from Brother Kline. Toronto being the first one I came on and got in touch with the men and had arranged for a meeting when I received a letter from Brother Wilson, of Carlton Junction, saying that they wanted me to be in Montreal by the 15th of the month and also to stop at Carlton Junction. Not knowing what was wanted and thinking that they may have arranged for a conference with the company for that date, I postponed the meeting at Toronto and went to Carlton Junction, where I met with the local and found some good men. Although small in numbers that local is composed of good, live men. I found that while they had not arranged for a conference they were in need of assistance in drawing up their schedule. I got their requests in shape so I could handle them in Montreal and then went on to that place where I met with the committee appointed for the purpose of drawing up their shop rules and wage

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scale. This work finished and approved by their local, we arranged for an open meeting of the C. P. R. shops, but only got two applications with the promise of five more. The men being nearly all French, Brother Segal had the good fortune to get the assistance of Mr. Rodier, the editor of the La Patrie, who is an able speaker in that language. Having arranged for all organized shops to be represented at the conference which will be arranged for the first of October, I came back to Toronto to organize this shop if possible, it being the only one on the Eastern Division unorganized.

The machinists in Montreal are well organized and have a minimum rate that is six cents higher than our own, which shows that we receive no more than we are able to ask for.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. ALLISON.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT J. J. HENRY.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 23, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Since my last report I have been trying, in company with Wm. A. Luck, to organize St. Paul and Minneapolis. I tried the Schneimerers and others the second time—these are wagon works. They all promised to come, but only two showed up. I then went to the St. Paul foundry. After a talk with some of the men I left that plant in the care of Brother John Fass, with the result that they promised to come in pay day, the 20th inst., at least some of them. I then went to the American Bridge Works, Minneapolis, where I got the promise of seven applications. I next visited the Minneapolis Steel Works—they promsied to join if the bridge works men did. On August 3 I visited No. 73, at which time they obligated six new members. I also visited the street railway shops and one man joined. I then went after the flue welders on the Great Northern. They will reinstate on the 11th. I attended a meeting of District Council No. 25, where I installed their new officers.

On the 13th I visited No. 300. At this meeting they took in three new members. I again went to the American Bridge Works and got six applications and their money, which I turned over to Brother Skoog. I next tried the American Hoist & Derrick. After holding two meetings with them things looked bright. Brother McDaniels being acquainted with some of them I got him interested, with the result we called an open meeting for them, as they thought to get a charter of their own. I then went to the Malleable Iron Works, also the Herzog. They would come in if the A. M. & D. would. I attended the meeting of No. 73 on the 17th, when they took in six members and three more paid applications. On the 18th I attended a meeting of District Council No. 25 and installed their officers. At 3:30 of the same day, with some of the members of District Council 25, I went to the hall to find that Mr. Krohin, one of the smiths in the A. H. & D., had been discharged for trying to get the men to meeting. That put a damper on the whole bunch. At the meeting of No. 43, the 20th, two members were obligated and one reinstated.

Having received from General President Kline word to go to Denver, I set out on the following morning. I stopped off at Oelwein, where they held a rousing joint meeting, after which they served luncheon and cigars and all had a good time and voted $45 to District Council No. 25. Oelwein is up and doing and look shortly for the nine-hour day. My next stop was Des Moines. I also paid a visit to Valley Junction, where Brother J. F. McGrath and Jim Heenan are working. The following day, 23d, I visited every shop in Des Moines, and results are sure to follow. I also went to the Great Western roundhouse at South Des Moines and got the application of the blacksmith. He joined No. 198 last night and one reinstated. Jerry Fouhy, the general president, certainly is a crackerjack in the chair. I wish here for Oelwein when presenting their new schedule to include South Des Moines as the standard there is very low.

Respectfully submitted,
J. J. HENRY.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 24, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

My report for August is short. The strike at the Lackawanna Steel Plant has got a turn for the better on account of the work picking up. They are getting busy, so I think the chances of a settlement are good. I got an increase of 2c per hour for the helpers working for the Buffalo Dredging Company, also from the Lake Erie Dredging Company. Buffalo is still taking in members every meeting night, and it will not be long before a smith or helper without a card will give the town

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a wide birth. Receiving orders to go east to Worcester, Mass., I arrived here yesterday. Will get the boys together and see what we can do for them.

Fitchburg is strike-mad. I understand all the different crafts are out in that town. Will get over there some night this week.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER J. J. GOLDMAN.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 23, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

I herewith submit my report for the month of July and August:

After being off the road the last two weeks in July started out again on the 2nd of August and went to Streator, Ill., to try and get that local lined up again; but after putting in a day there, I found that most all the smiths were doing horseshoeing, which does not come under our jurisdiction, so left for Peoria, Ill., to try and get that place organized, as there are quite a few smiths and helpers there unorganized. I arrived in Peoria August 4 and located Secretary Akeman. He was not at work and was with me all the time that I was in Peoria. We visited all the shops and saw all the smiths and helpers in the town, and on the meeting night got three new members to fall in line, with prospects of a good many more to follow at the next meeting.

Here I received orders from General President Kline to go to Beardstown, as the C., B. & Q. shop there was unorganized; so I left for that point, and after seeing all the smiths and helpers there called a meeting and got ten of them to fill out applications for charter. So, while waiting for supplies, I saw the boys again and got the other two to fall in line, and now have that shop organized all but one, and the boys will soon get him in line.

Receiving orders to go to Cincinnati as the brothers there wanted some help, I left for that point; but as I had to come by way of Springfield and Decatur, stopped off there and saw the brothers in both shops and found them doing well, so left for Cincinnati and found this local, which I organized last March, doing fine and taking in new members every meeting night. But there is still lots of work to be done here. The brothers are going to turn out Labor day good and strong. They have a nice banner—36x42—and will be quite an attraction in the Labor day parade and will no doubt make some of the unorganized smiths and helpers ashamed of themselves.

I am going to have special meetings every Saturday night while I am here, and will try my best to see if I can't get this place lined up good and strong. The brothers here are all working hard with me and are a bunch of stickers and will be heard of in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,
J. J. GOLDMAN,
Special Organizer.

In my last report I stated I was at Palestine on the International & Great Northern, where our men were out on strike on account of discharging nine of their number under the pretense of reduction of force, when in reality it was because they had joined and were members of Local No. 273.

After exhausting every peaceable means to adjust the grievance, the members of No. 273 asked and obtained permission from President Kine to walk out, which they did on July 12th. On my arrival there on the 14th I familiarized myself with the conditions and cause of the walkout and obtained a list of and locations of the other shops on that road. I then asked for a man familiar with those points and sent Bro. McMeans to Mart, Taylor and San Antonio, where all the men responded to the call by quitting work with two exceptions, one a man at Mart named Kisson, and the other a supposed white man at San Antonio, where the Mexicans offered to quit work if he would, but he refused. These with two other scabs at the shops in Palestine named Donahue and that old scab and company's man, Dave Hughs, were the blacksmiths to scab all through the strike.

During the strike the company, ably seconded by its foreman of the blacksmith shop, Deitz by name, company's man by nature, tried to get the men to desert the union by offering them everything except the road, which terminated in a dismal failure through no fault of Deitz, as he worked like a Trojan in the shop to beat us by working the heats out of three fires until his hands got blistered and then he was out every night trying to make some of the men scab by going to work in the shops, and when he was not in the streets of Palestine he was at home writing to some of the men at Cleburne, trying to get them to scab; but they knew Deitz and wanted none of his game.

While Deitz was writing for men the company was busy shipping men in from Chicago and St. Louis and any

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other place they could get them. And we were more than busy receiving them and stopping them from going to work and shipping them out of Palestine to any old place. We were so successful in the shipping business that the company put up a part of Texas & Pacific agreement in the shops about two weeks after the strike was inaugurated and stated they were running a union shop. This was another ruse of theirs to beat the union, as they thought the men would go to work without an agreement, but in this they also failed, and after a trial of three or four days, and finding it was not successful, Vice-President and General Manager Trice sent word by one of his sons to some of the men that his father wanted to see the men. We sent a letter to him on Monday, the 29th, asking for a conference and sent a reply that he would meet us in Mr. Hunter's office, who is his M. M., at 2 p. m. that same date, at which time we met him and Mr. Hunter, and upon asking what we had to say I informed him that we had heard verbally from his son that he wanted to meet us and if that was a fact, was he willing to enter into an agreement with the blacksmiths and helpers on the I. & G. N. He said he was always ready to meet employes of the company and could not do business with men not in the employ of the company. I asked him how he could do business with employes when he had none to do business with, they being all out on strike. He said they would have to apply as individuals, and any he thought competent he would put to work, and then if they were not satisfied with the shop rules he might change them. I then informed him that when any man went to work they would go back in a body and not otherwise, and we then left the office.

That night a committee of engineers approached me and offered their services as mediators, and as I surmised that they were sent by the company (as events afterwards showed), I accepted their offer with the understanding that the committee would meet us in the morning at 9 a. m.

The next morning Mr. Trice left Palestine in his private car for the North. Some say he went to Chicago and some to St. Louis, but we didn't care where he went, but the fact of the matter was he left his assistant manager, Mr. Noble (a gentleman), to clean up his mess, as he was not man enough to admit his defeat and enter into an agreement with his blacksmiths and helpers.

After careful and considerable correspondence between the Board of Mediators and Mr. Noble, the board formed itself into a Board of Arbitrators to take testimony concerning the assertions we had made that the management had discharged, laid off our men under the pretense of reduction of force, when in reality they had written for men, had offered more money and had increased the working hours from 9 to 10 hours per day. It will readily be seen that we proved all our assertions on charges by the following decision of the Board of Arbitrators, which was rendered after four days' work by that board.

We, your committee, appointed as a Board of Arbitrators to adjust the controversy existing between the I. & G. N. Railroad Company and its ex-blacksmiths and helpers, have carefully reviewed the evidence submitted by both sides and have reached the following decisions in the matter:

Question 1. Shall all the blacksmiths and helpers who were discharged between July 1st and July 12th, 1907, and the blacksmiths and helpers who left the service July 12th, 1907, be returned to their former positions without prejudice?

Answer. We, the committee, while not countenancing incompetence or infractions of the rules and regulations of the company, or doubt the right of the company to reduce the forces in their various departments when necessary for the reduction of expenses, vote yes, for the reason that from the evidence produced before the committee proves that it is for the best interest of all concerned, as both parties to the controversy have expressed a willingness to accept such a decision.

Question 2. Shall a schedule covering rules and rates of pay be entered into between the I. & G. N. Railroad Company and the blacksmiths and helpers after they return to service, and if so, what schedule covering rules and rates of pay shall apply?

Answer. We decide yes for the reason that we believe it is to the best interest of both parties concerned. We decide that the Texas & Pacific Railway Company's schedule, rules and rates of pay shall govern the parties herein mentioned, with the exception that certain rates of pay and rules shall be changed to suit conditions on the I. & G. N. Railroad, it being understood that the rates are to be no higher or lower than those contained in the stated schedule of rules and rates of pay.

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We further decide that just after the resumption of service by the blacksmiths and helpers that their committee and the management enter into a conference for the purpose of placing the herein mentioned schedule of rules and rates of pay, according to conditions herein mentioned into full force and effect, and same to date from the date the blacksmiths and helpers resume service.

Question 3. What length of time shall be allowed blacksmiths and helpers herein mentioned who are absent from Palestine, Texas, and have a desire to return to work?

Answer. From August 1st to August 8th, 1907, inclusive.

Question 4. Shall the blacksmiths and helpers' union be recognized by the I. & G. N. Railroad Company?

Answer. Yes, as we believe it to be the best interest of all parties concerned.

Question 5. Shall the open or closed shop be recognized?

Answer. The open shop, for the reason that we do not believe in discrimination.

We desire to state in conclusion that we have done that which we feel is to the best interest to the parties concerned, and we sincerely trust that our labors have not been in vain, and that peace, happiness and prosperity will ever fall to the lot of you and yours.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. REITCH,
R. F. WRIGHT,
S. E. BURKHEAD,
D. M. MILES,
R. C. DUNLAP.

The next day, August 2d, we met in conference with Mr. Noble (and he is a man like his name indicates), to draw up an agreement and wage scale to suit the conditions on the I. & G. N., and right here we had to meet that enemy of unionism, Deitz, in making our wage rate, he butting in and saying that man isn't worth that much or that work can be done by any helper. You, readers of this Journal, have heard these remarks made before by men trying to obtain recognition with the officials of a railroad. And in a short time they had to work for the conditions they had made themselves, which I believe will be true in this case in a very short time, as he is not a competent man for the position.

We had a morning and afternoon session and finished in the evening, and the next day the committee signed up, three weeks and two days after they had walked out, which gives the blacksmiths and helpers an agreement which is the first trade working in the shops to obtain an agreement with the International & Great Northern Railroad.

I wish to state that after the Board of Arbitrators had rendered their decision they gave me assurance that we would get what we wanted if the men would return to work, so as to be employes of the company to enable Mr. Noble to enter into and form an agreement with the blacksmiths and helpers, which was accomplished by the men returning to work, making their standing with the company legal as employes and resulted in the company recognizing the I. B. of B. & H. as a factor in the running of the International & Great Northern Railroad.

There is very little more to tell about the strike on the I. & G. N., but I would be very careless and indifferent if I was to close this article without saying that I never met a better set of union men with the minimum knowledge of unionism and what a strike meant than those engaged in that battle. In standing together and allowing no breaks in their ranks they acted like veterans, although ninety per cent of them never belonged to a union until two weeks before the strike.

I had the support of all the men and especially of Brothers Hackins, McMeans and Andrews. Brother Huckins aided me to such an extent that he became ill, but through the excitement of the victory he recovered again and was at the finish. He came to Palestine with the avowed purpose of organizing the men at that point, and you can see by the results that he succeeded.

I wish to state also that while we had all the men reinstated and secured an agreement, we also obtained an increase of 12 to 25 per cent in wages.

After leaving Palestine I went to Sherman and had the shop committee to see Mr. Kain, general foreman, and settle grievance which was pending at that point, which was satisfactorily adjusted while I was there. I wish to state that 90 per cent of grievances are the fault of the foremen of the shops, this case being no exception. That night I attended the meeting of No. 87 and passed an enjoyable evening with the members of that local.

The next day I went to Denison and met with the members of No. 114 at a special meeting held that evening, and had quite a chat with them. Everything is running smooth here.

Respectfully sumbitted,
JOHN J. MOCKLER.

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REPORT OF B. F. HORN.

St. Louis, August 12th, 1907.

Result of demands and strike in St. Louis this spring. American Brake Co., 2½c increase on top of the 7½c received in February, which makes the rates as follows:

	Price per Hour.
1 Hammer Smith	$ .68¾
1 Hammer Smith	.49½
1 Hammer Smith	.46¾
1 Hammer Smith	.40
1 Steam Drophammer	.40
1 Small Drophammer	.35
4 Fires	.46¾
3 Fires	.44
2 Fires	.40
8 Fires	.38
1 Fire	.35
2 Fires	.34
4 Fires	.32½
7 Fires	.31
1 Fire	.29
1 Fire	.27½
2 Jaw Makers	.26¼
1 Bull Dozer	37½
1 Forging Machine	.36¾
1 Forging Machine	.34¾
1 Bolt Header	.25½

Helpers receive 22½c per hour and 23½c per hour, except eight who work on big hammers, who receive 25c per hour, and they now build fires on company's time.

Ellison & Sons increase of 2½c per hour for Helpers, which makes the rate of 25c per hour. Smiths rate 45c per hour.

East St. Louis and Suburban R. R. 10% increase granted May 1st, 1907. Smiths' rate, 38c and 34½c per hour; Helpers, 22c per hour.

Elliot's Switch and Frog Co., 2½c per hour for Smiths and 1c for Helpers for day's work.

Fulton Iron Works 10%—7½c on May 16th and 2½c on September 1st. Smiths, 42c, 40½c, 36¼c; Helpers, 24¾c, 23½c; Hammer boy, 18½c.

George J. Fritze Machine & Foundry Co., 10% granted June 21st. Smiths' rate 33c per hour, Helper 22c per hour.

Griffith & Sons, 10% May 1st. Smiths' rate 36½c per hour, Helpers 25c per hour.

Hiney Boiler Co., 40c per hour for Smiths; Helpers 25c.

Kopfferly Bros., 10% for Smith and 24% for Helper per hour, and the promise of 25c in a short time. Smith's rate about 40c per hour, June 26th, 1907.

Koburch Automobile Co., 10% for Smiths and 25c per hour for Helpers; Smiths' rate 40c and 38c.

Miller Elevator Co., 10% and 25c per hour for Helpers; Smiths' rate 36½c per hour.

Missouri Boiler & Sheet Iron Co., 40c for Smiths and 25c for Helper per hour. This agreement signed by the business agent, Roy Horn.

Neideringhaus Mill, 10% for Smiths and 25c per hour for Helpers, and 3 hours a week for Helpers for building fires. Smiths' rate 43c, 42c and 34c per hour.

J. J. O'Brien Boiler Co., 40c for Smiths and 25c for Helpers May 1st, 1907. Signed by business agent.

John Roahn & Sons Boiler Co., 40c for Smiths and 25c for Helpers May 1st, 1907. Signed by business agent.

P. S. Shops. These boiler shops was an advance in two from 33c to 40c per hour and one from 35c to 40c, and in one from 30c to 40c, and the Helpers advanced from 17½c, 21½c and 22½c to 25c per hour.

Roth Tool Co. hammersmith got a 10% increase and the Heater and two Helpers 1c an hour increase. Smith's rate 55c per hour, Heater 24½c and Helper 23½c.

Reuter Jones 10% increase granted July 10, 1907, after running two months with scabs and swearing they never would pay the demand. Smiths' rate 44c and 38½c; Helpers 24c per hour.

St. Louis Well Toll Machine Co., where a demand was made for Helpers only they received an advance of 3½c per hour for all Helpers, making four men at 26c and one at 23c, and one at 22½c per hour.

Union Electric Light & Power Co., 10% increase and 25c for Helpers; Smiths' rate 49c per hour.

Lemp Brewing Co., Helper raised from 20c to 25c per hour.

The strike is still on at the Hellembecker Mill and the Laclede Gas Light Co., also at the American Steel Mill in East St. Louis.

We have also forced the Curtis & Co. Mfg. Co., one of the Metal Trades Shops, to raise the pay of the Smiths who were afraid to join the Union and let it demand it for them, and also forced them to pay 25c per hour for Helpers or do without them.

From what I learn in the different shops around the city the Metal Trades Trust, or Association, as they prefer to call it, has had the most expensive fight of its life, and a large number of firms who have been humbugged into going into it are sick of it after they learned how it conducts its business and will keep out of it in the future. Now, Bro. Kline, this is the fact as near as I know them, and if you will publish this in the

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Journal it will be a good thing for some of the Brothers to read who never have time to come to a meeting.

Respectfully and fraternally,
(Signed) ROY HORN,
Business Agent, Dist. Council No. 31, I. B. of B. & H.

WE BREAK STRIKES.

Read the following and judge for yourselves: Read the "Pinkerton Labor Spy," published by the Wilshire Publishing Co., and learn what the unscrupulous employer is trying to do with organized labor.

Study the dissensions in different labor organizations and see if you cannot trace some of it to this source. We called the attention of our readers some time ago to the one million and a half appropriated to disrupt labor unions by the Manufacturers' Association.

Notice the determination in some directions to start something:

This service makes a specialty of handling labor troubles, either existing or contemplated.

Strikes.

We break strikes in all parts of the United States and Canada, and are prepared to submit a list of references from manufacturers and others who have employed us during the past five years.

Guards.

We have in our employ experienced guards for the protection of life and property during strikes or lockouts. These men are all over six feet in height, and selected for their ability to handle this class of work. All have seen strike service, many hold state and city police commissions, and should not be confounded with guards furnished by our imitators and recruited from the slums of the cities.

Secret Operatives.

We furnish secret operatives of all trades, union or non-union, for work in mill, mine, factory, store, etc., for the purpose of securing inside information.

Is your shop being unionized?

Is your output being restricted?

Is the union running your shop?

Is material being wasted or stolen?

Have you a "shop committee" and who are they?

Does your foreman show favoritism?

Are you losing castings in your foundry?

Do you care to know what is being done at union meetings?

Let us place a mechanic operative with you, and find out.

About Strikes.

In handling strikes we take entire charge of the same, furnish necessary guards to protect men while at work or escort them to and from work if boarding outside.

We employ, transport and deliver non-union men to fill up the affected plants.

We charge no premiums on such mechanics, but employ them at price per day you wish to pay them, charging only for actual time agent may be engaged in securing them.

Boarding Non-Union Men.

We have found from experience that strikes are broken quickest where new men are boarded inside or adjacent to the affected plant, and we are prepared to fit up and maintain temporary board-quarters, etc. Our captains are thoroughly competent to handle such boarding quarters, making same practically self-sustaining. Sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after, and nothing is allowed to waste.

Secret men attend all meetings of strikers and report proceedings. This service possesses the necessary equipments, such as Winchester rifles, police clubs, cots, blankets, etc., to handle any sized trouble. We are represented in all of the larger cities of the United States and Canada, and a representative will call on you free of charge upon request.

Address all communications to the Joy Detective Service (Incorporated), Cleveland, Ohio, or J. D. Scott, 1110 New England Building.

A GOOD REASON.

There is a curious reason for the order which the kaiser has just issued to the effect that the colors of regiments are to be taken from their cases only on the most important occasions. The flags of the German army are in a deplorable condition, even the new ones, for the colonels of regiments which have had new colors given them of late years to replace the old ones which went through the Franco-Prussian war hated parading with brand new colors, as if the regiment had never been in action. They winked at the subalterns who slit the new flags and gave them the dilapidated air of the old colors. But the emperor was furious at this imitation, and so he has had the sham glories put back into the cases.

"Who was that, doctor, who spoke to you just now?"

"My first patient. I have been his medical adviser for the last twenty years."

"My goodness! What a splendid constitution he must have!"

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THE INDIVIDUAL EFFORT SYSTEM.

Read before the International Ry. Gen'l Foremen's Convention, by D. E. Barton.

Very few men realize, unless they are actually deep in the game, the difference between a bright, active, energetic, keen, industrious workman, and one who is only looking for a half satisfactory finish of the day's drudgery, and a release from its thraldom.

When comparisons (which are said to be odious) are made between the two, and the results are weighed and multiplied by the number of minutes, hours, days, years, and by the number of men, using their energy on the same lines, one is fairly staggered by the showing.

To a man who is interested, who is not only paid to take such interest, but who is in the game for his daily bread, and whose honor and well being are at stake, the picture thrown on the canvas, makes him sit up and take notice.

To a man who is held responsible for the actions of his fellow workmen, and made to feel the weight of just criticism for their actions, there is a most intense desire to see some automatic device invented to change the men in his charge, from half hearted, listless, idle, indifferent workmen, to striving, alert, active, intelligent, honest, self-respecting workers who intend to and do take an intense interest in the work at hand, and are willing to do "whatsoever their hands find to do with all their might." Feelings, not of slavery; not of drudgery; not of mere repetition; not of copying and imitation, but of improvement; of deep thought, of how and when to bear down, and when to ease up; of how and when to cut, and when and where to smooth and finish, this should animate every worker. There are few men, who are more interested in the efficiency of workmen, than the members of the International Railway General Foremen's Association.

To those who have realized that their employers were being "held up" by some of the men in their charge, and also that they were powerless to stop it, and equally powerless to secure proper compensation for the worthy workmen who were practically carrying the drones on their backs, the very knowledge of the fact that there was a method, an almost automatic system, which while it does not convert a dolt into a genius, nevertheless brings out the good qualities of men, and produces a tone, an efficiency, a state of progress, in fact brings results, should and does cause the thinking foreman to reach out for it and welcome it, especially since it enables him to give proper attention to other pressing matters, for which under former conditions he had scant time.

Such a method is found in the "Individual Effort System" which is now in operation on one of the great railroad systems, and while not in operation long enough to place it above the adverse criticism of men who have not studied it, nevertheless is so well founded on just laws, appeals so strongly to business principles, that it will never be set aside by a return to the older methods, but it will progress in some modified form as greater experience evolves improvements, until it becomes universal.

The Individual Effort System differs fundamentally from piece-work in that it is distinctively co-operative and, therefore, especially adapted to shops, where the quantity and quality of the output must depend on favorable surroundings, methods, machines, and general equipment, provided by the employer, combined with intelligent, reasonable and faithful interest and effort on the part of the worker. It is based on the full understanding that reductions in cost due to the improvement of the plant properly belong to the employer, but that any reduction in the time, below a reasonable standard, shall belong unassailably to the worker who effects it.

The worker is in any case assured of his day rate, and that is right, since he is powerless to prevent many delays. If a reasonable standard time is four hours, a bonus payment for time reduction begins at six hours, and gradually increases, until at four hours, the worker is paid an increase of 20 per cent. If the worker goes below four hours he is given all the increase due to his own reduction, if he does the work in two hours he receives four hours pay.

THE "MIDDLEMAN" IN BUSINESS.

This is an individual who is sometimes roundly abused in certain quarters, and he sometimes deserves it; but to say he shall be eliminated from the business world is supreme folly, at least so long as society is constituted as at present. He is no doubt too numerous in many lines, and too greedy in most of them, but he is a business convenience, if not a necessity, which cannot be dispensed with.

In its broad sense, middlemen are whoever operate between the producer and the consumer. They do not buy to con-

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sume (they are consumers only as other individuals are), but they buy in large quantities, to sell at a profit to consumers or to other middlemen, who, in turn, sell at a profit to consumers or to other middlemen, and so on.

It may easily be seen that there may thus be too many middlemen, and that they may build up profits between producers and consumers, to realize which products may be compelled to accept unprofitable prices and consumers may be required to pay such exorbitant prices as to diminish the use of the products or articles, and greatly lower the standard of living.

It is these abuses that have brought the business of the middlemen into disrepute. He must be a servant and not a master; he must accept remuneration commensurate with the service he renders society. With these things properly adjusted and based upon Equity, the middleman is a necessity and opposition to him will disappear.

The two powers to adjust these matters, and the only powers that can do it, are the parties most interested, the producers and consumers. These acting together along the lines of Equity, can compel Equity in the middlemen, and thus settle that vexed question, not by destroying the middlemen, but by cooperating with him in Justice and Equity. —Up-to-Date Farming.

WHAT CAN I DO?

Has that question ever troubled any of the boys and girls in the homes on the farm? Not long ago I saw a grown girl whom we would have been glad to tell what she could do. A mother on a hot day was sweltering over a steaming tub, rubbing at the family washing, or probably at a washing for some other family, to procure the means of living; the girl was in the cool, shady place, playing with her mother's baby. Our idea would have been for the two to have changed places. That girl could better have stood the heat of the wash tub; and her chances for a happy marriage would not have been lessened thereby.

Whenever boys and girls get to wondering what they can do, they only need to look around them. The home is full of something to do, and something useful too. Everything that is done to help mother, that relieves her of a task or makes one lighter is a love creator and a character builder—it is preparing both brain and muscle for the great work of the future, that will cause men and women to honor you and make the world feel that it needed you.

"Do not then stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do;
Fortune is a lazy goddess,
She will never come to you.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Never fear to do or dare;
If you want a field of labor
You can find it anywhere."

TESTING VANADIUM STEEL.

Is Vanadium steel going to be much of a factor among the hard metals where the hardest qualities are required? Experiments with it are now being made by the United States government, and at various navy yards and gun shops tests are being made, which are watched with keen interest from Washington, to ascertain the peculiar qualities of the new alloy. All sorts of claims are made for this metal. It is said to be the toughest of steels as well as the hardest. It can be wrought under the hammer and in rolls and presses like the softest of Swedish iron. These are the principal claims which the Navy Department is trying to sift out. So far it has succeeded rather unexpectedly in producing an alloy so hard that no ordinary tool will touch it, which should make it especially valuable for the teeth of cutters and machine tools generally. There is also the suggestion that such hard metal might make a good face for armor plate. But it is suspected of brittleness in this condition—a fatal defect—and an effort is to be made to unite it with a soft and tough steel backing, making the armor correspond with the present hardened armor. Vanadium is an expensive steel, as all of the hardest steels are, but it is understood that the government has been assured that an abundant supply can be had at a rate that will encourage its use.

Simple words, short maxims, homely truths, old sayings, are the masters of the world. Great reformations, great revolutions in society, great eras in human progress and improvement, start from good words, right words, sound words, spoken in the fitting time, and finding their way to human hearts as easily as the birds find their homes.—D. March.

In Japanese mills the hours are from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m., and there is no Sunday off.

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DINKELSPIEL ON LOOEY'S BIRTHDAY.

By George V. Hobart.

Home, Dis Veek.

Mein Lieber Looey—Ve haf receifed your letter from Vinnipeg und ve vas glat to hear it dot your healt' continues free und independent der same in Canada as it does unter der Stars und Stripes.

Your mother und me ve remembranced dot last Tuestay vas your birt'day, Looey, und ve vas mit you in der spirits.

Your Uncle Rudolph dropped in und he vas also mit you in der spirits—mostly visky und lemons.

If you get all der healt' dot your Uncle Rudolph drunk to you, Looey, den you vill make olt Metoozelum's record look like der vork of a dyspepticated piker.

Efery time dare vas a recess in der conwersationing your Uncle Rudolph vould fill der flowing bowl und after vishing you der complimentaries of der season he vould supmerge himself in der grocery store red-eye vich your mother keeps for cooking.

Und ven der shades of efening fell ofer der scenes, und your Uncle Rudolph started to zigzaggle homevard, he vispered py your mother, "Katarina, if any mistake has been made abouid der date of Looey's birt'day send me qvick vord und I am here again mit louder vishes for his healt' und a longer t'irst!"

Den he rolled off der front steps und half-vay ofer der lawn mitouid spilling nuddings.

Py Chove, Looey! und you vas now tventy-four years of old!

Chee viz! how Time has got flies on it!

It seems like it vas only yesterday dot you vas yust a leedle baby, und here is it you vas now ouid earning your own lifing und alvays a goot son to your olt father und mother.

Ve ain't got any presents to gif you, Looey, mit der eggsception dot your mother has bought you abouid eight do'lars' vorth of neckties, vich vill send a shiver of eggscitement through your system from pit to dome ven you see der colors.

I vas sending you yust a copy of der leedle werses dot I made for you ven you vas only vun year old.

Mebbe it is dot you vould like to read dem again, because as I set it den I say it now, Looey, und I hope it is dot some day you vill say der same idea to your own leedle vun-year-older.

Dese is der leedle verses, Looey, und I haf made dem ofer in my own handwritings like dis, yet:

I VUNDER VY.

Ven I come home py night times, yet,
Und sit down py a chair,
Und small, vee, leedle hants dey make
Some pullings mit my hair;
Und ven a woice mitouid some words
To my woice has replied,
I vunder vy my face it makes
A smile yust fempf feets vide?

Ven vee, small, leedle hants dey grasp
My vedder-beaden nose,
Und dare is kickings from a lot
Of leedle pink-vite toes;
Und leedle eyes dey blink at me
Und say, "Ach; I know you!"
I vunder vy I get some smiles
Dot breaks my face in two?

Ven leedle eyes vas closed in sleeb,
Und his vee, chuppy hant
It holts my finger tight so he
Feels safe in fairylant,
I vunder vy from ouid my eyes
I brush avay der tears,
Und ask der goot Lord, "If You please,
Be kind through all der years?"

Yours mit luff,
D. DINKELSPIEL,
per George V. Hobart.

—American-Journal-Examiner.

PEONAGE IN LUMBER CAMPS.

The grand jury in the United States court for the southern district of Virginia has returned indictments for peonage against the William E. Ritter Lumber company of Maben, Wyoming county, and two superintendents and three guards of the company. The charge is conspiracy, the penalty for which is a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000 and imprisonment for not more than two years. Other peonage indictments are expected. The matter was first brought to the attention of the state officials by Secretary of State Root, who was in correspondence with Governor Dawson on the subject last winter. The matter was taken before the department of state by the Italian minister at Washington. Governor Dawson had an investigation made and presented a special report to the state legislature on this subject, but that body took no cognizance of it. It is alleged that foreign laborers are brought into the state and worked in the lumber camps under guard until their transportation has been repaid to the company.

China and Japan, between them, produce 12,500 tons of silk annually.

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Society Notes from the People's Quarters

How the Workers of the City "Spend the Summer."

By LIZZIE M. HOLMES

The heated months have not abated the activities of the tenement house habitants to any great extent. Several prominent functions have taken place during the last week which were well attended by the best known people in Alley L. The first was a fire, the next a funeral and the last was a street fight and an arrest. Mother McFarden was present at the first in a becoming gold colored nightgown which displayed her well-rounded arms and ample ankles to good advantage. Several other prominent ladies of the district were present in costumes gotten up regardless of appearances.

The funeral of Mrs. Thompson's baby, who died from bad milk and lack of care while its mother was out washing, was attended by a small and select crowd, who were very sympathetic, and wore their best clothes, some very nicely laundered gowns being in evidence.

The fight occurred between two well known young men in the vicinity, one of whom is the son of Mrs. Van Smythe, the pleasing vendor of apples and peanuts on the corner of Eighth and B—— streets, the other Mr. James Browne, familiarly known as "Scrappy Brown." Both young men are at leisure just now owing to the closing down of the Jones machine shop, and young Browne playfully purloined three apples from Mrs. Van Smythe's stand, whereupon young Van Smythe rather forcibly protested and an interesting engagement ensued. Browne accused Mrs. Van Smythe of selling without a license, when Van Smythe promptly called him a liar and "punch" was liberally served. The police happened on the scene and the woman and two young men were taken to the station, Mrs. Van Smythe that her right to sell her wares might be investigated. She will probably invest some of her capital in a fine, and a new and expensive license.

Young Mrs. Backwater is spending the heated term in the southeast corner of a large clothing manufactory; an unshaded window allows the full rays of the sun to fall upon her finely formed head where they light up her Titianesque locks to a radiant splendor. Her youngest child, Amanda, accompanies her, as, since his sixth birthday, her boy, Jack, sells papers on the street, and the four-year-old girl cannot be left all day alone. The situation has begun to affect the pretty little Amanda, and the stifling, sweltering air filled with particles of coarse lint does not seem to agree with her. The mother is thinking of taking a vacation of a week and giving Amanda the benefit of the country breezes. But she only thinks of it. The firm for which she works would have been willing to give her a "lay off" of three months during the summer, but this meant a cessation of income, and so Mrs. Backwater began on wrapper making at $1.25 a dozen, which was all the house could give out. She needed a rest from the heavy work of spring, but found it imperative to work harder than before and live on less. She lives on stale bread and weak tea; ice, and fruit and rich milk she has decided to cut out from her daily menu. Some of her friends predict that the mother and daughter will hardly pull through until the cooler days and better paying work come.

The big box factory on the corner of 9th and C streets has closed down for a couple of months on account of a slack market, and the men are enjoying a vacation. They will spend the good old summer time lying on the free spaces at the park, or lolling on the streets or in the saloons. Mr. Janowicz, who with his wife and baby has been living in a fifth floor room in the Roozevelt Tenement, had departed on a pedestrian trip through the northern part of the state, seeking a good place to invest his—labor power. During his absence, his wife and child will reside with her sister in a picturesque, tumble down cottage in Tin Alley, which before her arrival sheltered a family of six. Mrs. Janowicz is a rather delicate little woman, but she has already secured an

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office to scrub out daily while her sister's children attend to her baby, and thus she will be enabled to partly pay for her keep while her husband is away.

Mr. Thomas Martin is still at his post, mending the dilapidated footwear for our society members. He has brought his bench close to the side of his lame son's cot, where he can watch him, answer his faint questions and give him now and then a sip of the weak lemonade for which he cannot afford to buy ice. Little Tommy has been growing weaker and weaker since the warm weather set in. Big Tom intended to take him away for a few days before he got so low, but work had not been plentiful and he had bought the boy a few little luxuries to enable him to bear his weary lot better, and the wee pile of savings has never grown large enough to take them both to where the cool breezes blow and the smell of growing things makes the heart glad. His friends see that little Tom is failing fast and will not last until the cool wave strikes us, but not so big Tom. Every morning he says, "Oh, Tommy, you're lookin' brighter this mornin' and ye'll be settin' up before the day is over," and every evening he says "he'll feel lots better in the morning." So he bends industriously over his work and gives Tommy an encouraging glance now and then, as he lies so patiently on his soiled pillow. Sometimes they both gasp for breath, and reach out toward the open door longingly only to receive the heated, noisome, stangant stuff floating about that bearly preserves life at all. And this is how the Martins are "spending the summer."

And young Tip Walker has accepted a position under the street commissioner. It was necessary for him to accept it as he could not command any of the facilities for getting something for nothing which the more favored members of society possess. He has to handle a pick and hammer, and stand in the glaring, broiling sun on the heated cement streets all day long, and often it seems that he must fall to the ground and rise no more. But he must work or tramp and beg or steal, and he can not make up his mind to do either of these last, and so he works away slowly, enduring it minute by minute, until the day is done and he can crawl away to his stifling boarding place, satisfy his hunger with the tasteless food and lie down to rest as he can. He is not anticipating a pleasant trip to the mountains or to the sea this year.

Several of our acquaintances are "passing the summer months" in the iron foundries and smelters where the roaring, scorching heat makes hades seem a practical fact. They hurry to and fro in the glaring red light, half naked, streams of perspiration streaking through "the coal's black stain," looking like demons from another world. They will hurry on like this all the rest of the summer, only now and then will they catch an hour to get a glimpse of cool shade trees, the green grass, the refreshing waters or to catch a breadth of clean, invigorating air. The owners of the mills, so the other society notes have it, have gone up to the cool lakes of Wisconsin to fish and "recuperate" for the busy fall season. The men who do the actual hard work of the mills cannot afford it—but the owners can.

We have nearly forgotten to chronicle the doing of Mrs. Curtis Scott, of Dinner Pail avenue, whose movements are of interest to many in our community. The dear old lady is pursuing her avocation as usual and does not think she will leave town this summer. She declares the city is delightful, especially when she reaches the one lone tree on the avenue, and stops to rest in its shade, and to breathe a whiff of the air which just there does not seem to be completely dead from the heat and dust of the mills over which is passes.

One can meet the cheerful little old lady, almost any day in the year, carrying a small black bag on her arm or pushing a little go-cart before her, wherein sits her pretty little grandchild of a little less than two years old, and then the small black bag is in the cart at the baby's feet. Mrs. Scott sells fine soaps and various toilet articles to the ladies—to gentlemen also if they will be pleased to buy. Her husband is a carpenter, but is now quite old and somewhat disabled with rheumatism. Still, now and then, he gets an easy job when he is well enough to do it, and it is on these occasions that the pleasant little woman trundles the baby cart before her, as the child is too young to be left at home alone. When grandpa cannot work, the two can be tolerably well left to wait upon one another.

There is a sad little story connected with the child. The old couple had a daughter, the youngest of three children, one of whom was dead and the other married and gone far away. And this daughter they had loved dearly and tried to give unusual advantages, and once, when the father was able to work they had been quite comfortable, and had been able to do a great deal for

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their idol. But the girl deceived her fond parents, and ran away with an idle, good-looking, careless but not a bad-hearted fellow, and for a year they heard nothing of her. But at the end of that time, she came home looking weak and haggard, still refusing to say a word against her husband, only that he was "awful unlucky" and "couldn't seem to get ahead any." That her baby might be born under a shelter and receive the care necessary to its existence, she crept back to her mother and begged her forgiveness. This her mother readily granted and the father said nothing against her remaining. But the girl seemed discouraged and sad and no word came from her husband. What she may have suffered she never told, and she lived but a few weeks after her boy was born. And so the kind little old lady took him into her heart of hearts and loved and cared for him as only grandmothers can often with a tenderer and more comprehensive love than mothers know. She cared for him and kept him clean and well, going out and earning his living besides.

Her trim little figure in its well brushed and neatly mended black gown and small black bonnet is familiar to the habitants of this particular part of the city. No one who has a cent to spare refuses to purchase something of her, for her smiling face and cheery manner brighten one up for the rest of the day if one does not need soap or face cream. She goes out every day for a little while rain or shine, and one never speaks to her that she has not a smile and a good word for the weather, the day or the place, and no complaints of anything. God is good, whatever happens, and it seems that her trust is not in vain, for she is never unhappy and that is more than the rich who are always seeking to be amused can say.

But poor soul, of late her face is looking a little thin and pale, and one feels that she ought to have a rest. She deserves a vacation, a few weeks of leisure and freedom from care with others to wait on her, while she sits in sweet reverie, recovering the vitality she has expended for others. But there is no way open for her to do that under existing conditions. The useful, the ones who need rest and ought to be able to afford it most of all, are seldom so situated that they can take a respite. Those who by the beginning of summer are jaded with balls, parties, operas, functions of all sort, may resort to the ocean or the springs and go through a modified form of all that made them weary in a new way, and imagine they are "recuperating." A little useful, vigorous work would do them more real good than all their expensive and fashionable amusements. Perhaps they will learn this some day and it will become a fad to labor a little. Or wisdom may come to the whole human race and they will know that a judicious mixture of work, amusement, and study would benefit every living individual, and some system whereby everyone shall work some, and no one shall drudge all their lives through, without rest or recreation, will be inaugurated. It will mean a great change, for then labor will be the only guarantee for wealth, and no one will have so much they will not know what to do with it, and none will be without any. Now, the great dread of the laborer is that he will get a "vacation;" for that means an indefinite "lay off" or an actual discharge. Then they are haunted with an inexorable dread, and there is no rest under the driving anxiety. "Everybody is out of town," means that the children in the factories, the women running sewing machines with tremulous, nervous haste, the girls in the department stores, the shops, the restaurants are being driven harder than ever, for they are paid less and must strive with every nerve to make up for it. The "dull season" to them is a time of nervous haste, over exertion, anxiety and worry. How inexcusable and unreasonable! The race is, however, slowly but surely growing up to the time when all shall see that we are brothers and that none can be happy while some are suffering under injustice. Vacation days must come for all as well as time for healthy, useful labor which is necessary to every living soul as much as recreation and play.

From San Francisco it is reported that the employers' associations are preparing for a life and death struggle with the unions and are collecting a fund that will mount into millions for that purpose. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has sanctioned the move. It is planned that if any union calls another strike of any importance it will be the signal for a general lockout. All employes are to be thrown upon the streets and permitted to hunger until they get ready to foreswear their allegiance to trade unions. The ring-leaders of the labor-haters declare that inside of two months the workers would be starved into submission and be glad to return to their jobs under any conditions.

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WHAT IS A "RADICAL?"

By Henry H. Hardinge, in "The Public."

The term "radical" is now as much used, and also as much abused, as was the term "anarchist" a few years ago, and "communist" before that, and "democrat" back of that; and with the same object: to discredit the man or woman who has the brains, the honesty and the moral courage to advocate just but unpopular measures.

Why should a just measure be unpopular? Simply because Justice in its application to human affairs is very imperfectly understood, and in its broad and fundamental concepts scarcely understood at all.

However, the stream of human life is constantly rising. It is governed by many laws, physical, mental, moral, spiritual. The most powerful forces in the world today are moral. This is the strength of public opinion and will ultimately govern the relations and affairs of man. The peace congresses, societies, conventions and conferences are abundant evidences of it. The growth of the spirit of arbitration and conciliation is still further evidence. And all these movements are countenanced, aided and fostered by people who are either downright "radicals" or have their faces turned in that direction. The constantly upward trend, the moral uplift of mankind, is due to the "radical," not to the "conservative." The world owes nothing of its progress to self-styled "conservatives." They are brakes on the wheels of progress while progress is climbing.

What is it that intelligent "radicals" demand? Simply this, that every person born into the world shall have an equal chance in the world and to its use. Never was there a fairer or more equitable proposition. Never one more self-evident. Never one more difficult to challenge or disprove. Never anything more in harmony with the Golden Rule or the highest moral concepts of man. But the massed ignorance, cupidity, selfishness and privilege of the world opposes it. The "radical" demands that men shall be just to each other, that privilege shall cease, that brethren shall not disinherit each other, but shall share equally the bountiful gifts of nature. Is it not simple and fair? Yet men and women who advocate these generous and wholly admirable principles are sneered at as "radicals" by the favorites of power and privilege, who call themselves "conservatives."

Now note the position of the adversaries of the "radical," of those who call themselves "conservatives." With the extreme unction born of machine-made piety, cant, and intellectual plus moral indolence, they arrogate to themselves all the virtues of society as well as most of its property. They hate justice, while "radicals" love it. They believe in special privilege, while "radicals" advocate equal rights. They promote political putrescence by buying legislatures, courts, juries and every purchasable thing pertaining to our political and social life, and do it in such sinuous and respectable fashion that only a few persons more sophisticated than the rest ever suspect or know the vast and incredible uncleanness that lies beneath our political and social structure. But the "radical" demands political purity.

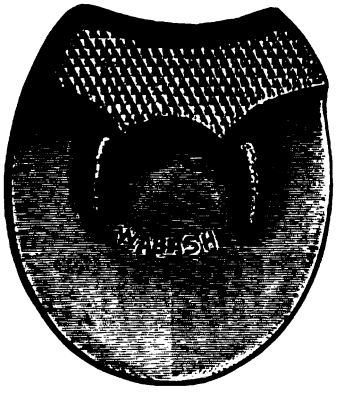
The "conservative" forces in society are generated by the unholy, unchristian, unwholesome and utterly indefensible desire to get wealth without earning it—precisely the same motive that inspires the burglar. I'll have none of it. If to be a "radical" is to oppose what these "conservatives" stand for, then I am a "radical," and you may "make the most of it."

To be a radical is indeed honorable. Every inventor is a radical in this, that he is doing something never done before. The "conservative" says, "Let well enough alone," but he never proves that the thing he defends is well enough. He simply takes it for granted. But if you want to make progress you must not take things for granted. Never assume that your predecessor in any line of human endeavor has reached finality. We are men, not gods, and men are fallible, very much so—especially the "conservative," who like an ancient owl on the branch of a dead tree in a dead forest sits and hoots the hoots that have been hooted for a thousand years.

The reason it has been so difficult to civilize the American Indian is because he is such a hidebound "conservative." All savages possess the same characteristic in a marked degree. The high tariff "stand-patter" in this regard bears a striking resemblance to the savage. Extreme "conservatives" and savages have at least this in common, that they are both opposed to progress.

The shortage in the wheat crop in this country this year under that of 1906 is 165,000,000 bushels, in foreign countries is 300,000,000 bushels, making a total shortage of 465,000,000 bushels for the world's crop.—Up-to-Date Farming.

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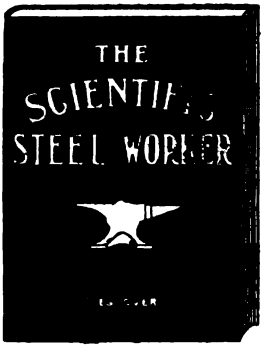
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CATALOGUE FREE UPON APPLICATION

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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

MRS. CHANEY.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 277, the following preamble and resolutions upon the demise of the beloved mother of Bro. John Chaney were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved mother of our esteemed fellow-workman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to our brother in this the hour of his distress, and trust that God will give him strength to bear this great sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

CLAUDE PALMER,
ERNEST NAUCK.
HARRY KEARNS,
Committee.

D. M. RUGGLES.

At a regular meeting of Roanoke Union No. 97, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in his infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow-craftsman, D. M. Ruggles, a worthy and highly respected member of our local; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the Most Merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, As a token of our esteem to our deceased brother, that our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of the bereaved, a copy of the same to the Blacksmiths' Journal for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

W. H. NOALL,
J. B. SCHWALLENBERG,
A. D. MITCHELL,
Committee.

GEORGE M. WYATT.

At the regular meeting of Cotton Belt Local No. 5, I. B. of B. & H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Geo. M. Wyatt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our late brother's family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this the sad hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that these resolutions be inscribed on our minutes, that a copy be sent the Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

LOUIS SCHMITT,
E. DAROUX,
A. J. DAROUX,
Committee.

JOHN WOSKOSKI.

At the regular meeting of Cotton Belt Local No. 5 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things, and Ruler of the Universe, to enter the home of our brother and fellow-workman, John Woskoski, and remove by death his beloved child; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to our brother and wife in this hour of affliction, and trust God will give them strength to bear their sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the home of Brother John Woskoski, and that they become part of our minutes, and also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

LOUIS SCHMITT,
E. DAROUX,
A. J. DAROUX,
Committee.

WALTER STEWART.

At a regular meeting of Local Union 73, I. B. of B. & H., the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-member, Walter Stewart; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be now draped in mourning and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the family and also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

WILLIAM MILLS,
GUST. LARSON,
JAMES McGEE,
Committee.

MRS. GEORGE MARTIN.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 228, I. B. of B. & H., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst by death the beloved wife of our esteemed brother and fellow-member, George Martin; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family and to the sister and brother our profound and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and distress and hope that the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning and that these resolutions be inserted in the minutes of the meeting and a copy sent to the sorrowing brother, and a copy be also sent to the Journal for publication.

J. A. FRANK,
E. H. MARVIN,
PETER SCHUANZ.
ANDY MANZER,
Committee.

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GEORGE P. O'CONNOR.

At a regular meeting of Local 499, I. B. of B. & H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, George P. O'Connor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of No. 499, show our respect for our departed brother by draping our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in our minutes, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

MICHAEL BROWN,
LAWRENCE GAETLAND,
WILLIAM J. LITTLE,
Committee.

A. K. McGUNIGLE, Secretary.

At the last regular meeting of Local No. 250 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Supreme Being in His infinite wisdom found it proper to remove from our midst the beloved mother and sister of our esteemed brother and Worthy Secretary, Charles Murray; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother and his family our profound sympathy in their present sorrow and pray to our Lord to give them strength to bear their loss bravely.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be entered in the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the brother, and a copy also sent to the Journal for publication.

E. D. DEATTE,
JOS. FALLE,
NOE CHASSON,
C. GRAHAM,
Committee.

JOS. FRECHETTE, Acting Secretary.

DISHONOR ROLL OF PITTSBURG, PA.

The following members of Local No. 268 are scabbing:

Ernest Zech, Mike Klinesmith, Grant Thompson, W. J. Thompson, Geo. Lohret, Conrad Bahla, all scabbing at Lange Wagon Co.

Henry Hesse scabbing at Hunziker Co.

Harry Klingenberg, Louis Baker, W. F. Love, Geo. Eiffler scabbing at J. G. Weir.

Adolph Eberhardt scabbing at Eagle Transfer Co.

Joseph Weedman was expelled from No. 12, St. Louis, for scabbing.

INSINUATION AND INNUENDO.

Insinuation and innuendo, two co-ordinate evils, which have existed in all stages and in all walks of life, and in all forms of organization, have done more to retard the world's progress to a higher social and industrial plane and a better civilization than almost any other agency, employed or in operation. The fellow who insinuates but does not make an honest charge is not only dishonest himself, but a coward at heart, with a perverted mind as well. He who always thinks evil of others is naturally evil inclined by disposition. The church, political parties, fraternal, social and sometimes labor organizations, are rent asunder by the miserable pervert who insinuates a wrong upon the part of another.

This leads to discord, bad blood and finally dissension and disruption. This kind of work exists to a greater extent, and does more damage in other associations than it now does in the labor movement, where it still exists to a limited extent, and is practiced by the moral degenerate. Happily, the unionists have grown accustomed to these people, and their influence is partly destroyed. The average union man has arrived at the stage where he says: "Show me." However, good men are often driven out of the meetings of the unions or remain silent simply because they are so constituted by nature that they cannot or will not stand slanderous abuse. Good officers often remain in the background for the same reason, and it is for these that we speak. The labor movement needs all the assistance it can get from the best minds, and, above all, needs honest men as officers.

The honest man need have no fear of and is not afraid of the honest man who makes an honest, straightforward charge, but no man is safe from the contemptible insinuations of the back-biting character assassin. No honest man will make a charge without he knows what he is talking about. The moral pervert is always making insinuations, and usually without any foundation upon which to ground them.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

EIGHT HOURS ENOUGH.

The eight-hour movement has received endorsement from an unexpected quarter. A physical instructor and physician of national fame says trades unions were overwhelmingly right when they demanded, as the prerequisite for the mental, moral and physical improvement of humanity in general, a shortening of the hours of toil. We all know, as the physician points out, that long hours of labor tend to early mental and muscular exhaustion; but he goes further, and says he has been surprised to find, in these days of intense strain and over-exertion, how rarely individuals of over forty years of age are still able to do a full day's work.

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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers, Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers and Executive Board.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon building, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. J. WERNER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

P. H. CUMMINS, First General Vice President, 42 McDonnell st., Amsterdam, New York.

ANDREW CARMICHAEL, Second Vice President, 493 Spence st., Winnipeg, Man.

J. J. HENRY, Third Vice President, 346 Fuller st., St. Paul, Minn.

D. C. TUCKER, Fourth Vice President, 386 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN J. MOCKLER, Fifth Vice President, Farm and Ravine aves., Webster Grove, Mo.

CHARLES HART, Sixth Vice President, (Reserve), Paducah, Ky.

General Board of Trustees.

W. J .DOUGHERTY, 462 Genesee st., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. J. HIGGINS, 13 Hayes st., Danville, Ill.

CHAS. BINGER. 740 N. Fairfield ave., Chicago. Ill.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., Chas. N. Glover. 702 W. 77th st., Auburn Park, City; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave. Business Agents, W. J. Walsh and Patrick Hughes, Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. at Horan's hall, Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, John Reid, No. 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; sec., J. Turley, 535 W. Walnut st., Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—Pres., Thos. Hodge, 338 Linden st., Centralia, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., Chas. Hawkins, 170 N. Workman st., Los Angeles, Cal; sec., R. R. Robinson, 517 K. st., Kern Station, Bakersfield, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox, 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee. Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, W. T. Sampson, Selma, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbanaave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 608 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2013 Habershaim st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec.. Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., F. H. Turner, 257 Louis st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller, st., San Francisco; sec., Charles Butler, 3184 25th st., San Francisco, Cal. Business agent's office, 306 14th st., San Francisco, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman Jackson, Tenn.

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District Councils.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec. Business agent, Mr. Jake Segal, room 10, 242 St. James st., Montreal, Quebec.

30 ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—Pres., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st., E.Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

31 ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo.

32 QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

33 BOSTON—

34 BURLINGTON SYSTEM—President, J. J. Roth, box 264, W. Burlington, Ia.; sec., Wm. Grieb, box 1325. Alliance, Neb.

35 DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS. Pres., Adam Weimer, 997 Central av.; sec., Chas. Kaufman, 623 Lion st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis R. Golden, 421 Fulton st; sec., C. M. Kister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta. Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., S. H. Fitzpatrick, 506 High st.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

4 ANNISTON LOCAL—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Royal Oak hall, corner of 11th and Noble sts. Pres., Geo. Summers, 727 W. 15th st.; sec., Bruce Gardner, 115 E. 14th st., Anniston, Ala.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Barraque st.; sec, Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Fitzpatrick hall, 100 State street. Pres., E. M. Lewis; 330 Indiana ave.; sec., John A. Shepherd 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., R. L. Humphries, sec., E. M. Simpson Selma P. O., Va.,

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 4th and 19th street. President, Carl Lind, ave. G, bet. 10th and 11th sts.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitacker sts. Pres. Louis East; sec., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, Robert D. Stone, 6610 Alabama ave., St. Louis, Mo.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows' hall. Pres., E. J. Johnson, Vineville; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Frank Duke, 23 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, cor. 2d and Scott sts. Pres., J. B. Fair, 100 Booker st.; sec., C. O. Scherer, 1308 W. 2d st., Little Rock, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; sec., John T. Gibson, 2106 Providence st., Houston, Tex.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. 4th st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Mondays in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., T. Winklepleck, 1712 7th ave.: secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill sts.; Pres., John Denton, 390½ Morrison st.; sec., H. Woodham, 862½ Allbina av., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel av.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; sec., Luther W. Lutes, box 470 Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, S. E. Green, 682 Dale st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 928 Randolph st., St. Paul Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

49 HUGHES TRIPLE — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Mosses hall, Olcot ave. Pres., Thos. Marsden, box 193; sec., A. Phillips, 412 Plunmer ave., Hammond, Ind.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, James White, 2026 California st.; sec., Frank P. Briardy, 2756 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN. — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood st., S. E. Pres., Geo. Halladay, 410 2d ave. N. E.; sec., Elza E. Warren, 416 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets third Tuesdays at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 509 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, 1202 E. 10th st.; sec. O. M. Brown, 1311 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.

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55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall. Pres., J. J. Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, 312 Abe st., Joliet, Ill.

60 FLINT HILL—Meets every 4th Saturdays at Labor hall, Main and Jefferson sts. President, Ernest Schultz, W. Burlington; sec., J. P. Hein, 255 S. 10th st., Burlington, Ia.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., F. E. Turner, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, P. J. O'Brien, 1401 Park ave.; sec., J. H. Beattie, 350 Maple st., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, Water st. Pres., A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; sec., W. Whitworth, 704 N. Grant st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. President. James E. Humphries; sec., Alonzo Rowe, lock box 406, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Forester's Hall, East 4th st. Pres., Rudolph Shutsman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, J. A. Cummens, 436 N. Prospect ave., Kansas City, Mn.; sec, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. President, Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, General delivery, Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave.; sec., H. T. Meldan, 1217 Magnolia ave., Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago, Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Union Temple hall, 26-28 Washington ave. President, James Chinstrand, 212½ Wash. ave. S.; secretary, C. B. Rose, 2505 Central ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

74 MISSING LINK—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 102 Chestnut st. Pres., E. J. Ward, box 925; Sec., Geo. J. Rentz, box 773, Kent, Ohio.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. Pres., Robt. Bullock, 3123 Park Hill ave.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave.; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edw'd Christman, 810 W. Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 W. Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., B. F. Childers, 1602 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1851 Virginia ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., H. R. Head, 806 W. Main st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts. Pres., L. C. Springer, 1105 Richards st.; secretary, C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 817 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Union Labor hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, H. E. Behymer, 1105 E. Bowie st., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, 209 Bryan st. Pres., J. W. Woodruff; secretary, G. O. Gorman, 1511 Lake ave. W., Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., Ed. Dolton, 15744 Wilard ave.; sec., Wm. Greenwell, 15806 Halsted st., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. Pres., Joseph Hedley, 614 Rhonsberg ave.; secretary, Geo. J. Conrad, 1158 Rhomberg ave., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st Pres., J. J. Jasinski, 1216 Tecumseh st.; sec., Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

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100 OAKLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Central Labor Council Hall, cor. 8th and Broadway. Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Campbell st.; sec., W. L. Weits, 1160 E. 24th st., Fruitvale, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., T. D. Gilman, 2012 W. Main st., Richmond, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Elmer Corbon, North P. st.; sec., Frank Duncan, 737 N. P. st., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Philip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary Philip Sheridan, 162 Machanic st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 West 19th street, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall. 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., L. Cripps, Rural No. 6, Box 66; sec., E. G. Sampson, 609 Locust st., San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Stanley Stortz, 130 Sears st., Baffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 317 Franklin ave; sec., E. E. Apple, 72 Columbia st., Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., H. E. Kline, 251 Jos Campaw ave., Phil Reske, 912 Garfield ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., G. B. Sanborn, 646 W. Sublett st.; sec., W. F. Stone, 340 North Arthur st., Pocatello, Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Somenberg's hall. cor. Balto and Green sts. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., G. W. Hughes, 422 W. 25th st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave.; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Adam Weiner, 995 Central ave.; secretary, Wm. L. Phillips, 68 W. 2d st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1111 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres., Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE—Meets every fourth Thursdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Frank Beecher, 213 Reed st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 14th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Edward J. O'Connor. 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

139 PRIDE OF ST. JOE—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Juocken's hall, cor. 11th and Sacramento aves. Pres N. Wilhelm, 2201 S. 11th st.; sec., Daniel Dunn, 2302 S. 19th st., St. Joseph, Mo.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st., Hornell City, N. Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres. W. H. Fair; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Peoples hall. President, Chas. Degenfelder, 508 N. Joplin ave.; sec., Chris Edwards, 811 E. 7th st. N., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 1st and 2d Saturdays at Reneoky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. J. Davis, 232 Vallette st.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 E. Elmira ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., J. R. Miller, 2215 Beale ave.; sec., Geo. Callan 2807 Oak ave,, Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS — Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Labor Temple hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Phillip Bremmer, 794 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., A. J. Naughton, 919 S. 13th st.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

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161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall. 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1248 W. 2d st.; sec., T. J. Hackett, 27 Linkie st., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

163 HAVELOCK—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Campbell hall, N. W. cor. Jackson and Manderson st. Pres., Nels Hawkinson; sec., R. O. Wagner, Havelock, Neb.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; secretary, Patrick Powers, 146 Federal st., Northhampton, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. Pres., Thomas Ford, 21 Pitt st.; secretary, Chas. G. Rehpenning, 859 S. 7th West st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally, 2374 Bryant st.; sec., Geo. Sandman, 2715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., H. A. King, 319 Bell st.; sec., H. K. Cheesemen, 231 Martha st., Montgomery, Ala.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., Wm. Lovell, 615 19th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

175 MAPLE CITY—Pres., Henry Ernst, 4 Jackson st.; sec., Arthur Burr, 19 Newton st., Norwalk, Ohio.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.— Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 905 N. Main st.; sec., L. B. Lower, 231 Walker st., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, H. C. Gent; sec., N. C. Schmidt, 601 Forest ave., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. R. Robison; sec., Louis Bosley, 1107 N. st., Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jerry Fouhy, 101 J. st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 610 E. 11th st., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets 2d Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Wm. Coleman; sec., Joseph Arsenault, 241 Front st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Gensee st., Auburn, N. Y.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., H. W. Murphy, Sousdale; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington street, Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, Joseph Atholf, 401 S. Grove st.; sec., Walter Hendricks, 714 W. Hutson st., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., Ralph Wainright, 480 Williams st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 424 Chillothie st. Pres., W.W.Weidenhiller, 531 Robertson ave.; secretary, W. R. Goddard, 1322 GrandView avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio.

201 KLINE—President, A. G. Kinney, 2817 N. Alice st.; sec., Fred Merebith, 2410 Askew ave., Kansas City, Mo.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, Chas. Dean, 726 Lake street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

203 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. T. Hutchens, 1228 Jackson st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 824 Clark st., Paducah, Ky.

204 GRAFTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at Eagles Hall on Main st. Pres. Abraham Blue, Rural Route 2; sec., Chas. W. Creel, 1135 W. Main st., Grafton, W. Va.

205 BOLT MAKEKS AND HELPERS— Pres., Malon Michael, 608 Vine st.; sec., James Sherman, 126 E. 4th st., Berwick, Pa.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Chas. Ballweber, 7540 Adams ave ; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

207 CLINTON—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays et K. C. hall. Pres., Mark F. Carr, North George st.; sec., G. W. Bales, 210 E. Julia st., Clinton, Ill.

208 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Elias Lambert, 210 E. Spruce st.; sec., Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

209 BOSTON—Meets first Thursday and third Sundays at 995 Washington st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., W. Williams, 309 40th ave., Meridian, Miss.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA — Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., N. W. Bradberry 664½ Antonia st., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Sec., R. S. Wiltse, Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., C. C. Bridges, 6 Bontelle ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., Gust Kruger; secretary, James Ross, 2215 Boylston ave., N. Seattle, Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Harry Clark, High st.; sec., M. C. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.

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217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

218 WORCESTER—Sec., Pat. Blessington, 180 Canterbury st., Worcester, Mass.

219 WOODARD—Meets every second Thursday at Machinists' hall, corner King and Coun sts. Pres., Daniel Woodard; sec., A. D. Ober, Garrett, Ind.

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

221 TWENTIETH CENTURY — Meets every Wed'sday at Fuller hall, cor. Russell and Kerr sts. Pres., W. F. Bluecher, Grogan, O.; sec., J. J. Hagah, 36 E. Doderidge st., Columbus, O.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at K. of L. Hall Pres. Jacob Hausbach, 1-31 Scott ave.; sec., Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

223 WASHINGTON—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall, Third and Main sts. Pres., J. H. Mahoney, 109 W. Main st.; sec., L. H. Nimnicht, 104 S. W. 17th st., Washington, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joseph McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.

225 COLUMBIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. Jean Baptiste hall. Pres., Joseph Delorey, 34 Canal st.; sec., Ralph A. Holbrook, 3 Kent block, Chestnut st., Nashua, New Hampshire.

226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., F. L. Bedard; sec., H. H. Buterfield, Lyndonville, Vermont.

227 STALWART—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Mechanics' hall, cor. George and Swan sts. Pres., Frank A. Smith. 1508 15th st., Troy, N. Y.; sec., John H. Callahan, 62 James st., Green Island, N. Y.

228 GALION.—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Martin's hall, cor. Iberville and Exchange alley. President. Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec.. I. McCracken, 2423 Freret st., New Orleans, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at G. A. R. hall, West Grand av. Pres., C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; sec., J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 4th Wed'days at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Roy Powell; sec., J. T. Brennan, Sparks, Nev.

232 DECATUR — Pres., Hector Vabe, 820 N. Calhoun st.; secretary, P. F. Boyer, 1314 N. Edward st., Decatur, Ill.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st, S.; sec., Fred Sewell, 2nd ave. and 27th st., Great Falls, Mont.

234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong av.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

235 NEWARK—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Trades Council hall. Pres., Chas. M. Hinger, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., Thomas Meyers, 14 Western ave., Newark, O.

236 NELSONVILLE—Pres., W. P. Haybran; sec., F. E. Deeds, Nelsonville, O.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge, 204 E. 4th st.; sec. A. Davis, 602 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. President, A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, M. W. Sheehan, 220 Mussey st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casazza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., W. H. Conway, 1505 Wallace st., Chicago Heights, Ill.

240 CUAUHTEMOC—Meets every Thursday at Steffian Bldg., 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Martin Buitron, 8 St. Zaragosa st.; sec., Elias Ramirez, 1316 San Agustin street, Laredo, Texas.

241 QUEEN CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 931 Dale st.; secretary, J. C. Casey, 1640 Sherman st., Springfield, Mo.

242 GOOD WILL—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Corneal and Elm sts. Pres., Arthur Lambert, 89 Linden st.; sec., J. W. Lyons, 60 Elm st., Ludlow, Ky.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; secretary, C. W. Springford, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec., Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT — Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 52, Conneaut, Ohio.

246 CHICO—Meets every Monday. Pres., Geo. S. Jeffery; sec., Henry F. Ackzian, Chico, Cal.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C. E. Craig. 311 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox, box 248, Spencer, N. C.; sec., W. A. Smith, 511 E. Henderson st., Salisbury, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., Roscoe Lowe; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

250 STEEL—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Richmond hall, cor. Richmond and Notre Dame. Pres., E. D. Diotte, 22-A Emery st.; sec., Chas. Murray, 43 Conde st., Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

251 McCOMB CITY—Meets second and fourth Mondays at F. C. Harrington's residence. President, Ewell Doggett, P. O. Box 270; sec., Otto Herzog, box 78, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., W. L. Poyner; sec., T. M. Dossett, box 113, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., R. H. Faulkner, 1105 South st.; sec., Wm. White, 28th ave. and Cedar st., Nashville, Tenn.

254 RHODE ISLAND BOLT AND NUT MAKERS — Pres., Joseph Middleton 124 Ivy st. E.; secretary, John Donahue, 88 Dunnell ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

255 FLINT ROCK—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

256 PIKES PEAK—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., W. M. Jones, 1411 Colorado ave.; sec., James McGrady, 420 Grand ave., Colorado City, Colo.

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257 FLORENCE—Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Nade; sec., J. L. Gilberson, Florence, S. C.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. President, Cleveland L. Collier, 240 Wiley ave.; sec., C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer, 1365 Missouri st.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

263 SOO RAPIES—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Fire Hall. Pres., Alfred Miller, 230 Ridge st.; secretary, Gus. Kirvan, 807 Augusta st., Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

265 UNION—Meets 3d Saturdays of month at 109 N. Pine st. Pres., H. A. Showers, 605 Prairie st.; sec., A. P. Anderson, 510 N. Cedar st., Creston, Iowa,

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnald, 9 East st.; sec. Michael Harney, 15 Comstock Place, East Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred H. Muchow, 3419 Gass ave., Alleghany, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second ond last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble; sec., W. W. Barnes, box 967, Susquehanna, Pa.

270 QUEEN CITY—Meets 1st and 2d Tuesdays, at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas., Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 412 McClelland ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

271 HATTIESBURG—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., F. M. Uter, 602 Second st.; sec., Thomas J. Harvey, 603 Second st., Hattiesburg, Miss.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., J. H. Reed, corner Indiana and Sprigg sts.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

273 HOLX CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights. Pres. C. Huckens, Spring st.; sec. M. H. McMeans, 7 E. Angelina st., Palestine, Tex.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. President, James Burke, 418 Delorimier ave.; secretary, Alex Bowie, 122 Delorimier ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

275 MARION—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., A. G. Kimball, Marion, Ill.

276 CHARLEROI—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Monser's hall, McKean st. Pres., J. W. Jacobs; sec., C. O. Sterner, Bellevernon, Pa.

277 LIVINGSTON—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Clyde Palmer; sec., Walter M. Nye, L. B. 1166, Livingston, Mont.

278 LOVERS LEAP—Pres., J. R. Christian, 418 Madison st.; sec., Earnest Hardy, 404 Spruce st., Hannibal, Mo.

279 CHENAUGO—Pres. H. Morrell, 28 Grove ave.; sec., W. Schraft, 15 Davis st., Norwich, N. Y.

280 OSWEGO SPRING FITTERS HELPERS—Pres., John Kelly, 1 W. 8th st.; secretary, Maurice Whalon, 142 W. Schuyler st., Oswego, N. Y.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Arthur Beggins, box 1607, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

283 MUSKINGDUM—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Shirnick block, Main st. Pres. Frank J. Long, cor. Roe and Hugh sts. 33; sec., Lawrence O. Dowell, 108 West End ave., Zanesville, Ohio.

284 PACKERTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays ar Rebus hall. Pres., Joseph Bachman; sec., George N. Smith, Leighton, Pa.

285 FITCHBURG—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.

286 WALNUT—Meets first and third Wednesdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., E. M. Wilson, Box 30; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.

287 GALETON—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Baldwin's hall, Main st. Pres., D. W. Loughridge; sec., B. R. Loughridge, box 177, Galeton, Pa.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.; sec., Wm. H. Funnell, 100 Cottage st., Middletown, N. Y.

290 SPRINGFIELD—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Johnson's building, Main street. Pres., Williard F. Schriver; sec., Chas. R. Boggs, 227 Mound st., Springfield, Ohio.

291 RATON—Meets second and fourth Mondays at President's residence. Pres., Robt. Wilburn, 225 N. 3d st.; sec., Walter Taylor, 237 Vermejo ave., Raton, New Mex.

292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec., Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at 107 Veto st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 736 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets every 4th Tuesdays. at Catholic O. F. Hall. President, John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 525, S. Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Redman's hall, High st.; Pres., W. R. Pierce; secretary, Elmer, Bailey, box 206, Horton, Kan.

296 COLLEGE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at J. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academey st.; sec., H. E. Sutton, 256 S. Kellogg st., Galesburg, Ill.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

298 GRAND TRUNK—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at White's hall, cor. Richmond and Wellington sts. Pres., Samuel Day, 162 Bourgeois st.; sec., Alex Maclean, 156 Congregation st., Montreal, Can.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 282 27th st.; secretary, Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.

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300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Patrick J. Owens, 3319 Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

302 PROVIDENCE B. S. & H.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Labor Temple, Washington st. Pres., Wm. Dorkin, 635 Harris ave.; sec., Hugh Welshman, 60 Davis st., Providence, R. I.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

304 FRONTERIZA—Meets every Friday at 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Bartolo Zamora, 8 Zaragosa st.; secretary, Julian Buitron, 8 Zaragosa st., Laredo, Texas.

307 VICTOR—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Forrester's hall. Pres., T. J. Lewis, 112 S. Chestnut st.; sec., John Harvey, 709 E. Atlantic st., Warren, O.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 237 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 14628 Vincennes Road, Harvey, Ill.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., Peter McCabe, 1014 S. 12th st., St. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, E. Anderson; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. Pres., Joseph Hanley, 4832 Wentworth ave.; sec., Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL—Meets first and third Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Patrick Gorman 1901 Augusta st.; secretary, John Bradley, 2491 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Chas. B. Yerger, 892 W. 21st Pl.; sec., D. J. Driscoll, 50 Pierce st., Chicago, Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Chas. N. Glover, 702 W. 77th st., Auburn Park; sec., Newton Belgum, 7505 Madison ave., Chicago, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS — Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., John G. Smith; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Patrick Henry, 237 Congress ave.; sec., John McKeon, 16 Wilson st., New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Gibson's hall. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Thos. Hagadore, McComb City, Miss.

336 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; secretary, A. Weiner, 995 Central ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME—Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. J. Matthews, 113 Kirk st. S. E.; secretary, E. N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. R. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President, W. E. Stamp, 241 4½ st. W.; sec., E. J. Scothorn, 19 3rd Ave., East Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagle hall. Pres., T. E. Kern; sec., C. E. Harden, box 6, Selma, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., J. G. Spears; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Thursday and 4th Sundays at Association hall, 995 Washington st., Boston, Mass. Pres. W. E. McFadden, 20 Spring st., Watertown, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Charlestown, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Machinist's hall. Pres., James George; sec., Theodore Lundquist, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. hall, 2d st. President, Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place. Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Oddfellow's hall. Pres., E. W. Crossby; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, J. W. King; secretary, J. S. Wilkes, box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets first and third Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, W. Ferguson st. President, C. A. Bearden; sec., J. A. Yarbrough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

407 REVELSTOKE—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. H. G. Gough; sec., James M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. box, Revelstoke, B. C.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., E. W. Laywick, 2 Julin st.; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., Dennis M. Elledge, 1622 Chess ave.; sec., Fred. Dalby, 1825 Dirr ave., Parsons, Kan.

410 ALLIANCE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at City Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Grieb, box 1325; sec., F. J. Connors, box 946, Alliance, Neb.

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411 LA FAYETTE — Meets 4th Saturdays at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Minniear; sec., Eugene Pechin, 314 Owen st., La Fayette, Ind.

412 LOCOMOTIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1215 St. Catherine E. Pres., Fred Bellerby, 46 Garnier st.; sec., R. S. Skelton, Maisonrieuve, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 321 S. Park st., Shawnee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., A. C. Cunningham, 532 N. West st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, O.

415 FOND DU LAC —Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac, Wis.

416 HICKORY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Abel's hall, 10 N. Broadway st. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., Nicholas Brown, 207 Pierce st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Mondays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

420 ST. CLOUD — Pres. Fred Stelzig, Waite Park, Minn.; sec., Peter A. Han, 419 Eighth ave., N. St. Cloud, Minn.

421 DUNDEE— Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec.. T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Turners' hall. Pres., Edward Konstanzer, Kling Foundry; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

428 EVERETT—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple. Lombard ave. President, Adolph Swanson, 11th and Wetmore ave.; secretary, Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., C. F. Jenks. box 235, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE — Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

436 HUDSON—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., E. L. Crogan; sec., W. A. Berridge, Box 659, Hudson, Wis.

441 NORWOOD — Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave, Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.

442 MERIMACK— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., James Brennen, 1121 N. 24th st.; sec., John Kelly, 3526 Henrietta st., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 320 E. 12th st.; sec., L. A. Woods, 228 S. 3d ave., Tucson, Ariz.

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449 BEARDSTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 413 First st. Pres., Jacob C. Buchheit; sec., John E. Sent, Beardstown, Ill.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labour Temple, Main st., Pawtucket. President, Earnest Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave.; sec., William H. Smith, 5 Titus st., Valley Falls, R. I.

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466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS-Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F Wiltenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, Wm. H. Bohan, 5301 Princeton ave.; secretary, Wm. H. Evans, 519 Melrose st., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres.. F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Labor Home. Pres.. G. L. Mills, 610 Stewart ave. S. E.; sec., D. J. Moynihan, 512 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

476 RICHMOND — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; sec., T. J. Shea, box 72, Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS— Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall on Plant ave. Pres. E. B. Willis, Albany ave.: sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

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492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, C. J. Mathieus; sec., H. A. Berger, box 680, Havre, Mont.

493 Pres., R. J. Guy; sec., B. D. Warren 708 28th st., East St. Louis, Ill.

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495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., Harry C. Hoagland, P. O. Box 28; sec., M. Lewis Jr, Alamosa, Colo.

496 JEROME—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Bruce Butler; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., E. Chitney, 434 E. State st.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons, Proctor Knott; sec., Louis D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave. W., West Duluth, Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 35 Washington st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck. W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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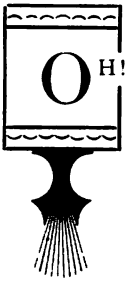
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THE RIVER TIME

BY B. F. TAYLOR



OH! a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends in the ocean of years!

How the winters are drifting, like flakes of snow,
And the summers, like birds, between,
And the years in the sheaf, how they come and go
On the river's breast, with its ebb and its flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen!

There's a magical isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of winds are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are straying.

And the name of this isle is the "Long Ago,"
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty, and bosoms of snow,
There are heaps of dust—oh! we loved them so—
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
There are parts of an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the dresses that she used to wear!

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By a fitful mirage is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river was fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be that blessed isle,
All the day of our life until night;
And when evening glows with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumbers awhile,
May the Greenwood of soul be in sight.

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UNION LABEL BULLETIN

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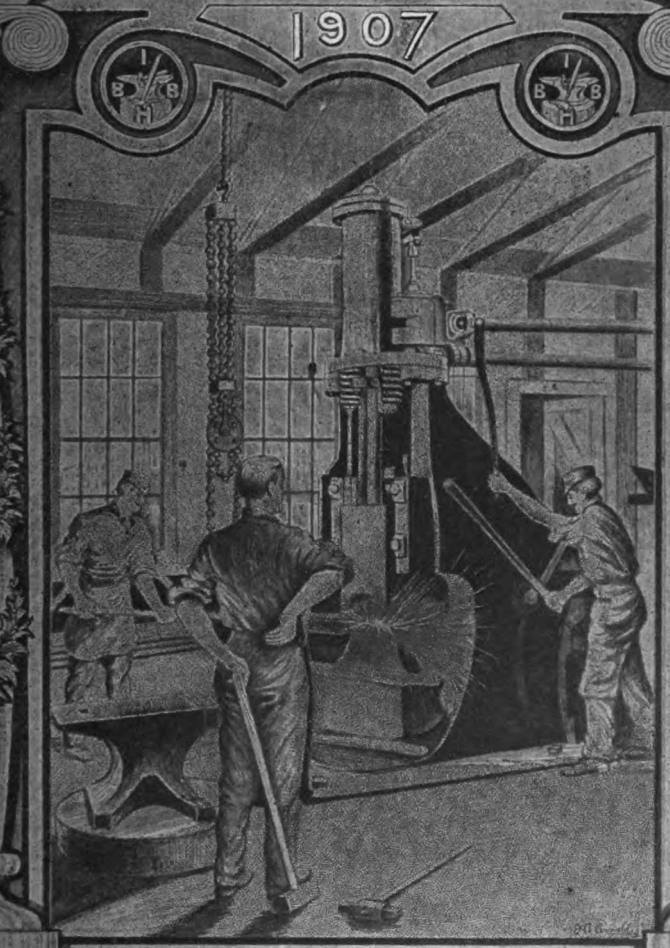
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VOL. VIII OCTOBER 1907 No. 10

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER, 1907. No. 10

Labor's Holiday.

By WALTER MACARTHUR, in Coast Seaman's Journal.

Labor Day signalizes an epoch in the progress of mankind from barbarism to civilization. Labor Day, Independence Day and Christmas Day mark the three periods in that movement to which all forms of human activity may be referred —the movement for the establishment of equality among men.

Equality in religious and political matters may be regarded as an accomplished fact. Equality in industrial affairs remains to be achieved, but the principle of that condition is recognized and conserved by the labor movement. It is that principle which we honor by the observance of Labor Day.

In the practical, everyday work of the labor movement many things occur which are calculated to give the superficial observer an entirely erroneous impression of that movement, its objects and aspirations. Even the veteran trade-unionist may be excused if, in the heat of the fray, he loses sight of the goal and permits himself to doubt the ultimate outcome of labor's struggle toward a higher estate. Labor Day affords an annual opportunity of reviewing the field, of noting the current of events, of determining how far the present conduct of the labor movement is consistent with its great purposes.

In undertaking a review of the labor movement, we may approach the subject from either one of two sides, the practical and the ethical, the superficial and the fundamental. On the practical, or superficial side we find the labor movement apparently absorbed in the effort to achieve material objects, higher wages, a shorter workday, etc. Accompanying this effort, and expressive of it, we note the phenomena of the strike and boycott, those instrumentalities so familiar to all, and which in many minds constitute the alpha and omega of labor's resources. As already suggested, the review of the labor movement that embraces only these objects and these means is bound to fall far short of a true conception of that movement, and to lead to a conclusion entirely at outs with the real truth of the matter. The labor movement seeks the material improvement of the conditions of employment; truly and necessarily so. But that end is incidental, not fundamental; it is in reality a means rather than an end. Labor seeks to increase the proportion of its returns in the form of higher wages and a shorter workday, not so much because these things are desirable in themselves as because they are of a great moral purpose, the establishment of equality among men and in all the social relations.

To understand the labor movement, we must approach it from the ethical, or fundamental side. In other words, we must go back to the beginning of that movement in order that we may determine correctly its nature and inspiration. The search for the fundamental causes of organization among the workers carries us back to the earliest dawn of history. The superficial observer of labor history may refer to this or that period of industrial unrest, as marking the advent of the "labor question." With equal shortsightedness the solution of that question may be regarded as dependent merely upon the adjustment of this or that dispute in the industrial world. Unfortunately neither the "labor question" nor its solution can be dealt with in this fashion, with any hope of permanent results.

The student of history, including the relations of labor to society at large, finds the thread of his subject leading him back through the mists of time, until it is lost in the unrecorded period of human existence. If we would get at the real beginnings of the labor ques-

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tion, and of the movement designed to answer that question, we must invoke the aid of imagination with which to eke out our limited store of knowledge. If imagination be lively enough to present a picture of the first man who found himself forced for any reason at all to work for his living upon terms dictated by another, we then see the labor question as first propounded. The imagination that is vivid enough to picture this condition can have no difficulty in conceiving that state of society in which the first man was joined by another similarly circumstanced as to terms of employment. Let us imagine these two men joining hands in order to force better terms from their prospective employer, and we have the inception of the labor movement, that movement which, by uniting labor, by invoking the power of organization in that particular, establishes order, creates responsibility, compels respect and makes for justice in the relations between the factors of industry.

Stated in a word, the labor question and the labor movement are as old as humanity itself. As the labor movement has existed from the earliest times as a necessity to the advancement of human relations, so it is likely to endure for all time, as a means of perpetuating the gains achieved and of inspiring humanity to higher aims.

From the origin of the labor movement, as here suggested, the struggle of the workers has assumed various forms, determined by the men and the times. Always, however, there has existed one single dominant purpose; through all the tale of labor there runs one note of longing, one refrain that brings into harmony and reconciles incidents that to the unpracticed ear signify only discord and a lack of concerted purpose. That purpose we find in the first law of human progress, namely, the desire for human equality, a law that is as persistent as the law of self-preservation. The labor movement, thus defined, is a natural movement, and will exist so long as humanity itself exists.

It has been said that Labor Day marks an epoch in the progress of mankind toward equality in all the relations of life. Let us glance briefly at the preceding epochs in that struggle. First, then, as to the epoch of religious equality. On Christmas Day the Christian world honors the establishment of equality among men in the sight of God. In pre-Christian times, as is well known, society was divided broadly into two classes, the free and the slave. In the latter class were included all who labored. The ancient slave system differed from that of more recent times chiefly in that it denied to the worker the possession of a soul. In a word, the workers of ancient times were regarded as so many beasts of burden, for whom there existed no hope here or hereafter. Those only who were born in the purple might hope for the favor of the gods; those born to labor were doomed to a life of toil and to a death that meant total extinction. The workers were denied even the poor boon of hope, hope in the ultimate triumph of justice at the hands of a just God.

The message given to the world by the Carpenter of Nazareth—the message of human equality in the sight of the Father—touched a chord in the breast of mankind that up till that time had vibrated but faintly with the subconsciousness of truth, and aroused a veritable pean of praise for the new-found gospel of human equality. Henceforth labor might hope for a place at the seat of mercy. And with hope in the hereafter, what might not labor hope in the present or near future! No wonder "the common people heard Him gladly! No wonder the "masters, lords and rulers" of that day crucified the Savior, as one whose teachings menaced the "existing order of things!"

Christ was put to death, was buried, and rose again. The teacher was silenced, but the truth he taught lived after him and has continued on wings of fire to illuminate the world, to cheer the weary, to inspire the brave in all climes and in all times. Such is the power of truth, the truth of religious equality, once given expression and direction!

Turning to the next great epoch in human progress, that of political equality, attention centers upon the story of American Independence. The whole case of political equality is summed up in the opening words of the Declaration: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." It has been remarked that these words constituted the first instance of the embodiment of abstract truth in a political document. If such be true, the fact but emphasizes the importance of the language as an expression of human desire. The movement for political equality is summed up in the opening movement were centered the hopes and aspirations of humanity,

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because that movement expressed in concrete form the conscious or instinctive desires and determination of mankind to be free and equal in their own sight.

As with the establishment of Christianity men became equal in the sight of God, so with the establishment of political independence men became equal in the sight of government. Government of the people, by the people and for the people took the place of government by divine right. Henceforth government endures by consent of the governed, not by the mandate of kings or queens.

Thus we come to the epoch of industrial equality, that epoch the principle of which is recognized in the observance of Labor Day. Of these three great days, the Christian festival of Christmas, the day of Independence and the day of Labor, the latter is the more important in several respects. First, religious and political equality have been achieved in practical effect, so that the honors paid annually to these institutions are in the nature of gratitude for blessings already enjoyed. Industrial equality remains to be achieved. Labor Day is therefore in its nature an annual re-dedication to that principle. Again, the achievement of industrial equality is important, not only in itself, but as a necessity to the preservation of the liberties won in other spheres. Labor being the prime condition of human existence, all conditions of life must ultimately be affected by the conditions of labor. Liberty of any kind is incompatible with a state of industrial slavery. The names and forms of religious and political equality may persist when their substance has passed away, but the substance itself can only endure amid that condition which perfects and protects their essence, namely, the condition of industrial equality. The latter is the keystone which completes the arch. Without it the structure is unstable; with it is impregnable.

Religious and political equality may be won while yet industrial slavery exists, but the former condition can not long be maintained while the latter endures. To paraphrase a familiar political truth, "Man cannot exist part slave and part free." Equality must be established in all spheres, in the spiritual, in the intellectual and in the industrial spheres, or it must perish in all spheres. Labor Day is the most important of the great festivals of the year because it stands for a principle upon the maintenance of which all other human achievements depend for their perpetuation.

Under the inspiration of this day we betake ourselves to an eminence, as it were, whence we may trace the path trodden by the innumerable host of earth's toilers, from the earliest times down to the present day. Here and there the path diverges and is lost behind the mountains or beneath the morasses that beset it. Now and again the army of labor goes down to defeat and disaster, beaten by superior numbers or betrayed by false leaders. But, even as we gaze upon these scenes, the marching hosts reappear upon our view, their lines reformed, their armor buckled on anew. So everywhere throughout the long story of labor, the defeats of today presage the victories of tomorrow.

We see the gladiator Spartacus break from the arena at Capua, take to the mountains and with his army of slaves put the greatest generals of the Empire to rout in pitched battle. We see Spartacus fall, covered with wounds, on the banks of the Silarus. We see six thousand slaves crucified on the Appian Way "to make a Roman holiday." Thus ended the "Servile Insurrection" in the first century before Christ. But the principle for which these men died still lives! The souls of the Roman gladiators go marching on to the music that has never been stilled since God first breathed upon the chords in the human breast.

We see the Peasant Wars of Europe and note their varying fortunes. We see the toilers of England march upon the world's greatest capital and dictate terms to a puissant ruler. We see the leader of the "rebellion" put to death in the hour of his triumph and his followers scattered like chaff before the wind. We see all this, and more. We see the steady, onward march of labor, which, like the rising tide, advances surely despite occasional reverses.

"Freedom's battle once begun, bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft' is ever won!"

While it is true that the labor movement, to be properly understood, must be studied from the ethical side—that is, from the point of view of the natural law governing its existence and conduct—it is equally true that the practical, or material side of the question must be considered as in itself important. It has been stated that the most familiar features of the practical side of the labor movement, the strike and boycott, are apt to cause misunderstanding regarding

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the real nature of that movement. This condition arises from the common failure of press and public to understand the nature of the strike and boycott themselves and the objects for which these weapons are used. The strike is, after all, merely a cessation of work by a number of persons acting in concert. Legally and morally the strike is as justifiable as the same action by an individual. In fine, the strike is an exercise of personal liberty, the ultimate exercise of the right of the individual to give or withhold his or her labor at pleasure, which, in essence, is all that is contemplated by the term "personal liberty."

The boycott, on the other hand, is but another expression of the same principle, in this case the right to give or withhold patronage. Obviously the individual right carries with it the right of collective action as a means of giving effect to the principle itself. Taken together, the strike and the boycott are lawful, legitimate, and in certain contingencies absolutely necessary methods of enforcing respect for the claims of labor.

The misunderstanding concerning the strike and boycott and the consequent criticism to which these methods are frequently subjected arises largely from two circumstances in connection with their use. First, it is thought that strikers by withholding their labor from an employer deprive him of a thing in which he has a property right. This, of course, is a patently false process of reasoning, since it is predicated upon a negation of personal liberty. Similarly, it is contended that the boycott, by diverting the patrons of the boycotted party, deprives the latter of a property right in the patronage of the public. Both of these grounds of criticism are equally untenable, since both proceed upon a theory that is opposed to the fact of exclusive ownership and control by the individual of his or her powers of labor and patronage.

Another ground of criticism rests upon the fact that the strike incommodes the public, thus inflicting injury upon the "innocent third party." Replying to this criticism, it simply remains to be said that the fact of public inconvenience affords no ground for a charge against the strike itself; certainly it affords no justification for any attempt to prevent strikes by denying the legal or moral right of labor to adopt that recourse when forced by circumstances to do so. Again, it is to be noted that the public inconvenience complained of is one of the objects, although an incidental one, of the strike. The strike is a form of protest against injustice, a measure adopted when all methods of reason fail. Failing to make its protest felt by the employer, the only recourse of labor is to the public, to the patrons of the employer. It so happens that the public, like the employer, is too often deaf to the voice of appeal; its sympathies can only be touched by touching its pocket or, perchance, its stomach.

It remains to be said, and said emphatically, that labor is opposed to the strike and boycott, as to all other methods of force. Whatever the monetary loss to the employer, whatever the inconvenience to the public, labor suffers most by industrial warfare. Further, it may be said that labor suffers most in the effort to avoid warfare. We repeat that labor is opposed to the strike and boycott except as a last resort. Only when that resort is forced upon labor as the only alternative of submission to intolerable and degrading conditions—only then does labor adopt the strike and boycott. To sum up, the virtue and the necessity of the strike are aptly expressed in the following words of Abraham Lincoln: "Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workingman may stop."

The defense (if such were needed) of the labor movement does not depend upon a justification of the strike or other measure of the kind. We might very well admit all that is charged against those measures, and still boast a record of good works that is far beyond the criticism even of the hypercritical. In a thousand ways the power of organization has made itself felt for the uplifting and advancement of the workers.

In the factories, the fields, the mines and on the seas the beneficent influence of the labor movement is apparent in the mitigation of the burdens of toil and in the total extinction of many evils that erstwhile bowed the back and seared the heart of labor.

Hardly a statute book, national, state or municipal, but bears the imprint of labor's hand in legislation designed to safeguard and to elevate the moral tone of labor in all its relations—to the employer, to the public and to the country.

The labor movement, as the most effective and far-reaching form of applied Christianity, regards every man as his brother's keeper and practices that highest of moral maxims, "Bear ye one an-

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other's burdens!" The burdens of the weak and helpless have ever been the first care of the labor movement.

The women and children especially have been the objects of our solicitude in all times and under all conditions. In demanding that women shall receive pay equal to that of men where equal service is performed, and in demanding that the children shall be released from toil and afforded an opportunity of physical development in the sunlight of the fields and of intellectual culture in the school room, the labor movement stands foremost among all the agencies of civilization. Had the labor movement done nothing more than this to cherish and nurture the potentialities of human progress by safeguarding the interests of the future mothers and citizens of the race, the results would still be well worth all the cost involved.

On Labor Day the great army of labor marshals its hosts and with the insignia of the arts and crafts presents itself to the world, not to challenge nor to threaten, but to cheer and teach. If any there be, who see a sinister design in the display of labor's forces, let these look to themselves and their methods for the source of their misgivings.

Let the tramp of labor shake the earth to its very center; only cowards and knaves need fear the doom of wrong and injustice!

Let the voice of labor be heard in clarion notes that cheer the toiler at his task and foretell the near approach of his day of liberation! "The Campbells are comin', hurrah, hurrah!"

Let labor organize, agitate and educate! Dispel the clouds of ignorance and usher in the day of industrial equality—the equality of labor with all other factors employed in the work of the world!

NO RHETORICAL BLEMISH.

"Mr. Gibbons," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric, "point out the absurdity in this figure of speech: 'At this time the Emperor Frederick hatched out a scheme,' etc."

"It seems to me all right," replied the young man after some reflection.

"It does? Explain, if you please, how he could have 'hatched out' a scheme."

"Well, he might have had his mind set on it."—Christian Register.

Concrete telegraph poles are the latest, and will be experimented with on an electric power line between Marseilles and Penn, via Joliet.

THE ILLITERATES ARE MOST DESIRABLE.

By the So-Called National Liberal Immigration League.

An association, called the National Liberal Immigration League, with headquarters in New York city, and whose object is stated to be "for the proper regulation and better distribution of immigration," sends us a circular with a request for a discussion of its contents. The league advocates a 10-year probationary term for all aliens before citizenship is granted, and requires from the candidates a guarantee of good conduct and a knowledge of American institutions. It also advocates the deportation of criminal aliens without regard to their length of residence in the country. It was doubtless a recognition of the generous character of these measures that induced the association to include the word "liberal" in its title.

We reproduce here an excerpt from the circular, which may possibly interest our readers:

"The cry for labor in this country is so great that we welcome immigrants to pave our streets, build railroads and dig subways. We welcome even more willingly the illiterates, as they are more fitted to do hard work. But when it is a question not of the admission of aliens, but of conferring on them the rights of citizenship—the right to choose our mayors, governors and the president, the right to vote for judges and to serve as jurymen entrusted with our material interests, with our life and the honor of our women—then we are more exacting."

On the roster of officials of the league we find the names of Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss, R. Fulton Cutting, Bishop Potter, Dr. Parkhurst, President Eliot of Harvard and a long list of capitalists, university professors and clergymen.—Wilshire's.

TIN-TAG OPTIMISM.

"Don't be pessimistic," said the hangman to the convict as they marched to the scaffold; "you should look on the bright side of things. There are unpleasant features about this occasion, to be sure; but am I not to get a hundred dollars out of it?"—The Public.

The new Japanese labor party's program includes opposition to monopolies and favors universal male and female suffrage.

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AGREEMENTS.

THE INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

MOTIVE POWER AND ROLLING STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Schedule of rules and rates of wages of Blacksmiths and Helpers in the shops and roundhouses of the International & Great Northern Railroad Co.

In effect August 1, 1907.

BLACKSMITH RATES.

Palestine, Texas, Locomotive Department:

Forge No. 1, 1st Fire	44c
Forge No. 2, 2nd Fire	42c
Forge No. 3, Spring Fire	41c
Forge No. 4, 3rd Fire	40c
Forge No. 5, 1st Tool Fire	40c
Forge No. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Miscellaneous	37½c
Forge No. 11, 12, Miscellaneous	34c
Forge No. 13, Miscellaneous	28c
Forge No. 14, Frog and Switch Work	37½c
Forge No. 15, Forging and Machine Man	22½c
Forge No. 16, Bolt Header Man	21½c

Palestine, Texas, Car Department:

Forge No. 1	37½c
Forge No. 2	32½c
Forge No. 3	30c

Palestine, Texas, B. & B. Department:

1 General Blacksmith	37½c

BLACKSMITH HELPER RATES.

Palestine, Texas:

1 Shear and Punch Man	
1 Heater on Forge No. 1	21½c
1 Heater on Forge No. 2	20½c
1 Heater on Forge No. 3	20½c
1 Outside Helper on Forge No. 1	20½c
1 Outside Helper on Forge No. 2	20½c
All other Helpers	19½c

Mart, Texas:

Blacksmith Rates	38c
Blacksmith Helper Rates	22c

Taylor, Texas:

Blacksmith Rates	37½c
Blacksmith Helper Rates	19½c

San Antonio, Texas:

Blacksmith Rates	37½c
Blacksmith Helper Rates	19½c

The minimum rate of pay for finished Blacksmiths at all points on the line will be 37½ cents per hour.

ARTICLE 1.

The regular working hours to not exceed ten hours per day. All time over the regular working hours to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, including Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Blacksmiths or Helpers working after regular hours, as per shop bulletin, will receive time and one-half. When any legal holiday falls on Sunday the day observed by the State or Nation to be recognized as such.

ARTICLE 2.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the time shall first be reduced to eight hours per day, and any further reduction of expenses that may be found necessary shall be made by reducing the force, in which case senior, married and single men with relatives dependent upon them, shall be given the preference of employment, and while working less than nine hours per day the force shall not be increased.

ARTICLE 3.

No employe to be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after an investigation, it develops that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated and placed to receive full time for all time lost. Such investigation to take place within five days from date of suspension or dismissal.

ARTICLE 4.

The Company will not discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who may from time to time be delegated to serve on a committee or represent their organization, or who shall be elected to act as a delegate to a convention. When requested to do so, the Company will grant leave of absence and transportation on its own lines to Blacksmiths or Helpers, so far as the law allows, who may be delegated to confer with the Company.

ARTICLE 5.

When necessary to hire Helpers, experienced Helpers will be given preference. When a vacancy occurs for an apprentice the sons of old employes not under 16 years of age shall be given preference.

ARTICLE 6.

Blacksmiths or Helpers leaving the Company's service shall be furnished with a clearance signed by the proper official, which will indicate cause of leaving service and period of employment.

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ARTICLE 7.

Competent blacksmiths to be given consideration and preference to promotion to foremanship when vacancies occur.

ARTICLE 8.

Blacksmiths and Helpers sent out on the road from the shops in which they are regularly employed will receive straight time for traveling, shop rates while at work, and necessary expenses. When necessary to transfer Blacksmiths and Helpers to roundhouses or other shops, they will receive straight time for traveling and expenses until they arrive at their destination. Blacksmiths and Helpers that are laid off on account of reduction of force and sent to other roundhouses or shops for employment, will not receive expenses or time for traveling. All permanent roundhouse Smiths and Helpers to be paid standard rate for miscellaneous work for the district in which they are employed.

ARTICLE 9.

Helpers can be advanced at discretion of officials subject to Article 13, seniority and competency to be considered. Wages to be increased 25 cents per day at time of advancement and 25 cents per day each six months thereafter until completion of five years' term when certificate will be given showing term has been served, and wages will be increased thereafter until the standard rate has been attained.

ARTICLE 10.

No Blacksmith or Helper shall work for less than the standard rate of wages. No one but Blacksmiths or Blacksmith Apprentices shall do blacksmith work.

ARTICLE 11.

Blacksmiths or Helpers promoted to a fire paying higher than their regular rate shall receive the rate paid of that fire, for three days or over.

ARTICLE 12.

When it becomes necessary to send Blacksmiths or Helpers out on the road to fill positions in roundhouses or shops, the last man hired shall be sent until such time as a Blacksmith or Helper can be secured to accept the place permanently.

ARTICLE 13.

One Helper apprentice shall be employed for each shop, and one additional Helper apprentice for every five Blacksmiths employed.

ARTICLE 14.

When it becomes necessary for a Blacksmith or Helper apprentice to work overtime to complete a job given him, he shall be allowed privilege of such overtimes. General overtime on miscellaneous work will be equally divided, subject to competency.

ARTICLE 15.

These rules not to operate retroaction. In case the Company or the Blacksmiths employed desire to change the above agreement, notice of thirty days is to be given.

(Signed) G. S. HUNTER,
Approved: Gen. Master Mechanic.
S. NICE, 2nd. Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
Per G. L. NOBLE, Ass't Gen. Mgr.

Accepted as satisfactory by a committee of our employes representing the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, consisting of:

W. L. ANDERS, Chairman.
E. HUCKINS.
ROBT. BIGGS.
H. A. THROWER.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Schedule for Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Effective September 1, 1907.

Rule 1. This schedule will be in effect September 1st, 1907, and will supersede all other schedules and instructions contrary thereto. It will remain in effect for one year and thereafter until such time as either party desires a change, in which case thirty (30) days notice of change desired will be given to the other party and a conference will be held.

Rule 2. Any man who has served an apprenticeship or who has had four years' varied experience at the blacksmith's trade, and who, by his skill and experience in his class is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work and with the use of drawings and blue prints cause the work to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith. The foreman shall be the judge of competency. Forging, welding, sharpening and tempering tools shall be done by blacksmiths as far as possible.

Rule 3. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. All day blacksmiths and helpers to start at the same hour, not later than 7:30 a. m. Blacksmiths and helpers will be allowed one hour at the close of the week with pay, irrespective of the days worked during the week. All time worked over the regular time, nine hours, shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for as such. Time and one-half to twelve (12) midnight and double time thereafter. Blacksmiths or helpers returning after the regular working hours in force, as

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per shop bulletin, will receive not less than five hours' pay. Overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employe to work overtime he will not be laid off during regular working hours to equal the time. The same overtime rates to govern night men as well as day men. Helpers will be allowed one-half hour per day for building fires. Night men will be allowed ten hours for nine hours on duty, with one hour for midnight lunch.

Rule 4. Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day will be considered holidays. Employes working on those days will be paid at overtime rates. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday the day observed by the state or nation shall be the one considered the legal holiday and shall be observed accordingly.

Rule 5. Blacksmiths or helpers sent out on the road will, if absent less than twenty-four hours, be allowed shop rates; if absent twenty-four hours or more, they will be allowed straight time from the time they leave until they return, except Sundays and legal holidays, when time and one-half will be paid, with reasonable expenses. When it is necessary to transfer blacksmiths or helpers to roundhouses or other shops, they will receive one day's time for each day of traveling and reasonable expenses until they arrive of their destination.

Rule 6. One advanced helper may be employed to every five blacksmiths and one to the shop. A helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, seniority and competency to govern such advancement. Advanced helpers shall agree to work for a term of three years. Each year he shall receive an increase of wages of three cents per hour, but not to exceed the lowest rate paid for blacksmiths in his class. After six months' trial, should he prove incompetent, he may be reduced to helping. He shall not be required to work on one class of work for a longer period than six months, if at all possible, and during the period of his advancement he shall be instructed in all branches of the trade, after which he shall receive from the company a certificate. Should the company wish to retain him in its service he shall receive the minimum pay in his class. This rule applies to all helpers previously advanced. No more apprentices will be employed.

Rule 7. Blacksmiths or helpers discharged from the service will be given a clearance letter setting forth the cause of discharge, and, if desired, investigation will be held within five days after receipt by the company of a written request for the same. If, after investigation has been made, it is found that the blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged he will be reinstated with full pay for time last.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths or helpers having grievances will submit them to shop superintendent or master mechanic, and will have the right of appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to blacksmiths or helpers and committee when grievances cannot be otherwise adjusted.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths who by long and faithful service with the company have become unable to handle heavy work, shall be given preference of such light work as they are able to handle.

Rule 10. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses time shall be reduced to eight hours per day, five days per week. If further reduction is necessary, men having families dependent on them will be given preference. The hours shall not be increased until all available blacksmiths and helpers laid off are given an opportunity of re-employment.

Rule 11. When filling positions at higher rates, senior men, if competent, will be given preference. When a blacksmith is requested to take a fire he shall receive the rate paid on that fire.

Rule 12. As far as practicable, arrangements will be made to pay blacksmiths and helpers not later than the 20th day of each month.

Rule 13. A place will be designated by the proper officer inside all shops and roundhouses where proper notices of interest to blacksmiths and helpers may be posted.

Rule 14. Rates of pay.

Gladstone Shop and Roundhouse:

Occupation.	Rate Per Hour.
Blacksmith	40c
Blacksmith	38½c
Blacksmith Helper	22½c
Blacksmith Apprentice	11c

Como Shops:

Blacksmith	40c
Blacksmith	37c
Blacksmith	36c
Blacksmith	35½c
Blacksmith	33c
Blacksmith	31c

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Blacksmith 35½c
Blacksmith Helper (Adv.).....26½
Blacksmith Helper 25c
Blacksmith Helper 23½c
Bolt Heater 14c

Brainerd Shops:
Furnace Man 51c
Steam Hammer Operator.....23c
Cold Cut-Off Saw Operator.....23c
Blacksmith Apprentice 22c
Blacksmith Apprentice 19c
Blacksmith Apprentice 14½c
Blacksmith Apprentice 11c
Stationary Fireman 22c
Laborer 19c
Hammer Boy 14c
Hammer Boy 11½c

Livingston Shops:
Blacksmith 43½c
Blacksmith 42c
Blacksmith 38c
Bolt Maker 32c
Blacksmith Helper (Adv.).....27c
Blacksmith Helper 24½c

South Tacoma Shops:
Steam Hammer Man 51c
Blacksmith 43c
Blacksmith 41c
Furnace Man 41c
Tool Dresser 40c
Spring Maker 40c
Blacksmith 40c
Blacksmith 35½c
Blacksmith 35c
Blacksmith 34½c
Blacksmith 33c
Furnace Man 33c
Forging Machine Man 32c
Punch and Shears Man.....32c
Bolt Man 30½c
Blacksmith 30c
Bull Dozer Operator 30c
Blacksmith 28½c
Bolt and Shafting Man.....27½c
Bull Dozen Operator 27½c
Furnace Man 26½c
Bolt Man 24½c
Blacksmith Helper 24½c
Blacksmith Helper 23½c
Spring Maker Helper 23½c
Blacksmith Helper 23c

Lake Shore Division.

Duluth Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 35½c
Blacksmith Helper 21½c

St. Paul Division.

Minneapolis Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 38½c
Blacksmith Helper 22½c

Minnesota Division.

Staples Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 38½c
Blacksmith Helper 23½c

E. G. Forks Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 35½c
Blacksmith Helper 20c

Fargo Division.

Fargo Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 40c
Blacksmith 33c
Blacksmith Helper 23½c

Dakota Division.

Jamestown Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 40c
Blacksmith Helper 23½c

Yellowstone Division.

Glendive Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 42c
Blacksmith 38c
Blacksmith Helper 23½c

Mandan Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 42c
Blacksmith 24c

Dickinson Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 38c
Blacksmith Helper 20c

Pacific Division.

Tacoma Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 37½c
Blacksmith Helper 24c

Ellensburg Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 42c
Blacksmith Helper 24c

Vancouver Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 33c

Seattle Division.

Seattle Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 34c
Blacksmith Helper 24c
Blacksmith 43c
Blacksmith 42c
Spring Maker 42c
Tool Dresser 42c
Blacksmith 37½c
Furnace Man 37c
Blacksmith 36c
Hammersmith 36c
Blacksmith 35½c
Blacksmith 35½c
Furnace man 35c
Bull Dozer Operator 33c
Blacksmith 32½c
Punch and Shears Operator.....32½c
Bolt Header 31½c
Furnace Man 27c
Blacksmith Helpers 27c
Blacksmith Helpers 26c
Blacksmith Helpers 24½c
Blacksmith Helpers 23½c
Blacksmith Helpers 22½c
Blacksmith Helpers 22c
Blacksmith Apprentice 19c
Blacksmith Apprentice 11c
Laborer 18c

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Montana Division.

Billings Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 29c

Butte Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 37c
Blacksmith Helper 24c

Rocky Mountain Division.

Missoula Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 42c
Blacksmith 38c
Blacksmith 32c
Blacksmith Helper 24c

Helena Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 38c
Blacksmith Helper 24½c

Idaho Division.

Spokane Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 42½c
Blacksmith 36c
Blacksmith 33c
Blacksmith Helper 24c

Pasco Division.

Pasco Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 36½c

WM. NEIR,
Mechanical Superintendent.

Approved:
H. J. HORN,
General Manager Lines East of Trout Creek, Mont.
H. C. NUTT,
General Manager Lines West of Trout Creek, Mont.

Chicago, Sept. 3, 1907.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Schedule for Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Effective September 1st, 1907.

Rule 1. This schedule will be in effect September 1st, 1907, and will supersede all other schedules and instructions contrary thereto. It will remain in effect for one year and thereafter until such time as either party desires a change, in which case thirty (30) days' notice of change desired will be given to the other party and a conference will be held.

Rule 2. Any man who has served an apprenticeship or who has had four years varied experience at the blacksmith's trade, and who, by his skill and experience in his class, is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work and with the use of drawings and blue prints cause the work to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time shall be considered a blacksmith. The foreman shall be the judge of competency. Forging, welding, sharpening and tempering tools shall be done by blacksmiths as far as possible.

Rule 3. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. All day blacksmiths and helpers to start at the same hour, not later than 7:30 a. m. Blacksmiths and helpers will be allowed one hour at the close of the week with pay, irrespective of the days worked during the week. All time worked over the regular time, nine hours, shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for as such. Time and one-half to twelve (12) midnight and double time thereafter. Blacksmiths or helpers returning after the regular working hours in force, as per shop bulletin, will receive not less than five hours' pay. Overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employe to work overtime he will not be laid off during regular working hours to equal the time. The same overtime rates to govern night men as well as day men. Helpers will be allowed one-half hour per day for building fires. Night men will be allowed ten hours for nine hours on duty, with one hour for midnight lunch.

Rule 4. Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day will be considered holidays. Employes working on those days will be paid at overtime rates. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday the day observed by the state or nation shall be the one considered the legal holiday and shall be observed accordingly.

Rule 5. Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road will, if absent less than twenty-four hours, be allowed shop rates; if absent twenty-four hours or more, they will be allowed straight time from the time they leave until they return, except Sundays and legal holidays, when time and one-half will be paid, with reasonable expenses. When it is necessary to transfer blacksmiths or helpers to roundhouses or other shops, they will receive one day's time for each day of traveling and reasonable expenses until they arrive at their destination.

Rule 6. One advanced helper may be employed to every five blacksmiths and one to the shop. A helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, seniority and competency to govern such advancement. Advanced helpers shall agree to work for a term of three years. Each year

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he shall receive an increase of wages of three cents per hour, but not to exceed the lowest rate paid for blacksmiths in his class. After six months' trial, should he prove incompetent, he may be reduced to helping. He shall not be required to work on one class of work for a longer period than six months, if at all possible, and during the period of his advancement he shall be instructed in all branches of the trade, after which he shall receive from the company a certificate. Should the company wish to retain him in its service he shall receive the minimum pay in his class. This rule applies to all helpers previously advanced. No more apprentices will be employed.

Rule 7. Blacksmiths or helpers discharged from the service will be given a clearance letter setting forth the cause of discharge, and, if desired, investigation will be held within five days after receipt by the company of a written request for the same. If, after investigation has been made, it is found that the blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged he will be reinstated with full pay for time lost.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths or helpers having grievances will submit them to shop superintendent or master mechanic, and will have the right of appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to blacksmiths or helpers and committees when grievances cannot be otherwise adjusted.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths who by long and faithful service with the company have become unable to handle heavy work shall be given preference of such light work as they are able to handle.

Rule 10. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses time shall be reduced to eight hours per day, five days per week. If further reduction is necessary, men having families dependent on them will be given preference. The hours shall not be increased until all available blacksmiths and helpers laid off are given an opportunity of re-employment.

Rule 11. When filling positions at higher rates, senior men, if competent, will be given preference. When a blacksmith is requested to take a fire he shall receive the rate paid on that fire.

Rule 12. As far as practicable, arrangements will be made to pay blacksmiths and helpers not later than the 20th day of each month.

Rule 13. A place will be designated by the proper officer inside all shops and roundhouses where proper notices of interest to blacksmiths and helpers may be posted.

STATEMENT OF RATES FOR BLACKSMITH SHOP EMPLOYEES.

Occupation.	Rate Per Hour.
Dale St. Shop, St. Paul:	
Scrap Forger or Hammer Man	51c
Scrap Forger First Helper	38c
Scrap Furnace Heater	37c
Scrap Furnace Heater	36c
Scrap Furnace Helper	27c
Scrap Furnace Helper	25c
Scrap Piler	24c
Blacksmith Big Fire	43c
Blacksmith Spring Maker	42c
Blacksmith Spring Maker	38c
Blacksmith Spring Maker	35c
Blacksmith Spring Maker	27c
Blacksmith Tool Maker	40c
Blacksmith General	41c
Blacksmith General	40c
Blacksmith General	38c
Blacksmith General	35c
Blacksmith General	30c
Blacksmith General	27c
Blacksmith Helper, Big Fire	27c
Blacksmith Helper, Spring Fire	24c
Blacksmith General Helper	25c
Blacksmith General Helper	24c
Forging Machine Operator	40c
Forging Machine Operator	35c
Forging Machine Helper	27c
Steam Hammer Operator	26c
Steam Hammer Operator	24c
Steam Hammer Operator	18c
Steam Hammer Operator	14c
Bolt Header	29c
Bolt Header	26c
Bolt Header	25c
Case Hardener	24c
Jackson Shops, St. Paul:	
Blacksmith	40c
Blacksmith	38c
Blacksmith	35c
Blacksmith	33c
Blacksmith	30c
Blacksmith	27c
Blacksmith	26c
Blacksmith	24c
Superior Shops, Superior:	
Blacksmith	40c
Blacksmith	37c
Blacksmith	34c
Blacksmith	31c
Blacksmith Helper	24c
Blacksmith Apprentice	24c
Devils Lake Shop, Devils Lake:	
Blacksmith	40c
Blacksmith	34c
Blacksmith Helper	24c
Havre Shops, Havre:	
Blacksmith	43½c
Blacksmith	42c
Blacksmith Helper	26c
Blacksmith Helper	24c
Steam Hammer Smith	21c

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Interbay Shops:
Blacksmith 34c
Blacksmith Helper 22c

Great Falls Shops:
Blacksmith 37c
Blacksmith 32c
Blacksmith 29c
Blacksmith Helper 23c

Clancy Shops:
Blacksmith 32c
Blacksmith Helper 21c

Hillyard Shops, Hillyard:
Blacksmith 42c
Blacksmith 41c
Blacksmith 38c
Blacksmith 30c
Blacksmith 28c
Blacksmith 24c
Blacksmith Helper 24c
Steam Hammer Operator 24c
Bolt Heater 27c

Delta Shops, Delta:
Blacksmith 43c
Blacksmith 42c
Blacksmith 42c
Blacksmith 34c
Blacksmith 30c
Blacksmith Helper 27c
Blacksmith Helper 24c

Minneapolis Junction Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 35c
Blacksmith Helper 24c
Blacksmith Helper 21c

Allouez Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 31c

Melrose Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 35c
Blacksmith Helper 21c

Willmer Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 35c
Blacksmith Helper 23c

Breckenridge Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 35c
Blacksmith 23c

Sioux City Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 35c
Blacksmith Helper 23c

Redland Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 34c
Blacksmith 21c

Barnesville Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 40c
Blacksmith Helper 23c

Larimore Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 35c
Blacksmith Helper 21c

Minot Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 40c
Blacksmith Helper 21c

Williston Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 36c
Blacksmith Helper 32c

Glasgow Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 36c
Blacksmith Helper 22c

Cutbank Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 36c
Blacksmith Helper 22c

Whitefish Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 39c
Blacksmith Helper 22c

Leavenworth Roundhouse:
Blacksmith 39c
Blacksmith Helper 23c

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Rules and Regulations for Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Apprentices.

1. The standard working time shall be ten (10) hours per day. Should it become necessary to reduce expenses the time shall be reduced to nine (9) hours per day; then to eight hours per day. Should a further reduction be necessary, it shall be done by reducing the force, in which case those longest in the company's service shall be retained, ability and merit being equal.

2. Apprentices shall be made from advanced helpers. There will be one apprentice for the shop and one for every five (5) blacksmiths thereafter. When helpers are advanced to apprentices they shall receive for the first year the same rate of pay as helpers, second year 25 cents advance, third year 25 cents advance and the fourth year 25 cents advance. No helper to be placed on fire except as a promotion.

3. All overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, this to include Sundays and National Holidays to consist of New Year's Day, January 1st; Washington's Birthday, February 22nd; Decoration Day, May 30th; Independence Day, July 4th; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day, by proclamation; Christmas Day, December 25th. Men called back to shops after regular working time will receive pay for not less than five (5) hours straight time.

4. When a blacksmith has a grievance he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the general foreman and master mechanic. If not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he may then place it in the hands of a committee of employes, who shall try to settle it with

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master mechanic; failing to do so, the committee can then present the matter to the superintendent of motive power and general manager for final settlement. If on investigation a blacksmith is found to have been discharged unjustly, he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

5. The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith serving on blacksmiths' committee, nor acting as a delegate to a convention, nor who has been duly authorized to represent the blacksmiths.

6. Blacksmiths sent out on the road from the shop where they are regularly employed shall receive time and one-half until they return to home station, they to pay their own expenses.

7. A blacksmith placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire for one day or longer shall receive the pay on the higher-rated fire. In emergency cases, if a blacksmith be placed on a lower-rated fire for one day or longer, he shall be paid his regular rate of pay regardless of the length of time employed on the lower-rated fire.

8. When vacancies occur, blacksmiths employed by the company shall be given consideration for promotion, character, seniority and proficiency to prevail.

9. These rules and regulations shall continue in effect from September 1st, 1907, to September 1st, 1908, and thereafter until thirty (30) days' notice is given in writing by either party of a desire to change.

The following rates of pay are in effect on the C. N. O. & T. P. Railway and A. G. S. shops, said rates going into effect September 1, 1907.

Ludlow, Ky.:	Per hour.
2 Fires	34½c
2 Fires	32c
1 Fire	31c
4 Fires	30c
1 Fire	29½c
1 Fire	28½c
1 Fire	26½c
1 Fire	25½c
1 Fire	25c
2 Fires	23c
1 Fire	21½c
Helpers	18c

Chattanooga, Tenn.:	Per hour.
1 Fire	36c
3 Fires	35c
3 Fires	32c
2 Fires	31c
1 Fire	29c
1 Fire	24c
1 Fire	22c
1 Fire	19½c
1 Fire	19c
Helper	14c

Ferguson, Ky.:	Per hour.
2 Fires	36c
4 Fires	35c
10 Fires	32c
1 Fire	25c
Helper	16c

Birmingham, Ala.:	Per hour.
1 Fire	36½c
2 Fires	35½c
8 Fires	34½c
3 Fires	33c
1 Fire	28c
1 Fire	19½c
Helper	16c

(Signed) J. P. McCUEN,
Superintendent Motive Power.

(Signed) F. L. DORSEY, Chairman.
C. E. WOOD,
W. L. HOFFMEIER,
A. LAMBERT,
W. D. BROWN,
TOM KEENE,
G. W. BOATRIGHT,
For Blacksmiths.

RULES TO GOVERN BLACKSMITHS AND APPRENTICES IN THE EMPLOY OF THE G. & S. I. R. R. CO.

Effective July 1, 1907.

1. The standard working time shall be ten (10) hours per day. This time shall be worked between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, time shall first be reduced to eight hours per day; any further reduction of expenses that may be necessary shall be made by reducing the force, in which case the last man hired shall be laid off first. While working less than ten hours per day, the force shall not be increased.

2. The blacksmiths and apprentices shall perform the work generally known as blacksmiths' work. Helpers and laborers shall not be advanced to the detriment of blacksmiths or apprentices.

3. The rate of wages shall be thirty-seven (37c) cents per hour for blacksmiths, and thirty-nine (39c) cents per hour for heavy fire.

4. All time over the regular ten hours, including Sundays and all legal holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Wash-

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ington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. shall be paid for at the rate of time and half time per hour. When blacksmiths or apprentices work overtime, they shall receive at least five hours' pay for three hours and twenty minutes or less.

5. There shall be one apprentice to each shop, and one for each additional five blacksmiths. The term of apprenticeship shall be four (4) years, and the rate of pay shall be as follows: Eleven cents (11c) per hour for the first year, and two and one-half cents (2½c) per hour additional each year thereafter until the expiration of four years, and if retained in the company's service he shall receive the rate of pay of blacksmiths.

6. The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith who from time to time represents other blacksmiths as committeemen. Grievances must first be submitted to the shop foreman, when if the matter cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, same will be referred to the succeeding higher officials.

7. Blacksmiths when sent out on the road will be allowed time and one-half from the time they leave until the time they return, no expense fund allowed. This does not apply to work on pier, but car fare will be allowed.

8. Blacksmiths are to be accorded the same privileges in regard to transportation as is now enjoyed, or will be enjoyed hereafter, by other employes of the company.

9. It is agreed that a copy of this agreement be framed and hung up in each of the different shops, viz.: Hattiesburg and Gulfport.

10. It is agreed that this agreement be effective from and after July 1, 1907, until July 1, 1908. Should either party desire to amend, alter or annul this agreement, thirty days' notice shall be given and conference arranged for.

11. No Blacksmith or apprentice shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after proper investigation, it is found that a blacksmith or apprentice has been discharged or suspended unjustly, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost. The investigation to take place within five days after such discharge or suspension.

For blacksmiths and apprentices,

MARTIN CASEY,
JAS. P. REID,
JOHN BROWNLEE,
Committee.

GEO. F. GARDNER,
Gen'l Supt. G. & S. I. R. R.
For American Federation of Labor,
JAS. B. DRAKE, Organizer.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

To prospective purchasers of Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments the following facts, gleamed from the officials of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, may prove of great value.

1. All UNION-MADE Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments bear the Label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.

2. Dealers representing instruments minus the Union Label as union-made are seeking to deceive.

3. Any responsible dealer, no matter where located, can secure Union-Label instruments.

4. The Label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union is granted free of charge to all manufacturers operating union factories.

5. Union Label instruments are guaranteed by the organization to be superior to those not bearing the Label.

The officials assure us that any additional information desired will be cheerfully furnished upon application. Address 40 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PASSING OF THE OLD GUARD.

[To the memory of George E. McNeill.]

Men of the factory, shop and mine,
Of fertile field and railway line,
Halt for the moment at your task,
Meed of grace and benison ask
For the Old Guard gone.

From him came the quick'ning thought
Which as leaven for you wrought
In your dull and inert souls.
Heads uncovered while dirge tolls
For the Old Guard gone.

Men are so many, heroes few;
Here sleeps one who dared for you
To speak the foreword of his age.
Write a line on memory's page
For the Old Guard gone.

Men will come, and men must go
From the unknown to and fro.
As we march the puzzling way
Honor, love and reverence pay
To the Old Guard gone.

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EDITORIALS.

By JAS. W. KLINE.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

The situation in the present strike of the Commercial Telegraphers is that the big companies are trying to starve the operators into submission. Indeed, they make no secret of this intention, but are rather inclined to exult over the possibility of success in their aim.

The telegraphers have had twenty years of "open shop" and they have seen conditions in their calling gradually become harder to bear, while the telegraph companies were adding millions to the coffers of the already overrich principal stockholders. Knowing this desire of the corporations to make conditions harder and harder, the operators are making a desperate fight to improve conditions and maintain their organization.

Telegraphers are no longer restrained by the feeling of deference akin to that of personal servants; a feeling that probably militated against them and made the former strike against the telegraph company more easily defeated than it would have been if the operators could have known, or be impressed, that they were wage workers and subject to all that other wage workers have to bear, and that it is only through organization that they can preserve their rights and secure the conditions to which they are entitled.

The idea of the officers of the telegraph company, that the operators can be starved out in a few weeks does not coincide with the statements that their employes were well paid, and perfectly satisfied until agitators went among them and aroused a feeling of hostility which finally resulted in the present strike.

It is well known that among all well paid working people there are a majority who are provident enough to be able to withstand a period without earning, and certainly among the intelligent men and women who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union there must be some who are no exception to this rule; and if they should be able to break the strike because of the dire necessities of the men and women involved, it will only be additional evidence that they never received sufficient compensation for their services.

This much can be taken for granted, though, they will never again be able to destroy the operators' organization as they did in '83. The seed of organization is too deeply rooted and principles and the necessity of unions are too well understood by the many to allow a repetition of such a disaster.

MARK THEM.

There is a belief held by some that traits of birds and animals have their counterpart in human kind. Whether this theory will bear investigation in its general application is, of course, hard to tell. But of this much we are convinced: There are certain bipeds who for convenience are called men, that have, in a strongly marked degree, the trait in their character which is peculiar to a despised member of

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the feathered family: the bird that befouls its own nest.

Some of these species creep into every activity of men only to, in time, show their miserable inclinations. Even trade unions have to be pestered with them. Our organization, because of the opportunity given despicables through outside bribery which caused internal disputes, has been contaminated more than ordinarily by them. Now about all of that ilk have been received in another nest where they will, no doubt, before long, as opportunity presents, exhibit their ruling trait. Mark them.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY WASHINGTON, D. C., CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States, Section 8, Article I, has empowered Congress with authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution, Section 8, Article I, has further empowered Congress to establish post-offices and post roads; and

WHEREAS, The present system of telegraphy is but a modern development of the post-office, and it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that telegraph companies are engaged in interstate commerce; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia that the greed and avarice of the telegraph companies of the United States are the immediate cause of the present unfortunate strike of the telegraph operators, which interferes with the dispatch of public and private business and social correspondence; and as it is the desire of this body to strike at the root of the evil, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, requesting him to declare in favor of Government ownership of the telegraph, and to urge upon Congress the importance and necessity for the same, in order to avoid a repetition of the present troubles in this regard.

WHAT WE ARE STRIVING FOR.

Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Union Busting Association could rant, and rear and rave to their hearts' content without injuring anyone or causing very little annoyance or attention, were it not for the unfortunate fact that there are some working people who are so lost to a sense of duty and right that they can be bought like cattle to act against their fellows or who are too ignorant to understand their real interest.

It is the purpose of union organization to change all this and impress those who work with the dignity of their state and educate them to a point where they will know their interest, and knowing their interest will be willing to contend for it and their rights to live a condition of life that human beings should enjoy, and not simply take what is handed to them that they may merely exist and produce for others. No sensible working man can in justice to himself hold aloof from an organization having for its purpose the achievement of such benign purposes and honored principles.

THE REAL LAGGARD.

You hear 'em talk of "men behind"
Until your brain's astew—
"Behind the gun," "behind the plow,"
"Behind the hammer," too.
All these are good—that I'll allow—
But one "behind" I'll lose,
And that's the man who always is
"Behind in union dues."
—The Wagonmaker.

Such men, perhaps, 'twere better far
That they were placed behind the bar.

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Synopsis of Labor Day Address at DeSoto, Mo.

By JAS. W. KLINE.

Fellow Craftsmen, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I appear before you this afternoon in response to your kind invitation. I have made it a cardinal point in my official life to go where duty calls, if it is in my power to do so, and will say that I am here at this time by the skin of my teeth, as my duties, at this particular time, are so great that I am compelled to steal away to fill these appointments.

I came from Chicago last night; a long way to come to disappoint you, isn't it? as I am not an orator, never claimed to be, and furthermore, never expect to be—haven't the time to be. This is a practical age, a rushing age. We are living at a rapid rate, and we must put in our time by being practical. Oratory is like culling flowers by the wayside; it is only the flower of speech, and when its pungency is gone, it leaves a gaunt hungry vacuum that should have been filled by something that would help us to battle our wav through life.

As I stand here before you today, I represent one of the young and rapid growing organizations. It was born two decades ago in Atlanta, Ga. With our ups and downs (more often down than up), until three years ago, when we began to realize our strength and emerged from our cocoon of indifference, threw aside our swaddling clothes, donned the helmet and shield and went on guard. We began to feel the screws tightening down, and for the protection of our families, and also our craft, we appeared on the scene with glittering armor, and said to the on-rushing gold-worshipper, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no further."

The Sherman act, a quarter of a century ago, was a warning to the American people that they should have heeded. The unscrupulous capitalist took warning and became more active in political matters—hence the colossal trusts, while the wage-earner was lulled to sleep with a lullaby song of the corporation cormorant, and the political swashbucklers. Recent developments sicken us. Who would ever have dreamed twenty-five years ago that such combinations would spring up in such a short time to threaten and even defy the government, and when brought to bay, refuse to testify, and going so far as to dictate to the President of the United States.

These trusts and unlawful combinations are spending millions of dollars for such legislation as will enable them to evade the law, or if necessary, to break it. The thief, the hold-up, the robber, and the like, are not the only law-breakers. It is costing this government millions of dollars prosecuting these "high-toned" criminals, that spend their summers at the aristocratic watering places. If President Roosevelt keeps up the pace, he will prove to the world that our so-called respectable captains of industry are a pack of criminals.

If it took the American nation over thirty years' time to set their judicial machinery a-going against "the Standard Oil gang of representative business men," how long will it take to collect that "$29,500,000 Landis fine?"

Seeing, gentlemen, that we are as a nation at our wits' end in dealing with this criminal band, what chance have we, as organized wage-earners, in demanding our rights from them, so entrenched behind a bulwark of gold? It's a mighty problem; who will solve it? Are we to permit these encroachments until we are driven to drastic measures?

We are not organized to fight. We are organized for our protection, as we have already stated, but after all else fails, we will fight. We would sooner take an honorable whipping, fighting for our rights, than play the coward and run. We have helped to forge the chains that bind us. We realize that, and we see our mistake. But now we are forging the keys that will unlock the fetters of the wage-earners.

We are determined to have our rights; we propose to enjoy some of the prosperity that the upper criminals' class enjoy. Let it be known—the sooner the better. But we do not propose to be criminals. We realize that we have obstacles to encounter equal to the heights of mountains; but the wage-earner is getting the spirit of Napoleon. When Napoleon wanted to cross over to the other side of the Alps, he ordered his army to move; but his attention was called to the obstacles in the way, and he replied, "There are no obstacles, there are no Alps." So, my friends, figura-

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tively speaking, there are no obstacles. We are going to ride victoriously over them.

I do not wish, as I state instances here today, to be considered boastful; I do not intend to be at all, but I wish to say that our craft has, at the present time, officials in the field capable of measuring swords with any of these so-called captains of industry. In days gone by, it was, "If you don't like your job, you can quit." Now it is, "Come, let us reason." And then it is the fellow that has the best argument in nearly every case. Occasionally we find men that will not do business; then, "Go to it." This has been the case in less than one year on this line—the Wabash and International and Great Northern.

We don't propose to be unreasonable in our demands, but we do propose to give value received. We do not propose to produce ten dollars and only get one for it. We do not propose to put our children to work when they should be in school, so as to enable us to support the home. We do not believe that child-labor, as it exists today, ought to be tolerated, and the trades unions have done more to abolish, what has been abolished of it, than any other force.

This new meteor that recently blazed out on the horizon of the manufacturing interests, who lives in St. Louis, I believe, delivered at the annual convention in New York some time ago a bonmot of capitalistic wisdom in dealing with the child-labor problem in the following words:

"There has been an increase, of course, since 1900, but most of the lamentations on this subject are extravagances or distortions, and are based on ignorance or mendacity. For much of this child-labor the greedy, shiftless, selfish parents are as responsible as are the employers. Rightly conducted, and so long as it does not interfere with their proper education, work benefits children as it does adults. I favor the employment of children of the proper age, and under proper sanitary conditions. The latter restriction should apply also to the employment of women."

The following analysis of the expenditure of wages is quoted from government ment statistics:

What are the expenditures of American wage-earners? How much goes for food? How much for clothing? How much for shelter? How much for amusements? How much for whisky and tobacco? How much for charity, for religion, for sickness and death? And how much is saved? "These are questions that are constantly being asked by scientists, by sociological workers, or by the merely curious and interested;" and he proceeds to answer them by analyzing a report on the subject by the Government Bureau of Labor in the opening year of this century. This report concerned only as "wage-workers or salaried men earning not over $1,200 a year."

The count made by the Government's agents showed that the families averaged five and one-third persons, and that the incomes averaged $827.18. Of this sum, $326.90 per family was spent for food, while all other living expenses amounted to $441.64, leaving savings per family to the extent of $58.65. The food bill is made up of the following items:

Beef	$ 55.31
Milk, butter and cheese	52.70
Vegetables and fruit	48.30
Pork and lard	37.28
Flour, meal and bread	29.20
Poultry and eggs	26.26
Other meat and fish	17.79
Sugar and molasses	17.45
Tea and coffee	16.04
Vinegar, pickles and condiments	4.12
Rice	2.05
Sundries	20.40
Total	$326.90

The "other living expenses," in detail, were:

Clothing	$107.91
Rent	99.53
Fuel and light	40.34
Furniture and utensils	26.28
Liquor and tobacco	23.36
Sickness and death	20.52
Amusements and vocations	12.30
Religion and charity	9.99
Labor and other organization fees	8.99
Books and newspapers	8.38
Various other expenses	84.04
Total	$441.64

The "various other expenses" in the foregoing table are made up of a mulittude of items. These details are common to all families, except such as own their own homes, or are paying for them, and therefore have no rent bills. The report gives an average expenditure of $18.92 as payment of taxes and on mortgages. This item, standing in the place of rent for those families whose homes are proof of their thrift, slightly reduces the total average cost of housing. Insurance (not specified in the report as fire or life, or both) amounts to $20.99.

It is from the surplus or savings of $58.65 that the family makes savings-bank

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deposits, purchases a home, or makes investment. A part of it goes into Wall Street to fee the bulls and bears; but the indications are that of late years the savings-banks are being more favored and Wall Street is not shearing so many lambs as formerly.

This brief analysis shows how the American wage-earner spends his income; but it is really more than his income, for personally he earns only about four-fifths of it. The other fifth (nearly three times the surplus) is earned by the work of the wife and children, and it appears that the savings-bank deposits and the building and loan accumulations are chiefly due to their minor earnings.

It is entirely probable that the foregoing figures as to the earnings of women and children are greatly underestimated, but taken as it is the analysis shows a yearly average surplus per family of $58.65, while claiming that the earnings of women and children are nearly three times that amount.

In other words, were it not for the earnings of women and children, there would be an average yearly deficit of about $100 per year per family.

This is another way of saying that without income from the labor of women and children the average family in America could not exist.

Such a condition as this in a country like ours, with all of its natural resources, is nothing short of a national disgrace.

Until the labor of adult males will command wages sufficient to keep the children in the schools and the wives in the home we had best cease our boasting about our free institutions.

Those who profess a friendly interest in Labor's cause are requested to study this analysis and make their good will more manifest.

Employers will do well to ask themselves whether they would like their wives and children to work in stores and factories to help support the home. Workingmen think as much of their wives as do men of wealth, and perhaps more, as they have less of them.

They think more of their children, and as a rule have more of them.

We believe these statistics should be interesting as a matter of sociology to all persons with interest in the human family and its problems of existence.

Evidently Mr. Van Cleave's charge of distortion, ignorance and mendacity is directly intended for those valiant souls that have laid themselves upon the altar of self-immolation and self-sacrifice, to better the living conditions of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, and have rent the veil that for so long hid the hideous and revolting child-slavery from public knowledge and view, and while virtually admiring its existence pleads for his kind, who primarily were responsible for its inauguration by intimating that it might be worse; and then to further prove his class innocent of the apparent crime, seeks to fasten the odium on the parents, forgetting that if his charge were true the inconformity with the immutable law of cause and effect, he and his would have to answer for a double crime—first, robbing the parent of his or her earning capacity by cunning that permits no moral scruples to prevent taking advantage of induced poverty and its attendant necessity and then making the continuance of this diabolical scheme a perpetual institution by robbing the children of their youth and forcing them, at a reduced wage, to take the places of their parents, who would gladly assume the burden of provider if corpulent money bags would but be merciful.

Mr. Van Cleave utters with unction the settled phrase, "rightly conducted." Did he realize when he coined that sonorous claim that in spite of the unceasing warfare of organized labor sworn to abolish this degrading custom, that every effort to either eliminate or ameliorate this evil through legislative channels has found an army of hired Hessians fighting the battle of those manufacturers whose profits and dividends were being threatened by such an innovation? Does this not savor of an assumption on the part of the manufacturers of the Divine-right theory, in determining what shall constitute the legal restrictions that are supposed to enable this problem to be rightly conducted to their own advantage? If, as Mr. Van Cleave undoubtedly would have the world believe, he voices the sentiment of the class he represents, then why do we find not a few but almost all of these paradoxical philanthropists keeping their own flesh and blood in schools or colleges until their majority is reached and sometimes beyond? If such action is any criterion, then the length of time necessary to acquire a proper education as well as the proper age for employment has been determined by themselves, and if they desire to be consistent in place of permitting a false prophet to blantantly air ideas that lack continuity, they ought to compel him to wear a muzzle and prove their own sincerity by getting into the band-wagon of organized labor which proclaims that grand and living truth—

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"Rob not the children of today, for verily they are the parents of tomorrow," and upon them and theirs rests the nation of the future.

The great trouble with Mr. Van Cleave and those whom he serves is that, never having changed any of their opinions, never having corrected any of their mistakes and never having shown wisdom enough to discover mistakes within themselves, it logically follows that they never will be charitable enough to excuse what they have decided are mistakes in others. As we again scan the puerile utterance of Van Cleave, which teems with illy concealed hatred of that intrepid class whose constant and never-ending struggle has made life just a little bit more worth the living, there recurs to our mind with a new significance the words of Milton relating to Mammon, in Paradise Lost, wherein he says:

"Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell
From Heaven; for e'en in Heaven
Were always downward bent, admiring more
The riches of Heaven's pavements, trodden gold
Than aught divine or holy else enjoyed
In vision beatific."

LABOR TEMPLES AND LABOR LEADERS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

There is nothing that develops a man quite so well as placing upon him some kind of responsibility which compels him to make good. Many workingmen know how true this is in connection with the purchase of a home, especially when they had just about enough money to pay down to bind the bargain—the remainder to be paid off in monthly installments. Somehow, that kind of a proposition puts a man on his mettle. He is ready to deny himself many a thing which he formerly thought was a necessity. There was a real satisfaction in feeling that he lived in a home which was actually his own. It gave him a pride which cannot possibly belong to him who rents. It gave him a dignity which seemed to place him away above the average man who had no such responsibility. Somehow the neighbors thought more of him, and duly respected his standing in the community as a property owner. It brought its hardships and its burdens, but these were not to be compared with the compensations which came as the result of the struggle for the making of a real home.

If this is true of the individual, it also applies to an organization. The society that owns its own building soon has an influence in town which few other things can bring to it. How true this is of the fraternal orders as well as business houses. One of the most hopeful signs of the times in the labor movement is the fact that in dozens of towns in this country central labor unions are making a struggle to secure "labor temples" which shall be a credit to the union workingmen of their cities.

There is need for such buildings in every community. One of the great disadvantages in many cities is the lack of unity and co-operation among working people. Their meeting halls are scattered all over town, and many of them put up with miserably close and dirty quarters, largely because they cannot find better places which are as convenient in other directions. Workingmen need social centers, such as this would give them. They should have central bureaus which shall be in charge of the most competent and best informed official upon whom they can lay their hands—a man who has large ideas about the labor question and its present day needs. He should be a labor statesman and he should be so protected and safe-guarded from petty jealousies that he can look every man in the eye and tell him—whatever he thinks should be said upon that occasion. If he isn't big enough to keep from becoming a tyrant or a czar, he isn't the man for the job. Labor would profit immensely if it had such a man in every city, who would be honored for his work's sake. It will not be an easy job, but it can be made so valuable a one that even the kickers will be made to see its effectiveness.

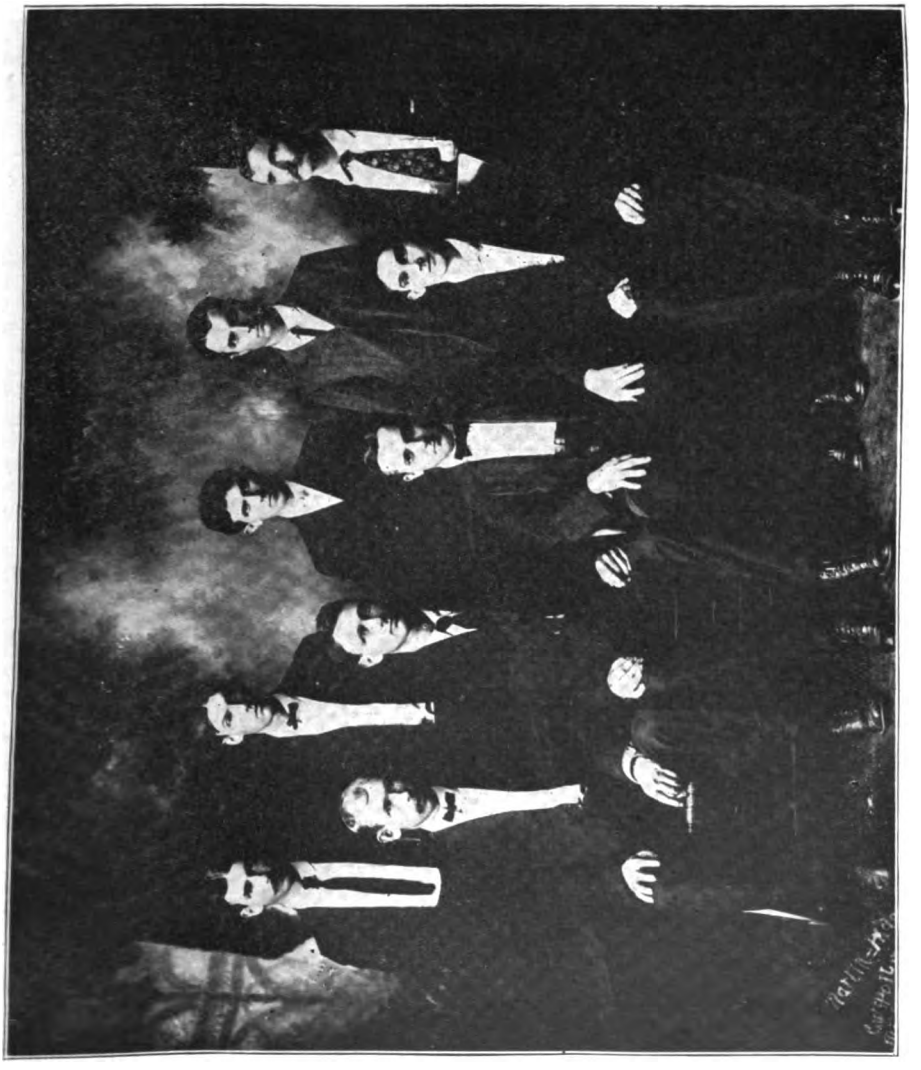
A labor temple in every city, worthy of its workingmen, and a strong man to guide their destinies—that's what I'd like to see.

FREEMEN, NOT SLAVES.

When we sell our labor to our employer we do not sign a bond of slavery nor do we have to sell it at his price. We are free agents, and if we insist on selling it for a living wage we only do what it is our natural duty to do—to protect and care for those dependent on us and for ourselves.

The unions that live up to their agreements, written or verbal, are the ones that enjoy the respect and confidence of the general public, and accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

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COMMITTEE OF GULF & SHIP ISLAND R. R.

This is the committee that effected the settlement on the Gulf & Ship Island R. R. See agreement on another page.

Reading from left to right, top row: L. N. Nevile, J. P. Reed, J. B. Drake, A. F. of L., E. C. Sherman. Bottom row: H. C. Avery, R. H. Walker, E. C. Hall, T. M. Dorsett, I. D. Stoker.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

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International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . Editor and Manager
GEO. J. WERNER, Associate

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The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

MEN.

God give us men!
Men, who will not flinch
When face to face with death.
Men, whose aim in life is such
They need not fear the taunts of cravens
Nor turn aside from malice nor deceit;
But men, real men,
Whose souls are firm as adamant—
Who brave the worst with bated breath,
With firm set jaw and clenched fist
And dare the fates.
Such men, perchance, are rare;
But may their species grow
And fill this cruel world
With souls as fearless,
Hearts as brave,
As those we here have writ about.

"They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three,
They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak."

"Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

BY THE WAY.

"Here's to the men that mind their own business,
And mind their own business alone;
But there's lots of men minding other men's business
When they ought to be minding their own."

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln.

Did you all receive a circular?

The brotherhood has been treated to a circular diet this month.

Boston is warming up. Their D. C. is sending a delegate to the convention.

Tyranny by a labor union is just as damnable as the tyranny of those whom they are accusing.

Business Agent Horn of St. Louis has organized the carriage and wagon smiths in the Anheuser-Busch. Good boy, Roy.

Have we more than one headquarters in Chicago? Where was the Cummins circular mailed from? Not from 585 Monon Building.

Why was a roll call demanded at the last meeting of D. C. No. 1, when the proxy was to be voted? The big stick is a mighty weapon.

It seems strange that a certain individual should only receive 9 votes for President at the last meeting of District Council No. 1, after saving the nation.

Business Agent Sandeman of San Francisco seems to be untiring in his efforts to bring the craft to the front. San Francisco is one of the foremost in peace or war.

Note the agreements this month. We are pleased with the results of our efforts. We are looking for better times and we will have to work for better times. Our vice-presidents and organizers are to be commended for their work.

Business Agent Segal of Montreal is quite active and doing good work. There are a great many blacksmiths around that city that need a few lessons before they are ready to join an organization to benefit their craft.

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The empress dowger of China demonstrates her mental superiority over some prominent statesmen by proving that she knows the psychological moment to resign.

The Attorney-General of Texas has begun suit against the International Harvester Company, alleging violation of the Texas Anti-Trust law and demanding penalties of $1,100,000.

The largest orchards in the world are at Werder, near Berlin. They extend without a break to about 13,000 acres. They yield some 48,000,000 pounds of apples and pears every year.

It is said the Grand Trunk Railway has made arrangements for 30,000 English, Irish, Scotch and Russian laborers to emigrate to the Canadian Northwest to be employed in building the new road.

You will notice the agreement in this issue of the I. G. N. Brother Mockler could not wind up the affairs in time for the September Journal, hence it is one month late. However, it is a mighty good one.

The Alabama House passed the child labor bill, which is in line with the views of the Governor, making the minimum age 12 for both sexes, 60 hours a week's work, and providing for rigid inspection of factories.

It is claimed for the Journeymen Barbers' Union the unique distinction of never having had a strike, yet in spite of this fact the condition of barbers has been constantly improved. Shorter hours, better wages and Sunday closing are some of the results of organization in the craft.

Four hundred New South Wales miners at Brown's Duckenfield and Black Creek colleries, Newcastle district, recently gave notice to cease work in 14 days, owing to the engagement of men who had been expelled from the union for not paying arrears in union assessments.

When a man makes a "strike" in the bowling game for a "higher score," he is applauded. When a man makes a "strike" in the working game for a "higher wage," he is censured and called one of the twenty-three varieties of undesirable citizens. Funny how inconsistent human nature asserts itself.

Labor organizations are always held up for the worst there is in them. We demand and insist upon being measured by the average of our men, if not by the best, and we are not in the least afraid of comparisons.

Senator William E. Borah, who prosecuted Haywood at Boise last summer was arrested on the 4th upon an indictment in the Federal Court charging him with conspiracy to defraud the United States through fraudulent timber land entries.

Twenty minutes were taken off the day's work at all mills in South Carolina last week and in January twenty minutes more will be taken off each day's labor. The hands will then enjoy the ten-hour day law to the fullest extent.—Charlotte Labor News.

The publishers of "Scribner's Magazine" are installing a printing plant, and intend doing all their own work in future. The Typothetae officials made strenuous efforts to induce the publishers to run an "open" office, but failed. They will run a strictly union plant.

Organized labor makes a higher standard of wages. This has a tendency to elevate the wage of unorganized labor. In the same degree the low rate to which unorganized labor is forced to submit has its influence in lowering the standard sought by organized labor. Thus, non-unionism is an obstruction to the prosperity of the wage earner and society.—Ex.

Australasian wool exports are reported as greatly increased, nearly two million bales being the latest figure, and the demand is also reported active. Our politicians will require lots of it next fall to pull over the eyes of their constituents, an extraordinary quantity being deemed necessary to prevent the people from seeing things which they might possibly "view with alarm."—The Leaden Heal.

If Brother Cummins had sent his open letter to the President he would have sent it out willingly and just in as good shape as No. 325. The President gave Brother Cummins plenty of time to do so, and really expected it would be done, but the printing of our troubles in the Journal and making them public is not good unionism, and the editor has no apologies to make for not doing it.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

AUTUMN.

Old Mother Earth looks sad indeed,
Robbed of her brilliant hues;
For Autumn Days are here again,
And sadly do we muse.

The leaves discard their gowns of green,
For sombre robes of gold and brown;
And tired of swaying in the breeze,
They flutter idly to the ground.

We, like the leaves, discard our youth,
When winters on us slyly creep:
Till weary of swinging in life's toils,
We welcome one long solemn sleep.

C. EVELYN WILSON.

IRON RUST ON WHITE GOODS.

To remove iron rust from white goods which have been spotted by the wash kettle rub a cut lemon over the spots to wet them fully with the juice. Then rub on salt and hang them out in the sun to dry. If the spot is not removed by the first application repeat the process.

Talk about your fraudulent advertisements! A certain thin woman sent 50 cents in stamps the other day to an advertiser who in large type had promised to impart a sure way to get fat—for incredible as it may seem there are women who want to be fat. She received in reply this message on a postcard: "Buy it at the butcher's."

"The late Mrs. McKinley," said a Canton clergyman, "was no foe to the emancipation of woman, no foe to the rise of woman, but at the same time she insisted on woman's observance of her household duties. She thought that they who neglected those duties, no matter for what purpose, rather fell than rose. Mrs. McKinley used to tell," so said the clergyman, "a story of a Canton lady who once said to Mrs. McKinley: 'My husband annoys me very much. He is so slipshod. His buttons are forever coming off.' 'Perhaps,' said an old-fashioned woman present at the time—she said it very gently, 'perhaps they are not sewed on properly in the first place.' That's just it,' the other warmly agreed. 'My husband is one of the most careless sewers I ever saw.'"

BE AN OPTIMIST.

No man ever accomplished anything great without having optimism in his heart.

Lincoln was an optimist and if the Southern leaders had but listened to him their beautiful homes and firesides would not have been devastated by the ravages of war. Grant was an optimist and knew, or rather believed, that the war would end successfully for the Northern cause. All our soldiers were optimists and believed in the success of the great leaders. Be an optimist,—the world has no room for knockers nor have we any patience with pessimists. Our order, like our country, was built up by optimists and if we continue to grow it will be optimists that will contribute to this prosperity.

There are many men who, having plenty of time, do nothing more edifying than seek to point out the flaws in all that is successful or try to find shortcomings in others in order that they themselves may seem the more saintly. Be not deceived, such men are knockers and one can depend on it, if their inner lives were but known they live in glass houses and throw stones, little realizing that they in turn may themselves become the common target of a united enemy.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and enquire, 'Why wasn't it done the other way?'" These latter ones are the selfish knockers—pessimists, who having few brain cells themselves, attempt to prey upon those who have and thus endeavor to give the impression of great wisdom, ability and integrity. Beware of them. They are fakirs of the worst sort. What is more ludicrous when properly considered?

Mrs. Nell Haven, of San Francisco, Cal., is said to be the only woman in the United States who is recognized by the government as an expert on photography. In many notable cases she has been called upon by the United States Supreme Court to give expert testimony as

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to the photographing of different subjects. She has made a particular study of the Bertillon system and her pictures are accepted by the government as equal to those made by the expert in the south of France.

In these advanced days of "Rural Free Delivery" it is hard to realize that George Washington never saw a postage stamp or an envelope. They were unknown in the United States until 1837, after Rowland Hill had introduced them in England. Before that time letters were written, folded and addressed, all on the same sheet, and stuck with a wafer or with sealing wax. Our early statesmen could hardly have dreamed of the millions upon millions of portraits of themselves that would some day be distributed broadcast by a great postal system. In 1880, the mail routes included a few cities in Maine, Georgia, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, and Virginia, making tri-weekly deliveries in summer and bi-weekly in winter. There was no Postmaster-General in the Cabinet until 1829. Letters were charged twenty-five cents postage for anything over four hundred and fifty miles, and, under that distance, five and three cents. The popular pen was the good gray-goose quill. It was not until 1819 that we got our first steel pens from England, where Perry had just begun their manufacture. Henry Clay, the great Kentuckian, learned to write by tracing the letters on sand with a sharp stick, and that immortal son of Kentucky, Abraham Lincoln, the adopted son of Illinois, learned to write with a burnt piece of wood for a pencil and traced the words on a shingle or board. Daniel Webster, one of the most eloquent speakers of the country, surreptitiously plucked his first pen from his mother's goose, his ink being soot mixed with water. A few individuals were the envied possessors of gold pens which were made in Europe, but the majority used "Dutch quills."

An exchange says: "No people can secure members so easily for our order as those who are already members and who know the worth of our society. A word spoken to a friend who has confidence in us carries more weight than the extended arguments of the most competent deputy. It is such a little thing to do that the wonder is that so few members give any thought to this matter. Let us not longer be asleep. The order is ours and we ought to do **something for its continual upbuilding."**

Miss Clara Driscoll, a Texas woman of wealth, has done a patriotic act in purchasing the historic monastery, the Alamo, around which was the great battle where Texas fought for its freedom from Mexico. The Alamo of the "Lone Star" state where Crockett and Travis fell. The site was to have been razed and a modern hotel built there when Miss Driscoll stepped in and rescued the building. She will, it is said, spend more than the purchase price, $75,000, to restore the ruined monastery.

HOW TO TELL CUT GLASS.

This valuable note was given by a man working in one of the best known glass houses in the country: Many women have beautiful pieces of glassware which they think genuine cut glass, yet there are many hundreds of pieces which are only clever imitations, and there is only one known means whereby even an expert can detect the genuine from the imitation. If you will move your fingers along the inside of a piece of cut glass you will observe that the surface is perfectly smooth, while little indentations will be found in the blown glass. This is caused by the shrinkage of the glass after the pieces are blown. The roughness is noticeable not from looks, but the slight indentations over the surface. Heavy glass and glass with cut edges are no indication of the ware being genuine cut glass, for it is now possible to blow glass several inches thick, while the deceptive cut edge is done with powerful chemicals. In purchasing any cut glass if you will remember to carefully examine the inside as herein mentioned you can satisfy yourself that you are not paying for something which is not genuine, and there are more imitations on the market than one might suppose.

NATIONAL FLOWERS.

The fleur-de-lis is the emblem of gay France.

The violet is the national flower of Athens.

The sugar maple is the national emblem of Canada.

The shamrock is emblematic of the Emerald Isle.

The linden is the national emblem of Prussia.

England's national flower is the rose.

Italy's emblem is the lily.

German's emblem is the cornflower.

The leek is the emblem of Wales; and the thistle of Scotland.

The United States has no national flower.—Sunday Magazine.

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To all Local and Brotherhood Men:

Mr. O. A. Brightwell, No. 22755, was tried before the executive board of No. 91, July 25, 1907, for conduct unbecoming a union man and was fined $25, which he refused to pay. This conduct in part was calling brotherhood men scabs and all other kind of names he could think of because they took a job he quit and which was covered by a contract. He wanted more money than the contract called for, quit, and when the brother took the job he called him a scab, and all the men in the local worse than scabs that would sit in the meeting with the brother. Furthermore, he said he did not care what President Kline, this local or anybody said, he considered him a scab.

Now, brothers, if we are not going to live up to our contracts, what is the use of going to the trouble and expense of getting them? And when one man will get up and defy the whole local and General President, it certainly is time to act.

At Mr. Brightwell's trial he declared three times he still considered the man a scab and was not sorry for anything he had said or done.

Now, brothers, if Mr. Brightwell had apologized to this local for what he said, I know there would have been no more to it, but when he declares himself, as he did at his trial, there was nothing left to do but to fine him, which he positively refuses to pay.

When a man can't abide by the majority he is better out than in.

Yours fraternally,
G. O. GONNAN,
S. W. WOODRUFF, Sec. No. 91.
Pres. No. 91.

ENERGY LOCAL NO. 122.

Editor Journal—Dear Sir and Brother: This is to notify you that Robert Waters, Book No. 22487, has been expelled from Local 122 for conduct unbecoming a member, or, in other words, violating the constitution, and must pay a fine of not less than $50.00.

Fraternally yours,
P. W. MOELLER.

If your local did not receive a credential and cannot get one from the general office have your delegate bring a letter signed by the President and Secretary and properly attested with the seal and he will be seated if your local is in good standing.

J. W. KLINE,
General President.

Ft. Worth, Tex. Sept. 24, 1907

To all Local and Brotherhood Men:

Mr. R. A. McRoberts joined this local, No. 91, March 1, 1906, paid several months' dues, took out a traveling card, and that was the last heard of him personally; but we have since had two bills of $5 apiece from other locals for money he borrowed on his card.

Any brotherhood man or local knowing his whereabouts at present will confer a favor on this local by notifying us of the same, as it may be he has joined some other local and left this bill of $10 he borrowed and several months' dues unpaid, which would not be the first case happening in this local.

Yours fraternally,
G. O'GONNAN,
S. W. WOODRUFF, Sec. No. 91.
Pres. No. 91.

Somerset, Ky., Sept. 7, 1907.

Editor Journal: One C. C. McAvoy from Local No. 11 came here in April, worked till July 15, and left for Savannah, Ga., and return on a pass. A machinist came in on his pass, borrowed $15 from a helper, pawned his due book to another, bought a watch of a merchant and suddenly left town. I send his due book to be held until he pays up.

C. C. Shields also left town owing a board bill and borrowed money from four of our boys. I hold his card, No 31313.

W. D. BROWN.

Don't make a great big hullabaloo about the evils connected with the sweatshops and then turn around at the first opportunity and buy a non-union suit of clothing made under the conditions you were previously howling about. The label in a suit of clothing is the only positive guarantee that it was not made under sweatshop conditions.—Dayton Eight-Hour Advocate.

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REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER POWLESLAND.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Shortly after the writing of my last report, I began making arrangements for the organizing of a District Council of the B. & O. system, which I am able at this time to report was successfully accomplished in Wheeling, W. Va., on the 6th and 7th of the month, there being ten delegates in attendance representing shops in all parts of the system. Four sessions were held, and a good deal of important business transacted in the formulating of an agreement, which will shortly be in the hands of the railroad officials. During the month I have been in several shops on the Pennsylvania system, and find a favorable sentiment on the part of the men toward being organized and believe that in the near future, if a concentrated effort is made all over the system, that it can be successfully unionized. At this writing I have a meeting called to organize one of the shops of this company located at Olean, N. Y., and the prospects are good for a large charter membership. The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. The subscriptions to our missionary fund are not equivalent to the demand. I hope that at our coming convention the brotherhood will enact such legislation that will place the financial resources of our organization more in keeping with the results already attained, especially when compared with other organizations of the metal working industry, who are contributing 100 per cent more to their general treasury than we are. There are numerous possibilities within our reach, if the necessary support is given, to take advantage of them and to prosecute the work of organizing successfully, and thereby attain a place in the ranks of the labor movement second to none.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND,
Special Organizer.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT J. J. HENRY.

St. Paul, Sept. 20, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

My last report was written at Des Moines, Iowa. From there I went to Omaha and called the ex-board of No. 50 together and they decided to call a special meeting for the purpose of discussing the matter of reorganizing the Intermountain District Council on the Union Pacific, which they though ought to be revived. They elected Brother James White as delegate from Omaha to the conference to be held later. My next visit was Kansas City, where I met with the U. P. Local 201. They were also enthusiastic over a working District Council and elected Brother A. G. Kinney as their delegate to that conference.

Brother Herbert Richardson and myself visited the different shops and secured eleven new applications in No. 201.

From Kansas City I went to Muskogee, I. T., and installed a new local; thence to Wichita, Kan., and secured the applications of the smiths in the roundhouse there. My next stop-off was Springfield, Mo., where a joint meeting with Nos. 241 and 480 was called and a good turnout. On my return to Omaha I stopped off at Horton, Kans., where a royal reception was given me. My next stop was Omaha, thence to Grand Island, North Platte, and secured five more application and sent them to Grand Island. My next stop was Cheyenne, Wyo. They failed to elect a delegate to the conference but will later on when conditions are better.

I also visited No. 39, Missouri Valley, and found a small union, but they are crackerjacks.

My efforts to form a District Council will be crowned with success, but they want General President Kline, and him only, to organize them, and also want him at the conference with the company later.

Respectfully submitted,
J. J. HENRY,
Third Vice-President.

The federal grand jury now convening in Chicago will probe deep into the system of Greek peonage which is said to flourish in Chicago. The system is said to be elaborate and extensive in its ramifications, with the result that thousands of boys are held in virtual slavery. The boys are lured to America by promises of good employment, and after their arrival are put at slave's work.

Mr. Nelidoff, President of the Peace Conference in session at The Hague (p. 319), received on the 4th from Miss Anna Eckstein, of Boston, Mass., a petition signed by over 2,000,000 Americans in favor of a general arbitration treaty.

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Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL NO. 1.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8, 1907.

Editor Journal—I want to call the attention of the Brotherhood to the fact that we need a death benefit in our laws and the coming convention at Milwaukee will enact such a law. As a delegate from No. 1 and a proxy of No. 170 I hope to help put such a measure through. Now there is no argument against it. I believe all of the best regulated unions have such a law and it behooves us to do the same. Some may say that we had such a law once and it nearly broke our organization up. Well, we did, but how was it conducted? There was no restrictions thrown around this law so it was abused. A man could join one day and die the next and get the benefit, whereas a man should be a member at least six months in good standing before he got anything and increase it every six months until a respectful benefit was reached. Something like the machinists and molders have.

Not only is it a good thing that a faithful brother should have a decent burial, but that benefit will serve other purposes well. It will make the members keep their dues paid up better, for if one gets three months in arrears he would, in the event of death, forfeit the death benefit, or even if he don't die he would have to start over like a new member. Then, again, sometimes in enforcing our laws we have to levy a fine and then the brother will quit the union before he will pay the fine unless he happens to work where it is no card, no work. This law will prevent that. So you see we have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Of course the per capita tax will have to be raised, but I believe everyone is willing for that. Here is hoping that all will see the need of this measure and act accordingly.

I want to tell you of our Labor Day parade. We had the greatest one that this town ever saw and No. 1 was right there with the goods. We had 50 out of 72 in line and took first prize on having the most appropriate float.

Under separate cover am sending you a picture of our union in line and we wish it to be published, and if there are any charges send the bill to our Secretary. Yours fraternally,

C. T. SMITH.

FROM LOCAL NO. 159.

East St. Louis, Sept. 8, 1907.

Editor Journal—Please allow me a few lines in the columns of the Journal through which I desire to ask the Brothers to "stop and think" and then ask your self the question, Am I true to the cause I represent? Am I fair to organized labor myself? And if so, why are the battles of my organization so hard and the victories so few?

Think you that we can expect the employers to patronize our organization or the public to demand our product when we are so inconsiderate that we never think to look for a label on any article we buy, or a great many of us probably will spend our money for union made garments and then perfume them with nonunion tobacco, and then pride themselves with having the cause of labor at heart and posing as heroes in the labor movement by showing that their garments bear the label, and hiding that plug, or package, of scab tobacco.

Now, Brothers, can we expect to win strikes and lockouts? Can we expect to be victorious on such unionism? I do not care to dwell on this subject for fear of treading on someone's toes. So now for a few words in another direction.

With the issue of this number of the Journal all eyes will be turned toward Milwaukee and the delegates, many of them, will have assembled ready for the convention, and 'tis to be hoped that every local has acted wisely in the delegates they have elected, and that every delegate will do his duty to his local and to the brotherhood, when the convention assembles, and not let personalities step in between him and his duties to this organization.

Now, Brothers, assembled in convention let us be mindful of all we do and act and vote for the things that will do the Brotherhood the most good, and when you go to elect the officers for the ensuing term put your personal friends and your petty grievances against your personal enemies aside and cast your ballot for the men who are capable of carrying on the business of the Brotherhood in the best manner and getting the best results for the craft, for we are all striving for the one end, and to attain this we must unite our efforts and place our best generals to the front. With best wishes to all, I remain, Fraternally,

B. D. WARREN,

Member of Local No. 159, East St. Louis, Ill.

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FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 235.

Newark, O., Sept. 22, 1907.

Editor Journal—Thinking that you and your readers would like to know something of the doings of Newark Local 235 for the first time since we organized, and to say we have a fine membership and large attendance at ever meeting. September 2nd we had in Labor Day parade 40 members in line. Brother Geo. Bader, after the parade, gave the brothers a fine lunch.

Vice-President Wm. Killers will spend two weeks in his dear old home in St. Louis, Mo. and see the boys of I. B. of B. H.

We have five new members for first meeting night in October.

Yours fraternally,
ROSWELL RUGG.

THE SCAB.

Chicago.—He not only does not lessen the total unemployed, but he defeats the efforts of the other man to improve the conditions of his own class. He makes the job worse for himself, for everybody else and for those who come after him. Is he a benefactor? To the extent that he succeeds, he prevents improvement. His only contribution is to the forces that make it impossible for the laborers in that group to get better economical or social conditions, and he is used specifically for that purpose. Under no other conditions extant would he have been employed. He is employed only as an instrument for preventing that improvement. There is every reason why honest, industrious laborers, whether members of unions or not, should despise him and refuse to associate with him. It is an ethical impulse to ostracise him.—Prof. George Gushton.

FRIESLANDER'S USEFUL SHOES.

It would be difficult to realize what the Frieslander would do without his klompen, or wooden shoes, for they have a hundred uses. With them he bails out his boat, corrects his children and scoops up a drink of water wherever he may be. He places in them his worms for fishing, uses them as missiles in a free fight, digs with them, measures dry goods with them, and a hundred other things. The klompen are cheap; they cost about 15 pence a pair, man's size, and Dutchmen's feet are not Cinderella-like by any means.—World Wide Magazine.

A CARD OF THANKS.

At a joint meeting of the Blacksmiths, Machinists and Boilermakers, at the Machinists' Hall, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions thanking the committees of each union and Brother James B. Drake, General Organizer and Business Manager of the American Federation of Labor, for the active part taken in the settlement of an agreement and contract between the employes and the G. & S. I. R. R. Co.

The committee: Martin Casey, of Gulfport Local No. 252, I. B. of B. & H.; John Brownlee, of Gulfport Machinists; James Reid, Sr., of Gulfport Boilermakers.

The committee appointed at a joint meeting held August the 8th at the Machinists' Hall by the Blacksmiths, Machinists and Boilermakers, present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the joint unions be tendered to our local committees: Brothers L. D. Stoker, T. M. Dorsett, L. A. Nevil, of the Blacksmiths; Brothers Ed. Sherman, E. C. Hall, C. L. Falansbee, of the Machinists; Brothers Rich Walker, J. P. Reid, H. C. Avery, of the Boilermakers. And that it be especially

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the joint unions be tendered Brother James B. Drake, General Manager of the A. F. of L., for his assistance to our committees in expediting a settlement with the G. & S. I. R. R. Co.

Fraternally,
THE COMMITTEE.

The machinists of New York and vicinity have determined to demand an eight-hour day within a short time.

The Society of Equity (farmers' union), in conjunction with other unions, has organized in Detroit a produce exchange similar to the one started by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Says Professor John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin: "The union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization. It breaks down the barrier of races, nationalities, languages and religion. It teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders and sets up the goal of an American standard of living. Neither the church nor the school nor politics nor employers can do this work."

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Trades Unions and Society

By FRANK K. FOSTER.

Many millions of workers all over the civilized world are associated, mainly upon craft lines, for the protection of their interests and the advancement of their standards of living. Their methods of action differ somewhat in detail, but their underlying purposes are practically the same. The judgment of the foremost thinkers of our time, of wise statesmen and of an enlightened press, accords to these men honesty and sincerity. The value of associated effort for legitimate ends is nowhere denied. If organized workmen have sincerity of purpose and legitimate ideals, the assumption is inevitable that society as a whole will profit by their associative effort. Some twenty years ago I formulated a statement entitled "Thirty-nine arguments in favor of trade unionism." I now venture to supplement it with "Thirty-nine reasons as to why society as a whole is better off by reason of the existence and activities of organized labor."

1. Trade unionism has exercised a mighty influence in breaking down race prejudice and the bias of creed, and in this contributes to a harmonious citizenship.

2. It has been a great factor in assisting to familiarize hundreds of thousands of immigrant workmen with American standards of thought and life.

3. It has been in a sense the poor man's university, inspired thought upon public questions, and has thus supplemented the work of primary education.

4. Its benevolent features have saved hundreds of thousands of workmen from becoming a charge upon the public treasury in periods of industrial depression.

5. It has taught the sellers of labor the virtues of deliberate and well-considered action, as opposed to destructive mob action.

6. By raising wages it has stimulated trade. Money paid to labor employs other labor.

7. By helping to eliminate the employment of your children it has distinctly elevated the standard of future citizenship.

8. Its crusade again the sweatshop has been in the interest of public health.

9. Its efforts for reducing the tension upon the liabilities to danger of transportation workmen have made travel safer for the public.

10. Its regulation obtained of dangerous employments has reduced the cost of hospital service.

11. Its opposition to Oriental labor has saved the country from an invasion of men of a standard of life destructive of our American civilization.

12. In the state of Ohio its protest defeated biennial elections.

13. In that state also it was the first to contend for the system of free text books in the public schools.

14. It won legislative enactment for vestibuled street cars.

15. It has minimized the evils of prison labor.

16. It has challenged the padrone system.

17. It is resisting the abuse of the equity powers of the courts.

18. It has fought the vicious contract labor system on public works.

19. It has obtained a more equitable employers' liability act.

20. Its union label on cigars and tobacco safeguards the public health.

21. It has taken the initiative in a long line of factory legislation, which public judgment has, later on, approved.

22. It has educated the public to the truth that there should be two sides to the labor bargain.

23. It has used its influence in the interest of the movement for peace between the nations.

24. It has brought to the public attention the existence of many industrial ills hitherto unnoted.

25. It has caused the universities to modify their economic teachings.

26. It prevents the would-be unfair employer from underselling his competitor by the method of scrimping labor.

27. It keeps tab on legislators and informs the public as to their course.

28. Its council chambers have trained many men for public life.

29. It stands as a barrier against both the anarchy of corporate wealth and also that of the revolutionist.

30. It teaches the evolutionary way for the betterment of labor.

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31. It has made thousands of homes more comfortable through more wages and greater leisure for the worker.
32. It holds public officials to strict account.
33. It has developed the spirit of brotherhood among men.
34. Its defense of a living wage rate prevents contraction of the market and frequent recurrence of periods of industrial depression.
35. It has transformed labor power from an inert commodity in the market into a sentient and living force.
36. It has flung its weight for nearly every progressive social movement.
37. It has taught its membership to value and exercise the responsibilities of citizenship.
38. It is a social leaven which leavens the entire lump and works for the uplifting of American standards of life.
39. Its social contribution may be most clearly appreciated by comparing with our own the standards of life of those peoples where labor is not organized.

UNFAIR LIST OF A. F. OF L. MUST BE STINGING THEM.

A significant legal action was begun in the supreme court of the District of Columbia August 18 by James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to enjoin Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other officers of the American Federation of Labor and several of its subsidiary organizations, from using the boycott and so-called "unfair list."

Mr. Van Cleave institutes the suit in the name of a large manufacturing company in St. Louis of which he is president, whose products are alleged to have been declared unfair by the labor unions, but the significance of the action lies in its being a test case wherein Mr. Van Cleave as head of the manufacturers' association, seeks permanently to enjoin organized labor from using the "unfair" or "we don't patronize" lists in its fight against firms and individuals.

The bill asks for a permanent injunction against Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison of Washington; John V. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill.; James Duncan, of Quincy, Mass.; John Mitchell, of Indianapolis; James O'Connell, of Washington; Max Morris, of Denver;

The steps leading up to this action are set forth in the complaint to be the outcome of a strike. According to the complaint, August 29, 1906, without previous notice, the members of the Metal Polishers' Union No. 13, of St. Louis, in the employ of the stove company, struck in a body and without notice to or conference with the company, or waiting for an adjustment of grievances.

On the failure of the strike, it is alleged, the International Union of Metal Polishers declared a boycott against the Bucks company and its conduct, inserted the company's name in its "unfair" list and published it in the union paper, the "Journal." The local union, No. 15, also joined in the boycott and procured its indorsement by the Central Trades and Labor union of St. Louis and the Metal Trades council, also of St. Louis, both subordinate unions of the American Federation of Labor.

In November, 1906, at the annual convention of the American Federation in Minneapolis, the products of the company were placed on the "we don't patronize" list of the federation.

James A. Hayes, of Philadelphia; Daniel J. Keefe, of Detroit; William B. Huber, of Indianapolis; Joseph F. Valentine, of Cincinnati, all of the American Federation of Labor: also E. L. Thixton, C. C. Buckington, H. C. Poppe, A. J. Cooper and E. L. Hickman as individuals and as officers of the electrotype moulders and finishers' union No. 17, and members of the international stereotypers and electrotypers' union. The complainant is the Bucks Stove and Range company, of St. Louis.

The plaintiff asks that the defendants be enjoined from, in any manner, carrying on a conspiracy to restrain and destroy the business of the plaintiff, from agreeing or combining to interfere in any manner with the business of the plaintiff or any other persons, firm or corporation; from boycotting or threatening the plaintiff or the plaintiff's business or attempting to interfere with the regular operation or the shipments, sale, or trade in its goods; from aiding or abetting such boycott; from printing, publishing, or distributing through the mails any copy of the "American Federationist," which is the organ of the American Federation of Labor, which contains the name of the plaintiff corporation under its "we don't patronize" or "unfair" lists, or which contains any statement that the plaintiff is or has been unfair; from publishing or circulating in any way, in pursuance of the alleged conspiracy, any statement to the injury of the plaintiff.

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INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Office of the President.

Indianapolis, Indiana, Sept. 12, 1907.

To the Membership of the International Typographical Union:

The United Typothetæ of America was in convention in Niagara Falls, Canada, on the 10th and 11th of this month.

I AM IN A POSITION TO STATE POSITIVELY THAT NOT MORE THAN THIRTY DELEGATES WERE IN ATTENDANCE UPON THIS CONVENTION.

The sessions covered only two days, approximately a total of only twelve hours.

President Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, appeared before the convention and requested a modification of the contract between the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the United Typothetæ of America on the closed-shop question. His request was turned down by the remnant of the typothetæ. I understand that President Berry will recommend to his organization, on a referendum proposition, that immediate demand be made for the eight-hour day and closed shop.

My information is also to the effect that a more disconsolate, disgusted, and utterly routed relic of a once great organization never met in convention than the United Typothetæ of America in its Niagara Falls session this week.

Claim was made in the newspapers in an inconspicuous item that 150 delegates were in attendance at the typothetæ convention. But I reiterate, and I am prepared with evidence to sustain the statement, that not more than thirty delegates were in attendance, and that the convention was an absolute, abject failure.

If any further evidence were needed that we have won the greatest industrial battle of modern times, that beyond peradventure we have established the eight-hour day, that we have contributed most materially to the universal shorter workday, it was furnished by the pitiful exhibition of the United Typothetæ of America in annual session in Niagara Falls this week.

Fraternally,
JAMES M. LYNCH.

The San Francisco Building Trades Council is vigorously fighting a proposition to bring in 1,000 Japanese laborers to work on the ruins as brick cleaners.

WHY I AM A UNION MAN.

Because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow workers and make an honest demand for that which is ours by heritage.

Because I want to see every man, woman, and child have plenty to eat, plenty to wear, and plenty of time to enjoy it.

Because I am opposed to filth and ignorance, and in favor of health and knowledge.

Because I think more of an honest heart under a ragged shirt than I do of a block-headed bloat with a bank account.

Because a union man is never disrespected by any one except a lot of red-eyed rounders with more money than kindness.

Because when I pay my dues into the union I realize that I am stirring some "thickening" into a bowl of soup for some poor, hungry woman or child.

Because I had rather be unpopular with a lot of double-chinned dough-heads than to show the white feather to my fellow workers.

Because I am in favor of more bread and less brutishness. More pie and less pomp. More cozy cottages and less cowards and criminals. More soup and less superstition. More health and happiness and less hell and hellishness. More honest women neatly dressed, and less foolish women overdressed. More live, loving husbands, and less dirty, drunken drones.—Ex.

The meanest man in the world is the one who says he does not have to join a union because his wages and hours are as good as those of the union man. He forgets that if it were not for the union establishing the hours and wages he would have nothing to boast of, and the fact that he accepts those hours and wages and then refuses to do his part or pay his share toward maintaining them, stamps him as a man of low caliber and utterly devoid of honor or honesty.—Exchange.

"Slowboy has been slaving away at that desk for 20 years or so. Wonder why he's never been promoted."

"Why, he's always taken a pride in doing more than he's paid for, and his employers have been afraid they couldn't find a man to fill his place."—Puck.

The Japanese release pigeons instead of smashing a bottle of wine on the stem of a ship which is being launched.

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No Caste Beyond the Grave.



YE who poise a lordly head
In haughty, gold created pride,
Who walk the streets with kingly tread
And brush the honest poor aside,
Who think the toilers but the sum
Of earth and always in the way,
Know you the time will surely come
When you will be as poor as they—
That death will level king and slave?
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

You look with proud and cold disdain
On those who toil for daily bread;
The clanking of the labor chain
You hear with careless toss of head;
You never shake a poor man's hand
Unless you have an ax to grind,
Some new ambition to be fanned
From coal to flame, but keep in mind
Death knows no master, knows no slave-
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

This life is as a quick'drawn breath
Compared unto eternity;
'Tis but a span from birth to death.
Then out upon the shoreless sea
We drift, and there the man of pride,
Who was a king upon the earth,
Must float as equal side by side
With fellow man of humbler birth.
He cannot ride a private wave—
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

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"Capewell" nails are **uniform** in size, **light** in weight, **perfect** in form and finish. They have the **keenest points** and the **strongest blades**

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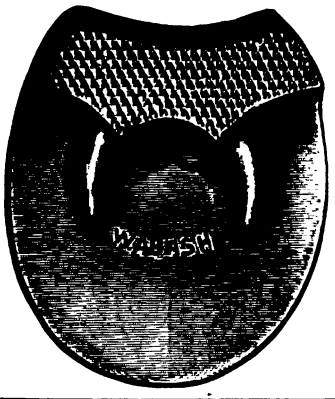
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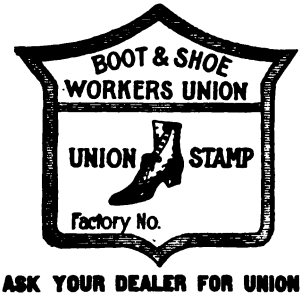


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UNDERSTAND!

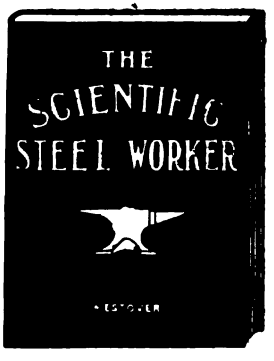
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THAT THE BEST MADE SHOES

The shoes made under the best manufacturing conditions; the shoes that best stand wear, bear the Union Stamp, as shown herewith.

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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.



Are you interested in the working of tool steel?
Do you know how tool steel should be worked?
DO YOU WANT TO LEARN?
Do you want the latest and best book on tool steel and the up-to-date methods of working it?

The Scientific Steel Worker

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Is the book you need. It is well illustrated and contains two hundred pages of "facts," which give you the information you have been looking for. It thoroughly explains the art of working steel from A to Z. It tells you the cause of bad results and how to avoid them. It tells you how to successfully **forge, weld, anneal, harden** and **temper tool steel,** and how to **weld high speed steel.** The book also contains full instructions for **case-hardening, brazing, pack-hardening, heating in lead, oil tempering** and some valuable information, tables and rules, which have never before appeared in print, including a new set of rules for making rings of iron, steel and angle iron. The book is worth many times its cost to any mechanic. Every steel worker, blacksmith and machinist should have a copy of this work.

The author is one of America's best steel workers, has worked at the anvil and hardening furnace for seventeen years, has hardened and tempered tools of all sizes and descriptions, and worked up tons of steel into tools of all kinds; is a member of Local No. 83, I. B. of B. & H., and guarantees the book to be correct and to please every purchaser. If you buy the book and are not satisfied with it, send it back and your money will be returned.

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PRICE, $2,50

ADDRESS **O. A. WESTOVER**

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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

Thomas McGuire.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 78, I. B. of B. & H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, Thomas McGuire; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our late brother's family our sorrow and hope that the Most Merciful Father of all will give them strength to bear the loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, that these resolutions be inscribed in our minutes and a copy of the same be presented to the family of deceased, and also be published in the Journal.

J. TOLLES,
W. MOORE,
P JOHNSON,
Committee.

Oliver Virtue.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 424, I. B. of B. and H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our Vice-President, Brother Oliver Virtue; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death this Union has lost an active member, his wife a true husband, and his children a kind and affectionate father; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this Union be draped in mourning for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother and one to the "Blacksmiths Journal" for publication and a copy of the same to be spread on the records of this Union.

G. CRAWFORD,
J. CODE,
E. E. KEMP,
Committee.

John Wolfrum.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His merciful omnipotence, has deemed it best to summon to his reward and take from our midst our beloved brother, John Wolfrum; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of Tri-City Local No. 101, I. B. of B. and H., that, by the demise of Brother Wolfrum, we have lost an esteemed and worthy brothers whose death we all mourn.

Resolved, That we hereby extend to the grief-stricken family of our deceased Brother Wolfrum our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and we pray that God may give them strength to bear their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the records of Tri-City Local No. 101, that a copy of the same be sent to the family of our deceased Brother Wolfrum, also a copy to the official journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

LOUIS GOEBEL,
C. L. WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL CORKENS,
Committee.

I believe I will be a member of a labor union when strikes and lockouts are things of the past. All that labor needs for peace is fairness. Some say that labor unions have no right to keep a non-union man from earning a living. Labor unions never adopted that course. As with a doctor or a lawyer, I declare that the man who works with me may have his card that shows me that he works for the betterment of mankind. There is hope in my breast that through this conference, we have come to a better understanding, better than ever before. The biggest of the strikes now on in this city could be settled in fifteen minutes if one side would listen to reason. In another case 580 girls are on strike. Every speaker here has admitted the right of labor to organize. When a man says, therefore, that he can discharge his employes if he does not like the color of their eyes or the church to which they belongs, can you blame labor if it shows a natural resentment?—Andrew J. Gallagher, at the San Francisco peace conference.

A perpetual injunction restraining the American Seating Company from operating as a trust has been issued by Judge K. M. Landis, in Chicago.

The various school and church furniture companies in the concern are by the order enjoined from taking part in any combination or conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The companies are enjoined from fixing non-competitive prices, making of fictitious or straw bids, collectively agreeing to refrain from bidding against each other in the sale of church pews and school desks and combining to monopolize any part of the trade in school desks or church pews in the United States.

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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers, Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers and Executive Board.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon building, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. J. WERNER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

P. H. CUMMINS, First General Vice President, 42 McDonnell st., Amsterdam, New York.

ANDREW CARMICHAEL, Second Vice President, 493 Spence st., Winnipeg, Man.

J. J. HENRY, Third Vice President, 346 Fuller st., St. Paul, Minn.

D. C. TUCKER, Fourth Vice President, 386 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN J. MOCKLER, Fifth Vice President, Farm and Ravine aves., Webster Grove, Mo.

CHARLES HART, Sixth Vice President, (Reserve), Paducah, Ky.

General Board of Trustees.

W. J. DOUGHERTY, 462 Genesee st., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. J. HIGGINS, 13 Hayes st., Danville, Ill.

CHAS. BINGER. 740 N. Fairfield ave., Chicago. Ill.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., Chas. N. Glover. 702 W. 77th st., Auburn Park, City; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave. Business Agents, W. J. Walsh and Patrick Hughes, Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. at Horan's hall, Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, John Reid, No. 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, John F. Turley, South Side Frisco Shops, Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—Pres., Thos. Hodge, 338 Linden st., Centralia, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; sec., R. R. Robinson, 517 K. st., Kern Station, Bakersfield, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox, 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee. Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, W. T. Sampson, Selma, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbanaave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 603 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershaim st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. W., Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., A. L. Thomas, 731 Elm st., Dennison, Texas; sec.. Fred Dalby, 1720 Crawford ave., Parsons, Kans.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., F. H. Turner, 440 University ave., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller, st., San Francisco; sec., Charles Butler, 3184 25th st., San Francisco, Cal. Business agent's office, 306 14th st., San Francisco, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman Jackson, Tenn.

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District Councils.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec. Business agent, Mr. Jake Segal, room 10, 242 St. James st., Montreal, Quebec.

30 ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—Pres., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st., E.Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

31 ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo.

32 QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

33 BOSTON—President, Earnest Germain, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., Chas. M. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.

34 BURLINGTON SYSTEM—President, J. J. Roth, box 264, W. Burlington, Ia.; sec., Wm. Grieb, box 1325. Alliance, Neb.

35 DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS. Pres., Adam Weimer, 997 Central av.; sec., Chas. Kaufman, 623 Lion st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

36 BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT—Pres., Abraham Blue, Grafton, West Virginia; sec., Chas. E. Burrough, Frank st., near Hazelwood ave., Pittsburg, Penn.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis R. Golden, 421 Fulton st; sec., C. M. Kister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., S. H. Fitzpatrick, 506 High st.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

4 ANNISTON LOCAL—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Royal Oak hall, corner of 11th and Noble sts. Pres., Geo. Summers, 727 W. 15th st.; sec., Bruce Gardner, 115 E. 14th st., Anniston, Ala.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Barraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Fohlmers hall, 100 State street. Pres., E. M. Lewis; 330 Indiana ave.; sec., John A. Shepherd 625 May st., Hammond, Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., R. L. Humphries, sec., E. M. Simpson Selma P. O., Va.,

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 3rd and 19th street. President, Joseph Braun, 801 S. 35th st.; sec., W. D. Sims, 808 11th st., South Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitacker sts. Pres. Louis East; sec., H. D. Walsh. 552 Gordon st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, Robert D. Stone, 6610 Alabama ave., St. Louis, Mo.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows' hall. Pres., E. J. Johnson, Vineville; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Wm. Zickgraff, 370 N. Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Frank Duke, 23 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, cor. 2d and Scott sts. Pres., J. B. Fair, 100 Booker st.; sec., C. O. Scherer, 1308 W. 2d st., Little Rock, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; sec., John T. Gibson, 2106 Providence st., Houston, Tex.

33 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Pres., C. Zanley, 909 Fitzhugh, Bay City, Mich.; sec., William Whalen, 124 N. Madison ave., Bay City, Mich.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. 4th st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 800—Meets third Mondays in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., T. Winklepleck, 1712 7th ave.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill sts.; Pres., John Denton, 390½ Morrison st.; sec., H. Woodham, 862½ Allbina av., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel av.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; sec., Luther W. Lutes, box 470 Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, S. E. Green, 682 Dale st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 928 Randolph st., St. Paul Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke. DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

49 HUGHES TRIPLE — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Mosses hall, Olcot ave. Pres., Thos. Marsden, box 193; sec., A. Phillips, 412 Plunmer ave., Hammond, Ind.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, cor. 16th and Cuming sts. President, James White, 2026 California st.; sec., Frank P. Briardy, 2736 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood st., S. E. Pres., Geo. Halladay, 410 2d ave. N. E.; sec., Elsa E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.

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53 FT. MADISON—Meets second Tuesday at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 509 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, 1202 E. 10th st.; sec. O. M. Brown, 1311 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall. Pres., J. J. Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, 312 Abe st., Joliet, Ill.

60 FLINT HILL—Meets every 4th Saturdays at Labor hall, Main and Jefferson sts. Pres., J. J. Roth, Box 264, W. Burlington; sec., J. P. Hein, 255 S. 10th st., Burlington, Ia.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., F. E. Turner, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. President, P. J. O'Brien, 1401 Park ave.; sec., J. H. Beattie, 350 Maple st., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, Water st. Pres., A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; sec., W. Whitworth, 704 N. Grant st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries; sec., Alonso Rowe, lock box 406, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Forester's Hall, East 4th st. Pres., Rudolph Shutsman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, J. A. Cummens, 436 N. Prospect ave., Kansas City, Mn.; sec, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. Pres., Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, General delivery, Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave.; sec., H. T. Meldan, 1217 Magnolia ave., Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago, Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

72 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Union Temple hall, 26-28 Washington ave. President, James Chinstrand, 212¼ Wash. ave. S.; secretary, C. B. Rose, 2505 Central ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

74 MISSING LINK—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 102 Chestnut st. Pres., E. J. Ward, box 925; Sec., Geo. J. Rentz, box 773, Kent, Ohio.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, Daniel Briggs, 1619 Hancock st., North Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. Pres., Robt. Bullock, 3123 Park Hill ave.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, F. C. Graham, 2505 Tacoma ave.; secretary, W. G. Wemyss, 5628 Lawrance st., S. Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edw'd Christman, 810 W. Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 W. Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., B. F. Childers, 1602 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., H. R. Head, 806 W. Main st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts. Pres. pro tem., S. N. Smith; sec., C. Hagarty, 310 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 317 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 320 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at K. of P. hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, H. E. Behymer, 1105 E. Rowie st., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, 209 Bryan st. Pres., J. W. Woodruff; secretary, G. O. Gorman, 1314 Calhoun st., North, Fort Worth, Texas.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., Ed. Dolton, 15744 Wilard ave.; sec., Wm. Greenwell, 15806 Halsted st., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. Pres., Joseph Hedley, 614 Rhonsberg ave.; secretary, Geo. J. Conrad, 1158 Rhomberg ave., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Ash and 7th sts. President, J. J. Beatty, box 250; secretary, F. L. Brennen, box 24, Fernandina, Fla.

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97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st. Pres., J. J. Jasinski, 1216 Tecumseh st.; sec., Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Central Labor Council Hall, cor. 8th and Broadway. Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Campbell st.; sec., W. L. Weitz, 1160 E. 24th st., Fruitvale, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Ia.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., T. D. Gilman, 2012 W. Main st., Richmond, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Elmer Corbon, North P. st.; sec., Frank Duncan, 737 N. P. st., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Phillip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary Philip Sheridan, 162 Machanic st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 West 19th street, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., L. Cripps, Rural No. 6, Box 66; sec., E. G. Sampson, 609 Locust st., San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Stanley Stortz, 130 Sears st., Baffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 317 Franklin avc; sec., E. E. Apple, 72 Columbia st., Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., H. E. Kline, 251 Jos Campaw ave., Phil Reske, 912 Garfield ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., G. B. Sanborn, 646 W. Sublett st.; sec., W. F. Stone, 340 North Arthur st., Pocatello, Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Somenberg's hall, cor. Balto and Green sts. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., G. W. Hughes, 422 W. 25th st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave,; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Adam Weiner, 995 Central ave.; secretary, Wm. L. Phillips, 68 W. 2d st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1111 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres., Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., Joseph Delphenich, 1324 Oakes ave.; sec., Ole Isaackson, 2408 Oakes ave., Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE—Meets every fourth Thursdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Frank Beecher, 213 Reed st.; secretary, Alex. Cochran, 411 14th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Edward J. O'Connor, 301 Francis st., Schenectady, N. Y.

139 PRIDE OF ST. JOE—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Juocken's hall, cor. 11th and Sacramento aves. Pres N. Wilhelm, 2201 S. 11th st.; sec., Daniel Dunn, 2302 S. 19th st., St. Joseph, Mo.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.

146 MAPLE CITY—Meets third Mondays at B. of R. T. hall, Arcade block. President, John Dick, 22 Mill st., Hornell City, N. Y.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres. W. H. Fair; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Peoples hall. President, Chas. Degenfelder, 508 N. Joplin ave.; sec., Chris Edwards, 811 E. 7th st. N., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

154 BRISTOL—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Painters' hall, — Sixth st. Pres., J. C. Friend, U. S. W. Ry. shops; sec., W. L. Bryan, U. S. W. Ry. shops, Bristol, Tenn.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 1st and 2d Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. J. Davis, 222 Vallette st.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 E. Elmira ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., J. R. Miller, 2215 Beale ave.; sec., Geo. Callan 2607 Oak ave,, Altoona, Pa.

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157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Labor Temple hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Phillip Bremmer, 796 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., A. J. Naughton, 919 S. 13th st.; sec., John E. Miller, 1206 Russell ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

160 OKLAHOMA—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 308½ N. Broadway. Pres., A. F. Haynes, 803 W. Cal. ave.; Sec., Sydney Kaufholtz, 100 W. Cal. ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 1248 W. 2d st.; sec., John Horlan, 721 Margrave ave., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

163 HAVELOCK—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Campbell hall, N. W. cor. Jackson and Manderson st. Pres., Nels Hawkinson; sec., R. O. Wagner, Havelock, Neb.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; secretary, Patrick Powers, 146 Federal st., Northhampton, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. Pres., Thomas Ford, 21 Pitt st.; secretary, Chas. G. Rehpenning, 859 S. 7th West st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

167 MUSKOGEE—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., Edward Scott, M. V. shops, Muskogee, I. T.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at St. Helen's hall, 15th and Market sts., Pres., J. McNally, 2374 Bryant st.; sec., Geo. Sandman, 2715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., H. A. King, 319 Bell st.; sec., H. K. Cheesemen, 231 Martha st., Montgomery, Ala.

172 TORONTO JUNCTION—Pres., John H. Keech, 74 Dundas st.; sec., Archie McKinnon, 189 Keele st. W., Toronto Junction, Ontario, Can.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., Wm. Lovell, 615 19th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

175 MAPLE CITY—Pres., Henry Ernst, 4 Jackson st.; sec., Arthur Burr, 19 Newton st., Norwalk, Ohio.

176 CHILLICOTHE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at North Paint st. Pres., H. E. Ward, 536 E. McKellar st.; sec., J. L. Cunningham, 353 Clay st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 905 N. Main st.; sec., Bert Sesler, 607 N. Elm st., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, H. C. Gent, 333 Dry st.; sec., N. C. Schmidt, 601 Forest ave., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. R. Robison, 517 K st.; sec., Louis Bosley, 2521 L st., Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jerry Fouhy, 101 J. st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 610 E. 11th st., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets 2d Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Wm. Coleman; sec., Joseph Arsenault, 241 Front st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Gensee st., Auburn, N. Y.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., H. W. Murphy, Sousdale; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington street, Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, Joseph Atholf, 401 S. Grove st.; sec., Walter Hendricks, 714 W. Hutson st., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., John Boyle, 402 N. State st.; sec., Ralph Wainright, 480 Williams st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 424 Chillothie st. Pres., W.W. Weidenhiller, 531 Robertson ave.; secretary, W. R. Goddard, 1322 GrandView avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio.

201 GATE CITY—President, A. G. Kinney, 2817 N. Alice st.; sec., Fred Merebith, 2410 Askew ave., Kansas City, Mo.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, Chas. Dean, 726 Lake street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

203 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. T. Hutchens, 1228 Jackson st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 430 N. 16th st., Paducah, Ky.

204 GRAFTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at Eagles Hall on Main st. Pres. Abraham Blue, Rural Route 2; sec., Chas. W. Creel, 1135 W. Main st., Grafton, W. Va.

205 BOLT MAKERS AND HELPERS—Pres., Malon Michael, 608 Vine st.; sec., James Sherman, 126 E. 4th st., Berwick, Pa.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Chas. Ballweber, 7540 Adams ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

207 CLINTON—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays et K. C. hall. Pres., Mark F. Carr, North George st.; sec., G. W. Bales, 210 E. Julia st., Clinton, Ill.

208 PRINCETON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Elias Lambert, 210 E. Spruce st.; sec., Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

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209 BOSTON—Meets first Thursday and third Sundays at 995 Washington st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., H. A. Shrock, 3912 South st.; sec., W. Williams, 309 40th ave., Meridian, Miss.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA — Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., N. W. Bradberry 664½ Antonia st., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Sec., R. S. Wiltse, Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., C. C. Bridges, 6 Bontelle ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., F. A. McDonald; sec., James Ross, 2215 Boylston ave., N. Seattle, Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Harry Clark, High st.; sec., Charles M. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

218 WORCESTER—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Labour hall, 64 S. Bridge st. President, John Morrisey, 5 Beacon st.; sec., Pat. Blessington, 180 Canterbury st., Worcester, Mass.

219 WOODARD—Meets every second Thursday at Machinists' hall, corner King and Coun sts. Pres., Daniel Woodard; sec., A. D. Ober, Garrett, Ind.

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

221 TWENTIETH CENTURY — Meets every Wed'sday at Fuller hall, cor. Russell and Kerr sts. Pres., W. F. Bluecher, Grogan, O.; sec., J. J. Hagan, 36 E. Doderidge st., Columbus, O.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at K. of L. Hall Pres. Jacob Hausbach, 1131 Scott ave.; sec., Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

223 WASHINGTON—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall, Third and Main sts. Pres., J. H. Mahoney, 109 W. Main st.; sec., L. H. Nimnicht, 104 S. W. 17th st., Washington, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 2nd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres.. John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joseph McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Pera, Ill.

225 COLUMBIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. Jean Baptiste hall. Pres., Joseph Delorey, 34 Canal st.; sec., Ralph A. Holbrook, 3 Kent block, Chestnut st., Nashua, New Hampshire.

226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., F. L. Bedard; sec., H. H. Buterfield, Lyndonville, Vermont.

227 STALWART—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Mechanics' hall, cor. George and Swan sts. Pres., Frank A. Smith, 1508 15th st., Troy, N. Y.; sec., John H. Callahan, 62 James st., Green Island, N. Y.

228 GALION. — Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Faank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Wyler's hall. President, Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec., P. Ailna, 2929 Rampart st., New Orleans, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at G. A. R. hall, West Grand av. Pres., C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; sec., J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 4th Wed'days at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Roy Powell; sec., J. T. Brennan, Sparks, Nev.

232 DECATUR — Pres., Hector Vahe, 820 N. Calhoun st.; secretary, P. F. Boyer, 1314 N. Edward st., Decatur, Ill.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st. S.; sec., Fred Sewell, 2nd ave. and 27th st., Great Falls, Mont.

234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong av.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

235 NEWARK—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Trades Council hall. Pres., Chas. M. Hinger, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., Thomas Meyers, 14 Western ave., Newark, O.

236 NELSONVILLE—Pres., W. P. Haybran; sec., F. E. Deeds, Nelsonville, O.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge, 204 E. 4th st.; sec. A. Davis, 602 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.

238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. Presi. A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, M. W. Sheehan, 220 Mussey st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casarsa hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., W. H. Conway, 1505 Wallace st., Chicago Heights, Ill.

240 CUAUHTEMOC—Meets every Thursday at Steffian Bldg., 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Martin Buitron, 8 St. Zaragosa st.; sec., Elias Ramirez, 1316 San Agustin street, Laredo, Texas.

241 QUEEN CITY —Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 931 Dale st.; secretary, I. N. Fritz, 1908 Glenarm st., Springfield, Mo.

242 GOOD WILL—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Corneal and Elm sts. Pres., Arthur Lambert, 89 Linden st.; sec., J. W. Lyons, 60 Elm st., Ludlow, Ky.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; secretary, C. W. Springford, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec., Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT — Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 52, Conneaut, Ohio.

246 CHICO—Meets every Monday. Pres., Geo. S. Jeffery; sec., Henry F. Ackzian, Chico, Cal.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C. E. Craig. 418 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox, box 248, Spencer, N. C.; sec., W. A. Smith, 511 E. Henderson st., Salisbury, N. C.

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249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., Roscoe Lowe; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

250 STEEL—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Richmond hall, cor. Richmond and Notre Dame. Pres., E. D. Diotte, 22-A Emery st.; sec., Chas. Murray, 43 Conde st., Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

251 McCOMB CITY—Meets second and fourth Mondays at F. C. Harrington's residence. President, Ewell Doggett, P. O. Box 270; sec., Otto Herzog, box 78, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., W. L. Poyner; sec., T. M. Dossett, box 113, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., R. H. Faulkner, 1105 South st.; sec., Wm. White, 28th ave. and Cedar st., Nashville, Tenn.

254 RHODE ISLAND BOLT AND NUT MAKERS—Pres., Joseph Middleton 124 Ivy st. E.; secretary, John Donahue, 88 Dunnell ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

255 FLINT ROCK—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

256 PIKES PEAK—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., W. M. Jones, 1411 Colorado ave.; sec., James McGrady, 420 Grand ave., Colorado City, Colo.

257 FLORENCE—Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, Box 493; sec., J. W. Yopp (A. C. L. shops), Florence, S. C.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. President, Cleveland L. Collier, 240 Wiley ave.; sec., C. A. Brockaway, 1627 Mass ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer, 1365 Missouri st.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

263 SOO RAPIES—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Fire Hall. Pres., Alfred Miller, 230 Ridge st.; secretary, Gus. Kirvan, 807 Augusta st., Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

265 UNION—Meets 3d Saturdays of month at 109 N. Pine st. Pres., H. A. Showers, 605 Prairie st.; sec., A. P. Anderson, 510 N. Cedar st., Creston, Iowa,

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnald, 9 East st.; sec. Michael Harney, 15 Comstock Place, East Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Fred H. Muchow, 3419 Gass ave., Alleghany, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second and last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble; sec., W. W. Barnes, box 967, Susquehanna, Pa.

270 QUEEN CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas., Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 412 McClelland ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

271 HATTIESBURG—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., F. M. Uter, 602 Second st.; sec., Thomas J. Harvey, 603 Second st., Hattiesburg, Miss.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., J. H. Reed, corner Indiana and Sprigg sts.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

273 HOLY CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights. Pres. C. Huckens, Spring st.; sec. W. H. Canaway, 105 Austin ave., Palestine, Tex.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. President, James Burke, 418 Delorimier ave.; secretary, Alex Bowie, 122 Delorimier ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

275 MARION—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., A. G. Kimball, Marion, Ill.

276 CHARLEROI—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Monser's hall, McKean st. Pres., J. W. Jacobs; sec., C. O. Sterner, Bellevernon, Pa.

277 LIVINGSTON—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Clyde Palmer; sec., Walter M. Nye, L. B. 1166, Livingston, Mont.

278 LOVERS LEAP—Pres., J. R. Christian, 418 Madison st.; sec., Earnest Hardy, 404 Spruce st., Hannibal, Mo.

279 CHENAUGO—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. H. Morrell, 28 Grove ave.; sec., W. Schraft, 15 Davis st., Norwich, N. Y.

280 OSWEGO SPRING FITTERS HELPERS—Pres., John Kelly, 1 W. 8th st.; secretary, Maurice Whalon, 142 W. Schuyler st., Oswego, N. Y.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Arthur Beggins, box 1607, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

283 MUSKINGDUM—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Shirnick block, Main st. Pres. Frank J. Long, cor. Roe and Hugh sts. 33; sec., Lawrence O. Dowell, 108 West End ave., Zanesville, Ohio.

284 PACKERTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays ar Reber's hall. Pres., Joseph Bachman; sec., George N. Smith, Lehighton, Pa.

285 FITCHBURG—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.

286 WALNUT—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Dearman hall. Pres., E. M. Wilson, Box 30; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.

287 GALETON—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Baldwin's hall, Main st. Pres., D. W. Loughridge; sec., B. R. Loughridge, box 177, Galeton, Pa.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.; sec., Wm. H. Funnell, 100 Cottage st., Middletown, N. Y.

290 SPRINGFIELD—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Johnson's building, Main street. Pres., Williard F. Schriver; sec., Chas. R. Boggs, 227 Mound st., Springfield, Ohio.

291 RATON—Meets second and fourth Mondays at President's residence. Pres., Robt. Wilburn, 225 N. 3d st.; sec., Walter Taylor, 237 Vermejo ave., Raton, New Mex.

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292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec.. Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at 107 Veto st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.: sec., Eugene Gallagher, 736 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets every 4th Tuesdays. at Catholic O. F. Hall. President, John Kavanaugh; secretary, Joseph F. Jirikowic, box 525, S. Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Redman's hall, High st.; Pres.. W. R. Pierce; secretary, Elmer, Bailey, box 206, Horton, Kan.

296 COLLEGE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at J. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academey st.; sec., H. E. Sutton, 256 S. Kellogg st., Galesburg, Ill.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

298 GRAND TRUNK—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at White's hall, cor. Richmond and Wellington sts. Pres., Samuel Day, 162 Bourgeois st.; sec., Alex Maclean, 156 Congregation st., Montreal, Can.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Joseph P. Stone, 282 27th st.: secretary, Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.— Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Patrick J. Owens, 3319 Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

302 PROVIDENCE B. S. & H.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Labor Temple, Washington st. Pres., Wm. Dorkin, 635 Harris ave.; sec., Hugh Welshman, 60 Davis st., Providence, R. I.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

304 FRONTERIZA—Meets every Wednesday at Obreros hall, 1013 Santa Ursula ave. Pres., Bartolo Zamora, 8 Zaragosa st.; secretary, Julian Bultron, 8 Zaragosa st., Laredo, Texas.

307 VICTOR—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Forrester's hall. Pres., T. J. Lewis, 112 S. Chestnut st.; sec., John Harvey, 709 E. Atlantic st., Warren, O.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 237 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 14628 Vincennes Road, Harvey, Ill.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., Peter McCabe, 1014 S. 12th st., St. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, E. Anderson; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. Pres., Joseph Hanley, 4832 Wentworth ave.; sec., Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL—Meets first and third Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Patrick Gorman 1901 Augusta st.; secretary, John Bradley, 2491 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Chas. B. Yerger, 892 W. 21st Pl.; sec., D. J. Driscoll, 50 Pierce st., Chicago, Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Chas. N. Glover, 702 W. 77th st., Auburn Park; sec., Newton Belgum, 7505 Madison ave., Chicago, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS — Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., John G. Smith; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Patrick Henry, 237 Congress ave.; sec., John McKeon, 16 Wilson st., New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Gibson's hall. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Thos. Hagadore, McComb City, Miss.

336 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; secretary, A. Weiner, 995 Central ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME—Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Kirk st. S. E.; secretary, E. N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President, W. E. Stamp, 241 4½ st. W.; sec., E. J. Scothorn, 423 1st ave. North, Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagle hall. Pres., T. E. Kern; sec., C. E. Harden, box 6, Selma, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., J. G. Spears; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Meets 2d Thursday and 4th Sundays at Association hall, 995 Washington st., Boston, Mass. Pres. W. E. McFadden, 20 Spring st., Watertown, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Charlestown, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Machinist's hall. Pres., James George; sec., Theodore Sundquist, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. hall, 2d st. President, Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

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402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place. Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Oddfellow's hall. Pres., E. W. Crossby; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, J. W. King; secretary, J. S. Wilkes, box 165, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays over Tarties Cafe, N. E. corner Square. Pres., C. A. Bearden; sec., J. A. Yarbough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

407 REVELSTOKE—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. H. G. Gough; sec., James M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. box, Revelstoke, B. C.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., E. W. Laywick, 2 Julin, Ridgedale, Tenn.; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., Dennis M. Elledge, 1622 Chess ave.; sec., Fred. Dalby, 1825 Dirr ave., Parsons, Kan.

410 ALLIANCE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at City Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Grieb, box 1325; sec., P. O. Muntz, Alliance, Neb.

411 LA FAYETTE — Meets 4th Saturdays at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Minniear; sec., Eugene Pechin, 314 Owen st., La Fayette, Ind.

412 LOCOMOTIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1215 St. Catherine E. Pres., Fred Bellerby, 46 Garnier st.; sec., R. J. Skelton, P. O. box 34, Maisouneuve, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 321 S. Park st., Shawnee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., A. C. Cunningham, 517 N. West st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, O.

415 FOND DU LAC—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac, Wis.

416 HICKORY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Abel's hall, 10 N. Broadway st. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., Nicholas Brown, 207 Pierce st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Mondays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

420 ST. CLOUD — Pres. Fred Stelzig, Waite Park, Minn.; sec., Peter A. Han, 419 Eighth ave., N. St. Cloud, Minn.

421 DUNDEE— Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec.. T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Turners' hall. Pres., Edward Konstanzer, Kling Foundry; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

428 EVERETT—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple. Lombard ave. President, Adolph Swanson, 11th and Wetmore ave.; secretary, Thos. F. Precious, 2112 Rockefeller ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., C. F. Jenks. box 235, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

436 HUDSON—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., E. L. Crogan; sec., W. A. Berridge, Box 659, Hudson, Wis.

441 NORWOOD — Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.

442 MERIMACK— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., James Brennen, 1121 N. 24th st.; sec., John Kelly, 3526 Henrietta st., St. Louis, Mo..

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres.. P. W. Black, 320 E. 12th st.; sec., L. A. Woods, 45 Grosetta ave., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Fireman s Hall, Main st. Pres., Alex Cooper; sec., Lewis Wadley Osawatomie, Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 903 Broad street. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

449 BEARDSTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 413 First st. Pres., Jacob C. Buchheit; sec., John E. Sent, Beardstown, Ill.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labour Temple, Main st., Pawtucket. President, Earnest Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave.; sec., William H. Smith, 5 Titus st., Valley Falls, R. I.

451 STAR—Pres., Earle Hyle; sec.. M. J. Furlong, 1002 Lulu st., Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., James J. Connors, 33 Veranda st.; sec.. A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Thomas Hodge, 538 Linden st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory st., Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO —Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE —Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall. cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Edward Headlee, 1503 E. Virginia st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. Pres., W. J. Bradley, 647 Colorado st.; sec., James Wilks, box 888, Butte, Mont.

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457 COLUMBINE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Room 356, Club Bldg., Araphoe st., between 17th and 18th. Pres., Geo. Kuykendoll, 655 S. Walter st.; sec., Chas E. Hopkins, 167 W. Nevada st., Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY — Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., J. P. Odom; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Range hall, cor. 2d and Cedar sts. Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

460 MONCTON—Pres., Alfred M. Taylor; sec., Chas. E. Cormier, Moncton, N. B., Can.

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. V. Limbrick, 1622 3d ave., Moline, Ill.; secretary, Geo. P. Ganzer, 923 E. 6th st. Davenport, Iowa.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F Wiltenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE — Meets 3d Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 120 S. 7th st.; sec., R. R. Brabant, 611 St. Paul st., La Crosse, Wis.

469 WILLIAM PENN—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 24th st. and Penna. ave.: Pres., T. P. Farmer, 147 43d st., Pittsburg, Pa.; sec., Walter U. Schofield, 1518 Swissvale st., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, Wm. H. Bohan, 5301 Princeton ave.; secretary, Wm. H. Evans, 519 Melrose st., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres., F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., G. L. Mills, 610 Stewart ave. S. E.; sec., D. J. Moynihan, 512 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

476 RICHMOND — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; sec., T. J. Shea, box 72, Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS— Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall on Plant ave. Pres. E. B. Willis, Albany ave.: sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

480 CUMBERLAND — Pres., J. R. Leamon; Sec., E. A. Holtzen, 101 N. Auter st., Cumberland, Md.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Pres., H. Frakes, 320 N. Chestnut st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 927 N. Mulberry st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., Sigmund Brugger, R. F. D. No. 4; sec., J. M. Hoffelt, 743 New st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Chas. B. Michel, 65 Main st.; sec., Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

485 Cutlery Forgers— Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 14 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birtz, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

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488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., B. B. Cleary, 528 E. Chester st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 365 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights, Peoria, Ill.

491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly, 858 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, C. J. Mathieus; sec., H. A. Berger, box 680, Havre, Mont.

493 Pres., R. J. Guy; sec., B. D. Warren 706 28th st., East St. Louis, Ill.

494 BLACK DIAMOND — President, Seward Talbert, Athens, Pa.; sec., John M. Clune, 125 Province st., Waverly, N. Y.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., Harry C. Hoagland, P. O. Box 28; sec., M. Lewis Jr, Alamosa, Colo.

496 JEROME—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Bruce Butler; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., E. Chitney, 434 E. State st.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons, Proctor Knott; sec., Louis D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave. W., West Duluth, Minn.

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500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck. W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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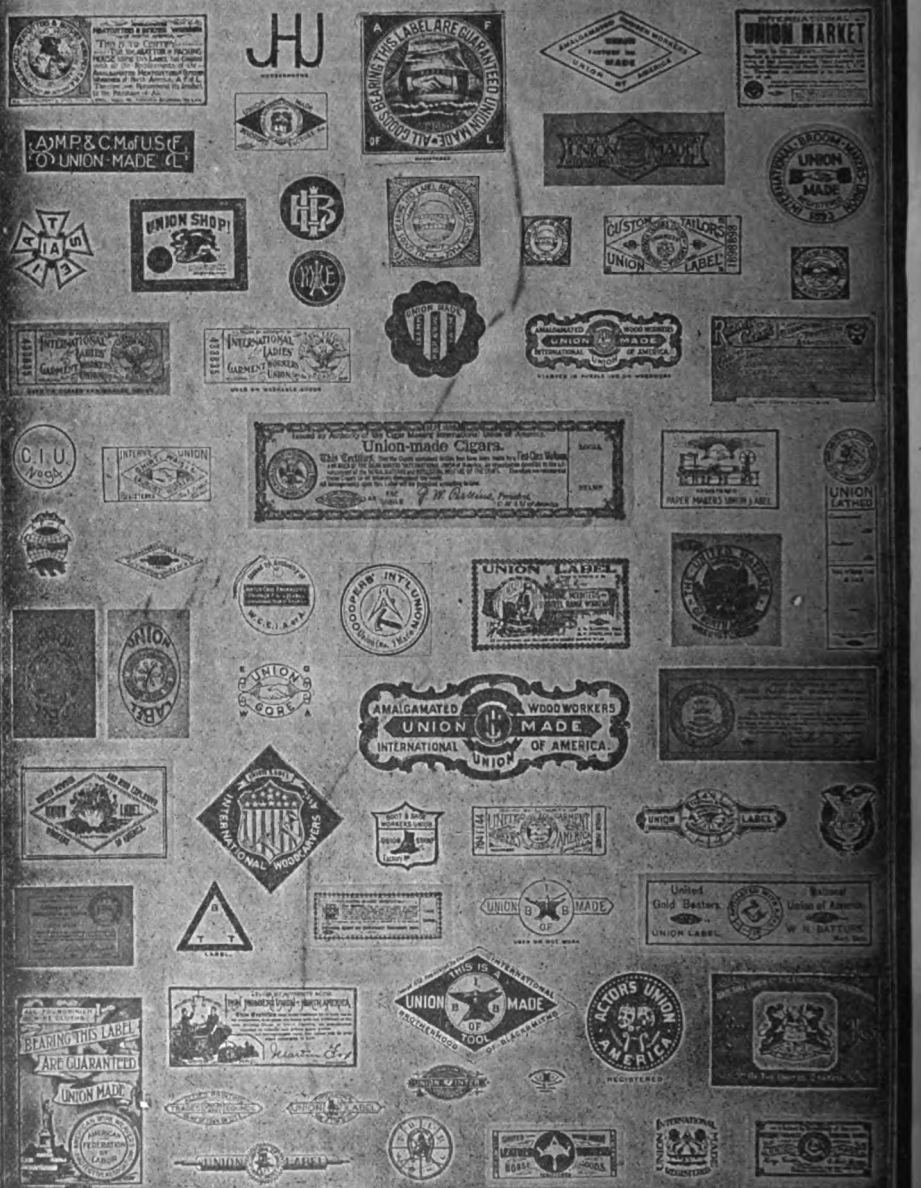
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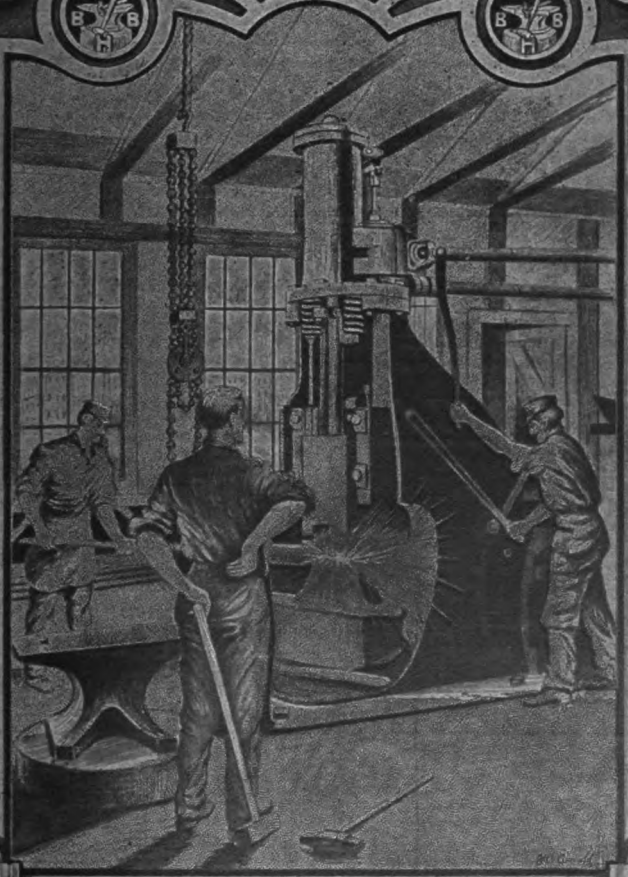
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Savings Bank Life Insurance.

LOUIS BRANDIES, in American Federationist.

Massachusetts has been a leader in legislation designed to improve the condition of the workingman. Her proud record extends over nearly a century. Her first great contribution to the cause of labor was the incorporation, December 5, 1816, of the Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston, the first chartered American savings bank. Today, with a population of little more than 3,000,000, her savings banks hold 1,908,378 separate deposit accounts, aggregating $694,081,141, the average account being $363.70, a tribute to the thrift of her wage-earners.

Saving was made popular in Massachusetts by making is profitable to the saver—that is, by giving to him all that his money could earn. Massachusetts savings banks have no stockholders, being operated solely for the benefit of the depositors. They are managed by trustees, usually men of large experience and of high character, who serve without pay, recognizing that the business of collecting and investing the savings of persons of small means is a quasi-public trust, which should be conducted as a beneficent and not a money-making institution. The trustees, the officers, and the employes of the savings banks have also been trained in the administration of these savings to the practice of the strictest economy.

Massachusetts has now taken a step which will extend greatly the sphere of usefulness of these banks. Under the law passed by her legislature on June 27, savings banks are authorized under proper safeguards to issue life insurance policies in amounts not exceeding $500 and annuities not exceeding $200 a year.

The object of the new law is to furnish wage-earners with:

First—A substitute for the present wasteful system of industrial insurance.

Second—An opportunity of making provision themselves for their old age.

That the prevailing system of industrial insurance places a heavy burden upon the wage-earner had been frequently urged before the recent life insurance investigations. The Armstrong committee reported that industrial insurance is furnished "at twice the normal cost to those least able to pay for it; a large proportion, if not the greater number of the insured, permitting their policies to lapse, receive no money return for their payments;" and that the enormous waste incident to the present methods presents "a serious economic question." But the Armstrong committee did not undertake to solve that question.

Investigations begun in Massachusetts before the Armstrong committee reported, and continued thereafter, disclosed how serious this "economic question" really is. It was shown that in the fifteen years ending December 31, 1905, the workingmen of Massachusetts had paid to the so-called industrial life insurance companies an aggregate of $61,294,887 in premiums, and had received back in death benefits, endowments, or surrender values an aggregate of only $21,819,606, and that the increase in the insurance reserve of the companies during the period applicable to the Massachusetts policies did not exceed $9,838,000.

It thus appeared that not only had nearly one-half of the amounts paid in by the workingmen as premiums been absorbed in the expense of conducting the business and in dividends to stockholders, but that, to a large extent, the interest on invested funds had also been so absorbed.

Calculation further disclosed that if this $61,294,887, instead of being paid to the industrial life insurance companies, had been deposited in Massachusetts savings banks, and the depositors had withdrawn from the banks only an amount equal to the aggregate of $21,-

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819,606, which they received from the insurance companies during those fifteen years, the balance remaining in the savings banks at the end of that period, namely, December 31, 1905, with the accumulated interest, would have amounted to $49,931,548.35, and this although the savings banks would have paid upon these increased deposits in taxes to the commonwealth more than four times the amount which was actually paid by the insurance companies on account of the insurance.

The purpose of the new Massachusetts law is to put an end to this waste of workingmen's earnings by substituting the economic and altruistic methods of the savings banks for the waste and greed which have in large measure attended the operation of the industrial insurance companies.

Some saving will result from the fact that there are no stockholders in these banks to receive exorbitant dividends, and that the banks are operated at an exceptionally low expense rate. But the main gain is to come from the abolition of the solicitation of insurance through agents, with its attendant heavy percentage of lapsed policies, and the discontinuance of the weekly collection of premiums at the homes of the insured.

The savings banks are to receive applications for insurance as they receive deposits—that is, without personal solicitation. The premiums are to be received at the bank, and not collected at the homes of the insured. Weekly payments are to be abolished as unnecessarily expensive, and a premium payment at longer intervals, probably monthly, is to be substituted. It is expected that to a large extent the following simple, convenient, and inexpensive method of paying premiums will ultimately be adopted. The insured will, upon the issuing of the policy, if he is not already a savings bank depositor, be requested to become such, and will give to the bank a standing order to draw on the savings fund in favor of the insurance fund to meet the premium payments as they fall due. The payment of premiums will thus become automatic so long as the policy holder has any funds on deposit.

No one supposes that the savings banks' insurance system will at once supplant the private companies, which had in the aggregate on January 1, 1907, 1,176,044 industrial policies outstanding in Massachusetts. The establishment by the savings banks of a department for the issue of life insurance is permissive, not compulsory. The banks will enter upon the new field only gradually. Therefore, at first the old companies will retain in a large part of the state the field undisputed. But besides this, even in those places where savings insurance banks are established, the old companies will have ample scope for their activity. Despite the lower premium rates which the savings banks will be able to offer, there must long be a large number of the less thrifty for whom the eloquence of the solicitor and the weekly domiciliary visit of the collector will be essential to the taking out or the maintenance of insurance. Gradually, however, the system will be extended throughout the state as the people learn to appreciate the advantages of the new system, and the lower premiums which the savings banks will be able to offer must in time prove irresistible, and the private companies will be compelled to adopt the main features of the new system or to retire from the field.

The recent Massachusetts law contemplates, however, far more than cheaper insurance. Indeed, its most far-reaching effect will probably be found in its provision for the issue of annuities.

The American workingman has come to feel keenly the danger of superannuation. On every side he hears of employers discriminating in favor of young men, a natural incident of the speeding of machinery and the introduction of new methods. Yet nowhere is any opportunity afforded him for providing himself in his younger years with an old age annuity. The rising demand for old-age pensions supported by taxation is in large part attributable to this fact.

The need of support in old age when earning capacity shall have lessened or ceased is indeed more apt to be present to the mind of the average workingman that the probable needs of his family in case of his death; for few men in good health think that premature death will overtake them. Labor leaders have therefore been particularly interested in the annuity feature of the new movement.

The provision for the future most appropriate to the wage-earner's needs is life insurance to protect his family while he is in middle life, the period when his children are young, and annuity for his later years when he himself is old.

A combination policy which will furnish life insurance in the earlier years and be converted at say 60 into an annuity is, therefore, the form of provision

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which, it is believed, will become most popular under the working of the savings bank system.

Enough Massachusetts savings banks have already signified their intention of establishing insurance departments to make certain that this new departure will receive a thorough test. And the test will be made under very favorable conditions. Ex-Governor Douglas, president of the Peoples Savings Bank of Brocton, has been a staunch supporter of this new movement, and became the president of the league formed to secure the passage of the law authorizing this extension of savings bank activity. Governor Douglas has already offered to provide for his bank the $25,000 guaranty fund which must be provided before any bank can establish an insurance department, and as his enthusiasm is shared by many of the trustees of his bank, this Brockton bank will probably be the first to enter upon the new field. Similar interest in the movement has developed in the neighboring towns of Bridgewater and Whitman. In the former the local commercial club has raised for the bank the requisite guaranty fund. Brockton, Bridgewater and Whitman are prosperous shoe manufacturing communities. Wages are exceptionally high and employes intelligent. The leaders of organized labor have been strong supporters of the new movement. The president of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, the president of the Boston Central Labor Union, the presidents of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and the International Textile Workers' Union, supported by the votes of hundreds of local unions, joined with progressive manufacturers, financiers and philanthropists in securing the necessary legislation. Much has, therefore, been done already toward the education of the community in the advantages of the new system—education which is a prerequisite of success.

The machinery provided by the new law is such as to facilitate a wide extension of the new system which it seeks to introduce. The act provides for a state actuary to whom the technical expert insurance work of determining the premiums and reserve, framing the forms of applications and policies, and of prescribing the methods of accounting is committed; and for a state medical director, who shall have supervision of, and act as insurance medical advisor to the local physicians. The services of these experts and the blanks and books used in conducting the business are to be furnished by the State Department without charge to the banks. The technical insurance knowledge and the facilities incident to that department of the business will be furnished to the banks by the state without charge. Thus even in conducting the life insurance and annuity department the work of the savings banks will be mainly that in which they are now engaged, namely, the receipt, safe investment and paying out of money.

Savings bank insurance is being introduced to meet the gross evils of the present industrial insurance system, and the serious lack of old-age provision. Its primary purpose is, to aid the workingman. Therefore, the individual insurance policy in any one bank is to be limited to $500 and the annuity to $200 a year. But it is obvious that if this movement succeeds, the principle which underlies it will be extended to cover like needs of other classes in the community. Those who receive salaries as distinguished from wages, and who are now supplied mainly by the ordinary life insurance companies, will not long tolerate the lesser but still unnecessary burdens incident to the extravagant soliciting of insurance now practiced; and they will be also quick to recognize the value of old-age annuities. And if it appears that life insurance can be provided at a lower rate, the rich will not be slow to demand it also for their large policies. The experiment which Massachusetts is now entering upon may, therefore, have far-reaching effects.

It seems fitting that Massachusetts, which has generally led in American legislation to ameliorate the conditions of labor which laid the foundation for America's admirable system of savings banks, and established through her great commissioner, Elizur Wright, the scientific practice of life insurance, should lead in the next important advance in the development, through thrift, of general prosperity.

The annual investigation of the Bureau of Labor into wages and retail prices of food shows that in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries the average wages per hour in 1906 were 4.5 per cent hgher than in 1905; regular hours of labor per week were 0.5 per cent lower, and the number of employes in establishments investigated was 7 per cent greater. The average full time weekly earnings per employe in 1906 were 3.9 per cent greater than in 1905.

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AGREEMENTS.

Alton, Ill., Aug. 7, 1907.

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 7th day of August, 1907, between the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Local No. 179, and Beall Bros., of Alton, Ill.

1. It is agreed upon the part of Beall Bros. and Local No. 179 that nine hours per day shall constitute a day's work; work to commence at 7 o'clock a. m. and to cease at 5 o'clock p. m.

2. It is agreed upon the part of Beall Bros. that they will not employ anyone as workman in said factory who does not become a member of his respective craft in two weeks from the date of employment, or who does not pay his dues or who is found guilty of any offense against the laws of the Union.

3. No employe shall be discharged without a reasonable and just cause for the same.

4. The label must be applied to goods that are manufactured by Beall Bros., of Alton, Ill., only, and before leaving the shop, and shall not at any time, or under any circumstances, be supplied to agents or other persons, either directly or indirectly. Upon violation of this section the labels will be stopped immediately without further notice.

5. Any matter pertaining to the Union, or to the company, must be brought before the shop committee, and no individual shall discuss any Union matters with the company. It is also agreed that no employes shall discuss matters pertaining to the Union during working hours and any violation of this section shall make him liable to discharge.

6. Any differences that may arise between the firm and their employes shall be adjusted, if possible, between the firm and the shop committee, and if they fail to agree the Local shall place the matter in the hands of the General Officers for adjustment, and if they also fail to come to an agreement the matter shall be placed in the hands of an arbitration committee, composed of one man chosen to select the third man. It is also agreed that the employes are to remain at work during the time consumed by such arbitration; and all final decisions on matters of such dispute shall be returned within ten (10) days after being placed in the hands of the committee.

7. In case of slack business and men have to be laid off the oldest hands are to be given the preferences.

8. Time and one-half to be paid for all overtime, including Sundays and double time for all legal holidays, such as Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. Straight time for all overtime for repairing machinery.

9. It is agreed by Beall Bros. that said Union be exempt from working overtime on all meeting nights.

10. It is agreed that Beall Bros. will not discriminate against any committee or member of said committee.

11. The company shall keep the different departments of the shop in as clean and healthy condition as possible and as far as possible free from all gas and steam and from acids as the nature of the work will permit.

12. It is agreed that the company has the right to use any of the employes in any capacity that the work may require, providing the said employe receives the scale price for said work.

13. It is further agreed that any man changed from a lower position to a higher one, is not to expect more wages until proven competent.

14. It is agreed upon the part of Beall Bros. that all men working above the minimus scale of wages agreed to at the signing of this agreement shall not be reduced.

15. If reduction of force is necessary, senior blacksmiths and helpers shall be given the preference, provided their merits are equal.

16. The following rates per hour per nine (9) hour-day's work shall be paid:

Coal Picks, per dozen	$ .17
Drawing Needles, per dozen	.45
Welding and Turning Needle Eyes, per dozen	.15
Scrapers, single and double end, per dozen	.15
General Blacksmithing, including all Bradley & Forge Work, per day	2.25
Pick Press and Auger Twister, per day	2.00
Experienced Blacksmith Helpers, per day	1.75
Blacksmiths' Helpers' for first month's work, per day	1.50
Other Labor in Blacksmith Shop, per day	1.50
Bench and handy hands, per day	1.65
Shipping clerk, per day	1.80
Drifting Picks, per dozen	.35
Lead and Zinc Picks, per dozen	.20

This agreement to take effect the 7th day of August, 1907, and remain in force

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until April 1st, 1908, and thereafter until one party gives the other thirty days' written notice of change.

By the Committee representing Local No. 179, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Signed by
BEALL BROS.
ED. BEALL, Pres.

H. C. GENT.
N. C. SCHMIDT.
C. H. BUDDE.
WM. CALVEY.
CHAS. MOZER.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Agreement between the C., St. Paul, M. & O. Ry. Co. and the Hudson Car Shop Blacksmiths and Helpers.

To be Effective October 1st, 1907.

Rule 1. This agreement to be in effect October 1st, 1907, and will supersede all other schedules and instructions contrary thereto. It will remain in effect for one year and thereafter, until such time as either party desires a change, in which case 30 days' notice of change desired will be given to the other party, and a conference will be held.

Rule 2. Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or who has four years' varied experience at the blacksmith trade, and by his skill and experience in his class is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work, and with the use of drawings and blue prints carry the work to a successful completion, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith. The foreman shall be the judge of competency. Forging, welding, sharpening and tempering tools shall be done by blacksmiths as far as possible.

Rule 3. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work—blacksmiths and helpers will be allowed one hour on Saturdays with pay. All time worked over the regular ten hours shall be considered overtime and paid as such at the rate of time and a half. Overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employe to work overtime, he will not be laid off during the regular working hours to equalize time. Helpers will be allowed one-half hour per day for building fires.

Rule 4. Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day will be considered holidays. Employes working on those days will be paid at overtime rates. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation shall be considered a legal holiday and shall be observed accordingly.

Rule 5. Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road to do work shall be allowed straight time while traveling, schedule time to be paid for all time worked.

Rule 6. One apprentice or advanced helper may be employed to every five blacksmiths and one to shop. A helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, seniority and competency to govern such advancement. Advance helper shall agree to work for a term of three years and apprentice four years. Each year an advanced helper shall receive an increase in wages of two cents per hour, but not to exceed the lowest rate paid for blacksmiths in his class. After six months' trial, if either should prove incompetent, they may be dismissed or reduced to helping, and during the period of their advancement they shall be instructed in all branches of the trade as far as possible, after which they shall receive from the company a certificate. Should the company wish to retain them in service, they shall receive the minimum rate of pay in their class.

Rule 7. Blacksmiths or helpers discharged from the service will be given a clearance setting forth the cause of discharge, and, if desired, investigation will be held within five days after receipt by the company of a written request for the same. If after investigation has been made, it is found that the blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged, he shall be reinstated with full pay for time lost.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths or helpers having grievances will submit them to Foreman and Master Car Builder, and will have the right to appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to blacksmiths or helpers on committees when grievance cannot be otherwise adjusted.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths, who by long and faithful service with the company, have become unable to handle heavy work, shall be given preference to such light work as they are able to handle.

Rule 10. A place will be designated by the proper officer inside shop where notices of interest to blacksmiths and helpers may be posted.

Rule 11. Rates of pay:

	PER HOUR
6 General Blacksmiths	.27½
1 General Blacksmith	.28½
First Heavy Fire.....	.35
Second Heavy Fire.....	.32

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1 Spring Maker	.28½
1 Tool Dresser	.30
1 Track Tool Dresser	.28
1 Forging Machine Man	.27½
1 Boltmaker	.24½
1 Bulldozer	.27½
1 Shearsman	.24
1 Punch Man	.24
2 Helpers—first heavy fire	.22
2 Helpers—second heavy fire	.22
8 Other Helpers	.21
1 Steam Hammer Man	.21

COPY.

J. W. MUNCY,
Master Car Builder.
S. G. STRICKLAND,
General Superintendent.
A. W. TRENHOLM,
General Manager.
E. L. CROGAN,
A. O. ANDERSON,
FRED COOK,
ALBERT TOMASEK,
Blacksmiths' Committee.
W. A. BIRRIDGE,
F. T. WINKLEPLECK,
S. OHL,
JOHN OPER,
HARRY F. BERKE,
Helpers' Committee.

MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Rule 1. This agreement to be in effect October 1, 1907, and will supersede all other schedules and instructions contrary thereto. It will remain in effect for one year and thereafter, until such time as either party desires a change, in which case thirty days' notice of change will be given to the other party, and a conference will be held.

Rule 2. Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or who has four years' varied experience at the blacksmith trade, and by his skill and experience in his class is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work, and with the use of drawings and blueprints carry the work to a successful completion, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith. The foreman shall be the judge of competency. Forging, welding, sharpening and tempering tools shall be done by blacksmiths as far as possible.

Rule 3. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, all day blacksmiths and helpers to start at the same time, not later than 7:30 a. m. Blacksmiths and helpers will be allowed one hour at the close of the week with pay. All time worked over the regular nine hours shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for as such. Time and one-half to 12 midnight and double time thereafter. Blacksmiths or helpers returning after the regular working hours in force, as per shop bulletin, will receive not less than five hours pay. Overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employe to work overtime, he will not be laid off during the regular working hours to equalize time, same overtime rates to govern night men as well as day men. Night blacksmiths or helpers will be allowed 10 hours for 9 hours on duty and one hour for midnight lunch. Helpers will be allowed half hour per day for building fires.

Rule 4. Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day will be considered holidays. Employes working on those days will be paid at overtime rates. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation shall be considered a legal holiday and shall be observed accordingly.

Rule 5. Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road to do work shall be allowed straight time while traveling and waiting for trains and reasonable expenses allowed; schedule rates to be paid for all time worked and for time men hold themselves in readiness. When it is necessary to transfer blacksmiths or helpers to roundhouses or other shops, they will receive one day's time for each day of traveling, and reasonable expenses until they arrive at their destination.

Rule 6. One apprentice or advanced helper may be employed to every five blacksmiths and one to shop. A helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, seniority and competency to govern advancement. Advanced helper shall agree to work for a term of three years and apprentice four years. Each year an advanced helper shall receive an increase in wages of three cents per hour, but not to exceed the lowest rate paid for blacksmiths in his class. After six months' trial, if either should prove incompetent, they may be dismissed, or reduced to helping. They shall not be required to work on one class of work for a longer period than six months, if at all possible, and during the period of their advancement they shall be instructed in all branches of the trade after which they shall receive from the company a certificate. Should the company wish to retain them in the service, they shall receive the minimum rate of pay in their class.

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Rule 7. Blacksmiths or helpers discharged from the service will be given a clearance setting forth the cause of discharge, and if desired, investigation will be held within five days after receipt by the company of a written request for same. If, after investigation has been made, it is found that the blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged, he will be reinstated with full pay for time lost.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths or helpers having grievances will submit them to Foreman or Master Mechanic, and will have the right to appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to blacksmiths or helpers on committees when grievances cannot be otherwise adjusted.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths, who by long and faithful service with the company have become unable to handle heavy work, shall be given preference to such light work as they are able to handle.

Rule 10. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, time shall be reduced to eight hours per day, five days per week; if further reduction is necessary, force may be reduced in order of seniority in service. The hours shall not be increased until all available blacksmiths and helpers laid off are given an opportunity or re-employment.

Rule 11. When filling positions at higher rates, senior men, if competent, will be given preference. When a blacksmith is requested to take a fire, he shall receive the rate paid on that fire.

Rule 12. A place will be designated by the proper officer inside all shops and roundhouses where notices of interest to blacksmiths and helpers may be posted.

Rule 13. Rates of pay:

POSITION	ST. PAUL	SIOUX CITY
Blacksmiths—General	.40	.40
Bl'ksmiths—1st heavy fire..	.43	.42
Bl'ksmiths—2d heavy fire..	.41	.40½
Springmaker	.41	.41
Tool Dresser	.40½	40½
Forging Machine	.40	...
Boltmaker	.35½	.27½
Helpers—1st heavy fire....	.27	.26
Helpers—2d heavy fire.....	.26½	25½
All other Helpers.....	.25	.25
Steam Hammer Operator..	.23	...

The pay of apprentices will be:

	PER HOUR
First year	.12
Second year	.14
Third year	.16
Fourth year	.21

J. J. ELLIS,
Supt. Motive Power and Machinery.
S. G. STRICKLAND,
General Superintendent.

A. W. TRENHOLM,
General Manager.

Approved:
A. O. ANDERSON,
ALBERT TOMASEK,
E. L. CROGAN,
FRED COOK,
Blacksmiths' Committee.
S. OHL,
JOHN OPER,
F. T. WINKLEPLECK,
W. A. BIRRIDGE,
HARRY F. BERKE,
Helpers' Committee.

SCHEDULE FOR BLACKSMITHS IN EMPLOYMENT OF THE ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.

Schedule Effective Oct. 15.

Rule 1. This schedule will be effective Oct. 15, 1907, and will supercede all other schedules and instructions contrary thereto. It will remain in effect one year and thereafter, until such time as either party desires a change, in which case thirty (30) days' notice of change desired will be given to the other party and a conference will be held.

Rule 2. The standard working time shall be ten (10) hours per day. Should it become necessary to reduce expenses the men who have been in the service longest shall be retained, ability and merit being equal.

Rule 3. No employe to be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after investigation, it develops that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be re-instated and placed to receive full time for all time lost, such investigation to take place within five days from date of suspension or discharge.

Rule 4. The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith serving on Blacksmith Committees nor acting as Delegates to Convention, nor who has been duly authorized to represent the blacksmiths.

Rule 5. Any blacksmith entering the service will not be required to sign any application or any other contracts conflicting with this contract.

Rule 6. Blacksmiths leaving the service will be paid amount due them within three days, if possible to do so.

Rule 7. Competent blacksmiths to be given consideration and preference to promotion to Foremanship when vacancies occur.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths sent out on the road from shops where they are regularly employed shall receive time and one-half from

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time of leaving until their return to their home station.

Rule 9. No blacksmith or helper apprentice shall work for less than the standard rate of pay. No one but blacksmiths and apprentice helpers to do any class of blacksmith work.

Rule 10. Apprentices shall be made from advanced helpers. There will be one apprenticeship from the shop and one for every five blacksmiths thereafter. When helpers are advanced to apprenticeship they shall receive for the first year the same rate of pay as helpers; second year, 25c advance; the third year, 25c advance and the fourth year 25c advance, no helpers to be placed on fire except as a promotion.

Rule 11. All overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, this to include Sundays and national holidays, consisting of: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Men called back after regular working hours will receive pay for not less than five hours straight time, at one and one-half time.

Rule 12. Blacksmiths will be given transportation over company's lines the same as other employes of the company.

Rule 13. If a grievance should occur between the blacksmith or the apprenticeship helper, it shall be taken up between the Shop Committee and B. S. Foreman, and if it cannot be settled agreeably, the committee shall then appeal to the Master Mechanic; if not then adjusted, then to appeal to the management of the road. All blacksmith work to be done under the supervision of the Blacksmith Foreman.

Rule 14. Schedule of rules and rates of pay of shops of the Atlantic, Birmingham & Atlanta Railroad, located at Fitzgerald, Ga.:

	PER HOUR
3 Fires	.36½
1 Tool Fire	.35
All light Engine Fires	.34
2 Freight Car Fires	.32½

OWEN SINGLETARY,
A. E. WEATHERFORD,
A. STROM,
Committee for Blacksmiths.
J. E. CAMMERON,
Supt. Motive Power A. B. & A. R. R.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Oct. 15, 1907.

Strike settled and all back at work. Any blacksmith without a card not wanted.

A recent conference between the unions engaged in the steel trade and the employers at Swansea, England, resulted in an eight-hour working day being conceded.

FEARS FALL OF NATION.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, in a sermon delivered in Sinai Temple, Chicago, recently expressed fear for the future of the nation. He declared America is in worse condition and nearer a bloody revolution than is Russia. He endorsed the policy of President Roosevelt, and said:

"The same situation confronted the world before the deluge. The rich and powerful were banded together to oppress the weak. Noah was not a man of great moral stature compared to the moral standards of subsequent ages, but he was a good man compared to the moral pigmies and monstrosities that surrounded him. Strong remedies were needed than, and equally strong ones are needed now.

"The moral progress of the world is not in one straight upward course. Just as the human life runs with its illnesses and slippings backward, so the moral growth of the world goes on with its high peaks and its low plains. Our President is not exaggerating when he sounds a warning which to us indicates that the world and nation has had a moral backsliding.

"Among those who consciously or unconsciously have succeeded in making themselves powerful there is too much of a feeling that they are superior to the law and that it is merely to hold in check the weak.

Too Much Dollar Worship.

"Among this nation there is too much of a worship of wealth and prosperity. We are too inclined to estimate success in dollars. Such was the situation in ancient Rome, more powerful than any city of today. The greatest men were those with wealth. The senate was filled with puppets and gold unlocked every door. Rome fell.

"Hands are mightier than dollars, and can tear down any bulwark that wealth can build. We have envy pitted against self-idolatry, and if a conflict comes, envy will win and America will be in a condition worse than Russia, and the bloodiest revolution of history will sweep the country.

"The President's warning is well timed and he is attempting to enforce in our commercial life those principles of humanity which are necessary to the peace of mankind."

The Norfolk & Western Railway Company has granted the telegraph operators of its entire system an increase of eleven per cent and an eight-hour day.

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NORTHWEST DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 25

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EDITORIALS.

VINDICATION.

The Eleventh Bi-ennial Convention is history. We are not writing in the spirit of boastfulness when we say that our re-election by acclamation was a thorough vindication from all the foolish and senseless charges made by those who tried to magnify trifling things to such an extent as to hide the more weighty matters that have caused the prosperity and good conditions now prevailing throughout our organization.

We were well satisfied to leave all the matters in the hands of an impartial convention, believing that the spirit of fair play and the square deal, which we know characterizes our craft, would give every man justice. We were not mistaken. When men start a rumpus they must expect to abide by the decision, if left to a jury, and we think the jury in this case rendered their decision in no uncertain tones; in fact, it was emphatic.

The vote of the convention was also an endorsement of our former policy and of confidence in the future.

Bluff and bluster is not argument. Blank shells only make smoke and noise. A one-sided story is generally blown to smithereens when coming in contact with grape and cannister.

We wish to say that we can't be bought! We can't be intimidated; we can't be bulldozed. Every member of the brotherhood will get a square deal, so far as we are concerned. We nurse no sore spots, and will try our level best to make our brotherhood a success.

Arrangements are being completed between the American Federation of Labor and national trade unions of England, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Norway, Netherlands and other foreign countries to interchange union cards between unions of kindred crafts and callings.

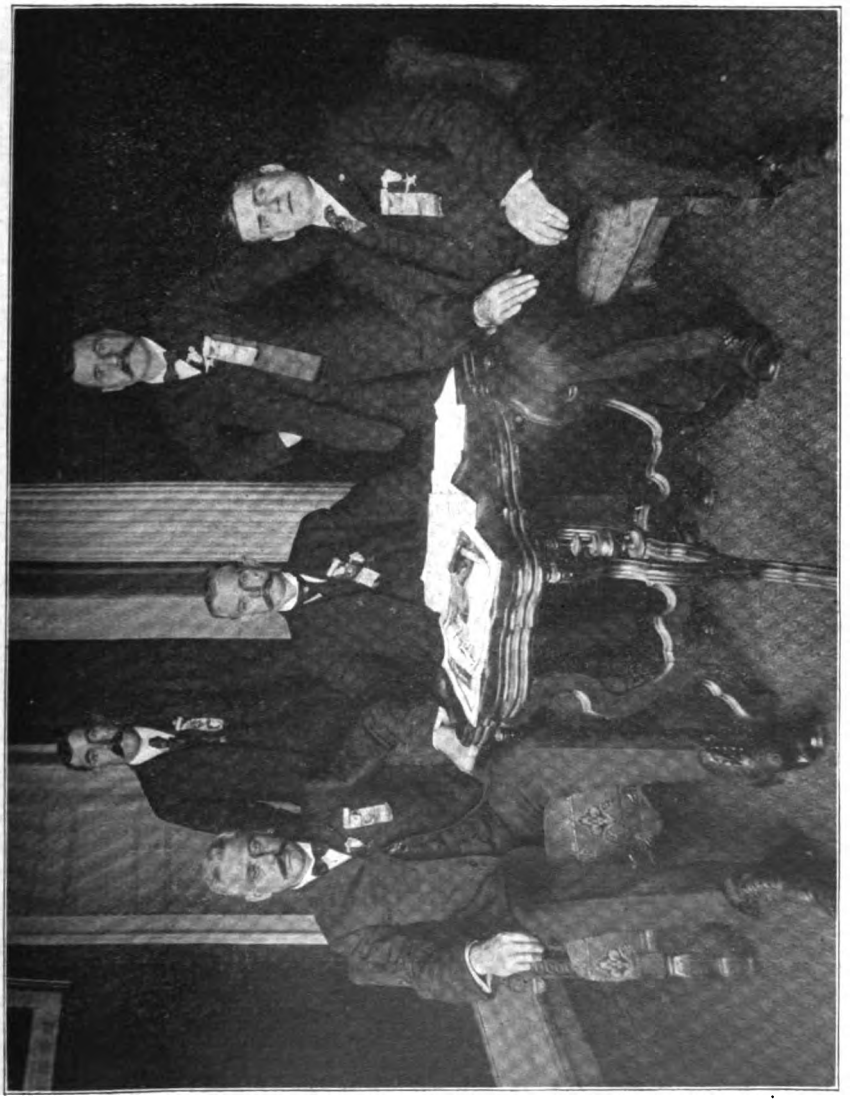
THE INCREASE OF THE PER CAPITA TAX.

In the last few years the increase in wages in our craft has advanced from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, and in many instances wages have almost doubled. In some parts of the country, in the past two years especially, we have made an aggressive campaign for an increase in wages and the result is, we have succeeded. Our organizers have spread over the country as fast as possible, and to keep that up assessments were levied to defray the expenses. As the wages of our members kept going up, your general officers were still working for the same rate set at the St. Louis convention four years ago. An amendment to the constitution was passed by the Milwaukee convention raising the salaries of the general officers; also increasing the strike benefits; hence it seems natural that this be done when everybody is enjoying the benefits of an advance in wages, and, also, that beefsteak soars with the rest, and we must pay the same for it as anyone else. We hope that assessments will be a thing of the past and that the increase in our per capita tax to forty cents per month will prove to be one of the most potent factors in our success as an organization. The seemingly small increase of fifteen cents per month will be needed to carry on our work for the betterment of our craft, without which we would be like the soldier going to war with an empty cartridge box.

Since the workmen's compensation act came into force in Great Britain the members of the Dockers' Union have received by way of legal awards for accidents $185,371.26.

Among the smooth things of life let us not forget the banana peel and the ward politician.

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

D. C. Tucker, 2. Geo. Sandeman, 168. E. J. Ryan, 201. John Nichols, 77. Wm. F. Kramer, 262.

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AT THE BANQUET.

The Eleventh Biennial Convention is a thing of the past. It makes an epoch in the history of our brotherhood. Laws were enacted there that were somewhat radical, but we hope we will realize what the lawmakers intended.

Milwaukee is an ideal convention city. Her people are splendid entertainers. Our ladies are not sparing in their praises for the courtesies they received at the hands of our brothers' wives. The boat ride just suited the inlanders. The banquet was a splendid success.

Bro. John Nichols presided as toastmaster and performed his part like a past master.

Mr. Manchester, superintendent of motive power of the Milwaukee road, was the first speaker. He gave a most eloquent oration. His assistant was there and spoke also. Mr. Manchester's speech appears in this issue.

The paper read by Miss C. E. Wilson of the general office was also well received and appears in this issue.

Mrs. Crowley gave us some very important pointers on how to use the Union Label. The point brought out was, Use nothing else.

The Blatz hotel dining-room was brilliantly lighted, and with the deep red menu cards, it gave a beautiful appearance.

Your president was invited to address the clergymen in convention and accepted the invitation, and received a royal welcome. In turn they appointed a committee of three to carry fraternal greetings from the church to labor in convention assembled. They were received royally. This is another ray of sunlight in our ranks. The church is beginning to realize that our struggles against awful odds needs their assistance, and we are glad to see this brotherly feeling. We hope to see all denominations take up the labor problem, and study it, and assist us in our efforts to attain better conditions. We were also invited to attend services at the Plymouth Congregational church, but as nearly all the delegates left on Saturday night, but few availed themselves of the privilege.

One o'clock a. m. arrived, and with the sweet strains of good-night from the orchestra, we separated. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. There were three hundred plates and nearly all seats filled. We will long remember that occasion.

Our wives who attended the convention are so well pleased that they want the next one to go there also.

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY

By James W. Kline.

It is said that opportunity knocks at every man's door once at least in a life time. The one that sees the opportunity and grasps it, usually succeeds.

The great men of all ages met opportunity at the threshold and invited him in. Many sought opportunity, ambitious to make a record and improve conditions for the human race.

Labor's opportunity is now at our door. Labor has been fighting the battles of freedom from the task-masters. Labor has been assailed on every side, and, like a ship in the trough of the sea, her masts scarcely seen, lashed with the fury of the waves she rises, then again plunges down and up, until the tension is so great, and the sea so rough, that we ask, will she stand the storm? Presently, yonder, in the inky darkness we see a rift in the clouds, a ray of sunlight—the storm subsides, the waves become calm. The little craft rides gallantly into the harbor. So we, after a prolonged struggle, are now anchored in the harbor, are fighting and tugging to enjoy some of the comforts of life.

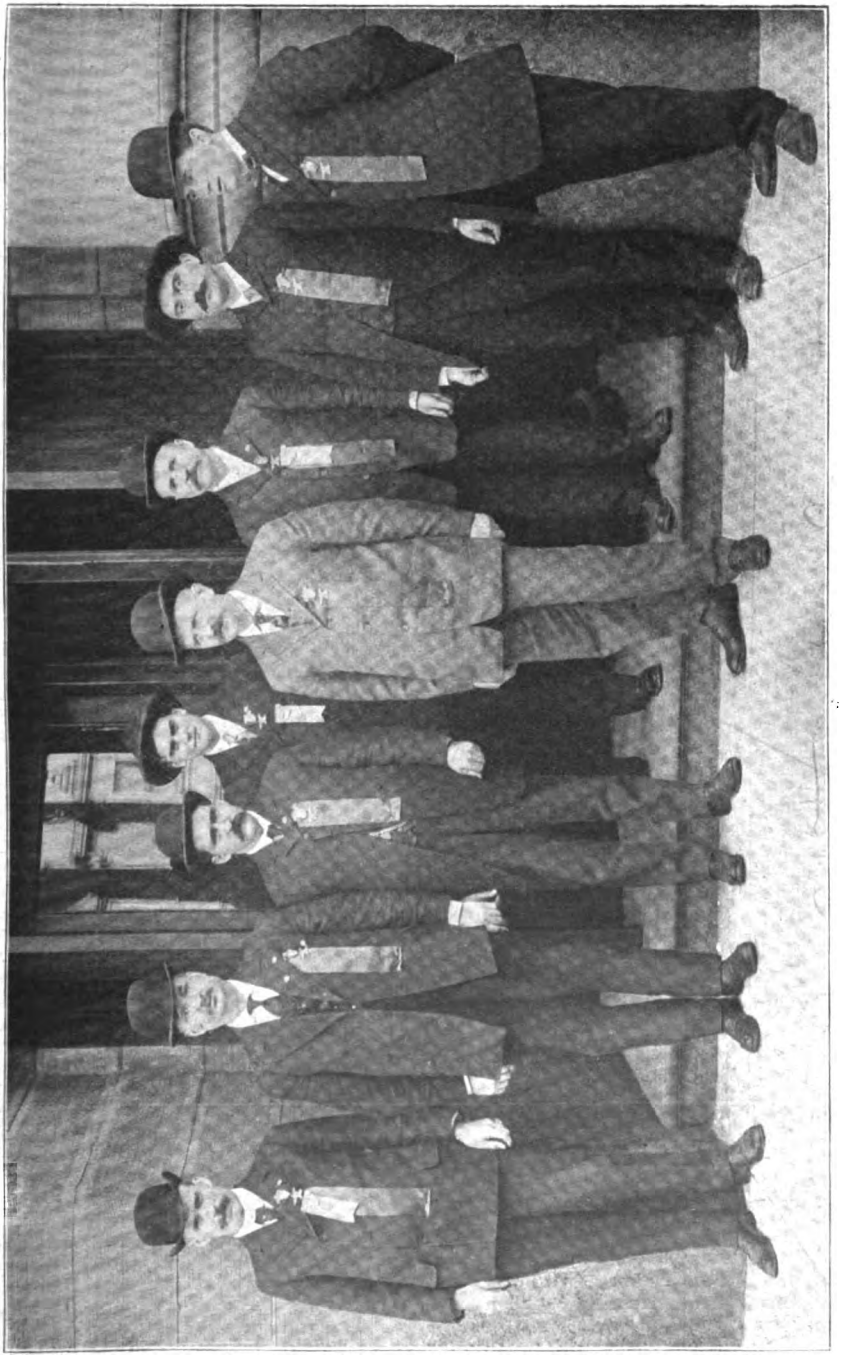
Labor has been making history at a rapid rate. You who have kept apace with the times, realize what mighty strides we have made in the past quarter of a century. Twenty-two years ago in Atlanta, Ga., our organization was formed on the curbstone. I had the honor of standing on the spot, and with uncovered head I said: "God Bless the Founders of our Organization."

Since that time the battle has been furious, almost out of sight, but still a fight for life. We have outrode the storm. The sea is becoming calm, and with the laurels of victory in one hand, and the olive branch of peace in the other, we say to our bitterest opponents, "Come, let us reason together."

We have no quarrel with legitimate capital. What we want is a chance to explain to the people that we are not what some would have you believe—opposed to the progress and the commercial interests of the country, if conducted along legitimate lines. Trade unions should and do stand for the abolition of child-labor, which stunts the growth and mars the beauty of the youth of the land. We stand for equal wages for equal work, whether it be man or woman. *We stand for the purity of the home and womanhood everywhere.*

Trades-unionism is ennobling and emancipating the wage-earners and annihilating corruption. We commend our noble President for his manly stand, against awful

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THE MILWAUKEE CONVENTION RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

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odds, in arranging his batteries so as to sweep every stronghold, where the high-toned captains of industry congregate to rob the people and defy the government. We demand that these aristocratic criminals, who steal railroads, be punished just the same as the man who steals an overcoat from a dummy in front of a clothing store with which to keep himself warm; we demand that such legislation be enacted as will enable the producer to live comfortably and not have to play "Lazarus pleading at the rich man's gate."

Will we improve our opportunity? If so, let us strike our tents and move, realizing that our cause is Just and that justice will be meted out to him whose loyalty and integrity cannot be questioned.

Our stand on vital questions that concern the people is well understood. Mr. Vancleve realizes, and so does his followers, that we are forging ahead, and to stay the tide for better conditions, one million and a half of money is to be appropriated. We accept the challenge. We have come up through great tribulation; we have passed through the fires of persecution and can continue the fight if need be; but, as I said before, we hold in our hand the olive branch—we prefer peace. We pray for peace, and if need be, we will continue to fight for peace. The bright lining disclosed by the rift in the clouds has widened to such an extent that the clergy are talking in our cause. The churches are maintaining departments in the interests of the wage-earners.

Only today our organization was honored by a call for us to address the clergymen's convention. In responding, your humble servant was warmly greeted by that august body, and tonight the superintendent of motive power of the great Milwaukee system has honored us by his presence.

What mighty changes have taken place in our organization within the last few years. An officer of the Norfolk and Western Railroad spoke for us at our Labor day celebration in one of our eastern cities.

It is the justice of our cause, and the reasonableness of our demands, which invoke this feeling of amicability and which will be conducive to our material progress.

By E. A. Manchester, Superintendent of Motive Power, C., M. & St. P. R. R., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers: It gives me great pleasure to be with you on this occasion of your eleventh biennial convention and which I hope and trust has been a great success. I also hope for the visiting delegates that their stop with and impressions of our city and people have been such that they will carry away with them only the kindest wishest and most pleasant recollections of their sojourn here.

Old age justly carries with it respect and veneration, and for this and many other reasons, I bow to blacksmithing as a craft. The blacksmith stands as a representative of the oldest metal worker, dating back to Tubal Cain, the first recorded artificer, or cunning workman in metals.

From the hands of the blacksmith comes the spear and sword, which subjugated barbarism and paved the way for order, society and law and the plowshare. The blacksmith has always stood in or close to the front rank, or, as we would express it today, on the firing line of civilization, by first putting into the hands of the pioneer, or frontiersman, the instruments with which to defend himself against the savage or wild animals, as he went forward into the unknown and unexplored regions; and then adding those other tools and instruments, the axe, the mattock and the plowshare, with which to prepare the soil and build the home; and then to further add the implements of transportation, which is today and has always been the leading element in civilization, development and progress.

Looking back to my boyhood—one of my greatest pleasures was to be allowed to blow the bellows for the country blacksmith and then, when his back was turned, to thrust a piece of iron into the fire, and if sufficient time intervened in which to get the iron hot, to try my hand at shaping it, regardless of the good-natured scolding which was sure to be in store for me when he returned; and I know now the reason why I was not a blacksmith was entirely due to the fact that when the time came for me to choose my way in life, the Fates decided otherwise, and there seemed to be no place for me at that time in what I then felt was the favored calling.

The praise and virtues of blacksmithing have for thousands of years been sung in verse and story, and my command of language falls far short of adding to what has already been said; but the same feeling as of old comes over me when I go through a blacksmith shop. The little cross-road blacksmith, the first assistant to the pioneer, has passed away, but in his place have come larger developments, in which the black-

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smith still plays a prominent part; and while with Tubal Cain, he was the only worker in metals, today the work is subdivided and hundreds of crafts have descended from the original blacksmith stock who are striving for their share and their place in the industrial work. This simply points to the fact that the blacksmith must continue to be as vigorous as of yore; and to keep pace with the progress of the modern world, he must not lose time or opportunity in advancing to and maintaining his place in the front rank.

What I have thus far said refers to the blacksmith as a craftsman, or as an individual; but I am pleased to add that my acquaintance and relations with the International Brotherhod of Blacksmiths, in the dealings with its members as representatives of same, have been of a character to impress me with high regard for their ability, tact and conservatism; all of which are necessary in dealing with the large social, commercial and industrial conditions, as they present themselves today.

Social and intellectual developments and uplift best thrive when kindred spirits mingle together and where the surroundings and inspiration for action come to each under like conditions and their commercial and industrial welfare will best be promoted, developed and extended by surrounding their common interests with their united experience, knowledge and the effect of all working to one common end and purpose. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the classes who best succeed are those who join their interests together and work and act together as a unit and to a fixed definite purpose. Today most of the leading occupations, professions and crafts have their associations, societies, or brotherhoods, through which to unite their common interests, to work together for a higher, better and stronger purpose: "In union there is strength" —"United we stand; divided we fall"— "E Pluribus Unum" are all mottoes illustrative of this principle. Friction is a great consumer of energy and gives nothing back for the power thus absorbed. It was a happy day for all when those working along the same lines united their efforts for the uplift of their common cause and interests, instead of trying to individually reach success by climbing over the wreck of his competitor.

But what I have said applies only where this joining together is to protect against the destruction of competition, to make more effective the utilities, parts of which may have been lost through imperfect methods; but if the object be to assume the power of a trust, using its centralized force for the purpose of over-riding the just rights of others, then the joining together is to be deplored. The spirit of the time is for a "square deal," and if each gets his fair deal, individually or collectively, and with a spirit of fairness stands ready to accede to others the same, there should be little cause for complaint. Can we not hope that the time will come when over the banners of our associations, societies, or crafts, as a motto, will be written the words of our revered Lincoln—"With malice towards none; with charity to all."

THE LABEL—OUR BUTTON.

(By Miss Clara E. Wilson.)

"In days of old, when Barons held their sway," they sent forth their sons and adventurous squires with a shield without device and commanded them to win such victories as would forever emblazen them with that brand of chivalry, which was then the only way to honor or renown—murder and rapine. These were times that indeed tried men's souls. It was in that epoch of our development, when the apothegm of "Might makes right" was in vogue.

It was then as it would be now, that the feudal barons won wealth and renown by exploiting the common people, confiscating the weaker estates and transforming the people into vassals, who only toiled that the masters might roll in luxurious ease, revel in debauchery, gluttony, and the most degrading pastimes.

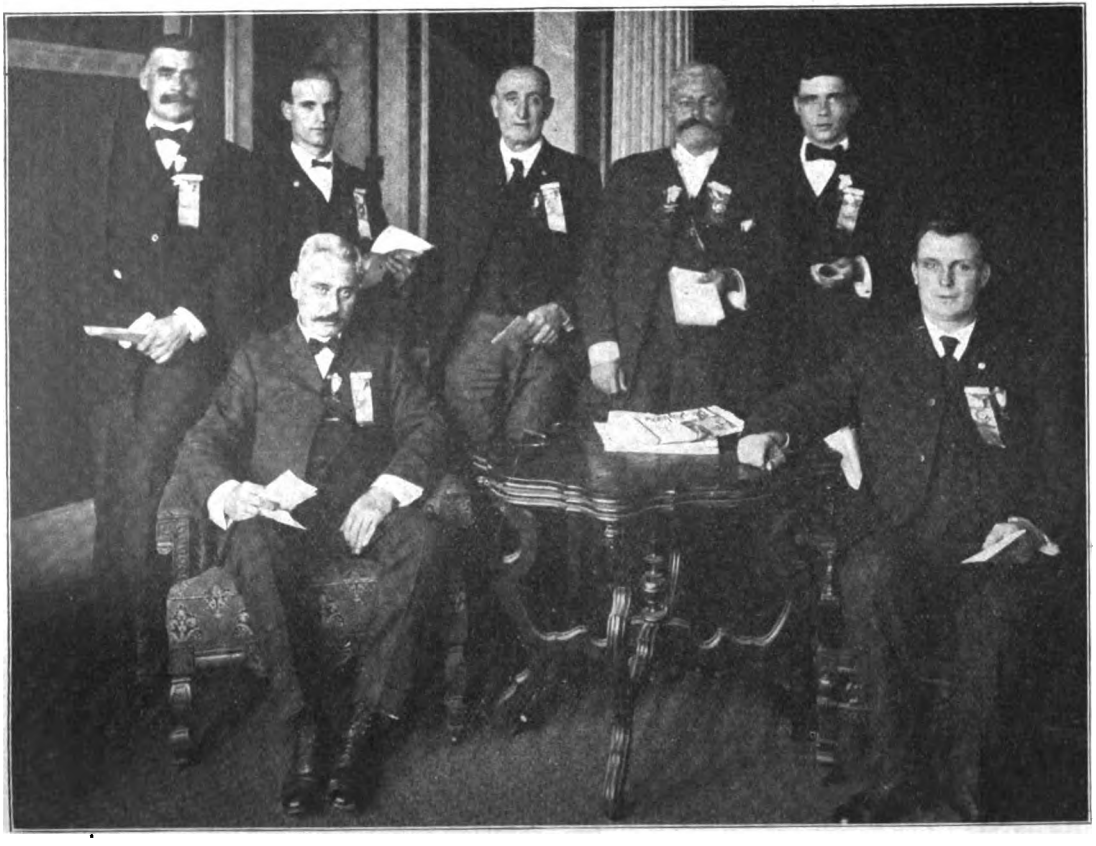
But time has moved rapidly into the abyss of eternity, and the trail of the old medieval barons has been covered with the debris of wrecked homes, devastated estates, and the skeletons of the "Hewers of wood and the drawers of water."

Oh, weary, wasting, dreary days,
Oh, years of misery, hidden 'mid the maze
Of desolation, gaunt and drear,
Of dread, of hunger and of fear.

But time is also the healer of deepest sorrow, and we have grown with the ages, and as our power has been developed, we see the sun of promise rising upon our Eastern horizon, which has, in turn, shown us the kind of an emblazonment we should win and wear.

'Tis not of burnished brass or steel,
'Tis not to pierce the heart nor feel
The life-blood trickling from the heart,
'Tis of metal for a nobler part,
A lesson we can understand—
The Brotherhood of God and man.

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COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.—Milwaukee Convention.

The two sitting are Ed. J. Ryan, 209; on left, Chairman Dougherty; right rear from left to right, Thompson, 77; Kern, 300; Ruef, 54; Flanagan, 229, Weimer, 336

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And here, between the thumb and finger, I hold an emblem, that of our Union Label, that needs no nobler deeds of valor than that welded by the Smith and his Helper, over a union-made anvil by union-made hammers, by loyal, true and benevolent Blacksmiths and Helpers.

This little button, the label of our order, so beautiful, is to be worn over hearts so true, so loyal and so patriotic in their devotion to our grand and glorious union, as to outshine the emblazoned, blood-besmeared shield and cruel sword long since discarded and relegated to the scrap-pile of oblivion. * * *

But we still have the barons among us; some are rather oily and seem to slip along serenely, while others would devour the whole country; and while they are exploiting the common people, the common people are doing a little exploiting themselves, and a few $29,450,000 fines, and a few months' imprisonment, which will follow, will soon end the exploiting business.

As the immortal and far-seeing Lincoln has said, "My only fear is that riches may become concentrated in the hands of a few, who may, with the unlimited power of millions, corrupt our institutions, degrade our people, and end our existence as it did that of the great Roman republic." "Gangs" in cities, "hangers on" around our city halls, graft with all its concomitants, are not only rife but rampant, and our only shield, the "Union Button," must and shall protect us from those modern evils.

This emblem knows no creed, no politics, no nationality. It stands for the "Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of man."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE I. B. OF B. & H.

By Mayor Sherman Becker, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I find much pleasure in welcoming to Milwaukee the delegates of this biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Helpers, who have come to Milwaukee, many of them for the first time, from all parts of the United States.

As you no doubt know, Milwaukee is known throughout the United States as a great convention center and it has gained this reputation not only because of her situation upon beautiful Lake Michigan and her facilities for entertaining visitors, but because of the hospitality which we always accord to strangers within our gates.

It has been my duty to welcome many of these people to Milwaukee and I always have felt the duty a pleasant one. Today I feel especially honored that I am enabled to come here and to greet as friends these mighty men of whose brawn and "muscles strong as iron bands" the immortal Longfellow sang many years ago.

You have come to Milwaukee at an opportune moment. Our city, beautiful at all times of the year, is especially attractive when the maple, the spruce and the hemlock that surround us are turning from a deep green to brilliant gold and dusky brown. We have beautiful drives, beautiful parks to visit and many public buildings that are well worth seeing.

I have no key to offer you; the city is yours. When you have finished the important business of this meeting you will turn to the pleasures which Milwaukee so abundantly provides for her visitors.

Go as far as you like! You will find friends wherever you turn, and you cannot break into the police station, though I want you all to come to the city hall and see me personally before you leave the city. And when I get you there you will not be able to break out until I have taken you through one of the finest municipal buildings in the land. I will be glad to take you to our lofty tower, whence you may see in a beautiful panorama spreading out to the horizon one of the finest cities in the United States.

In one view Milwaukee presents the appearance of a great summer resort. In another of a great mart of trade. In yet another of shipping. In fact every phase of metropolitan life to which Milwaukee lays claim to first place in the Northwest lies before you.

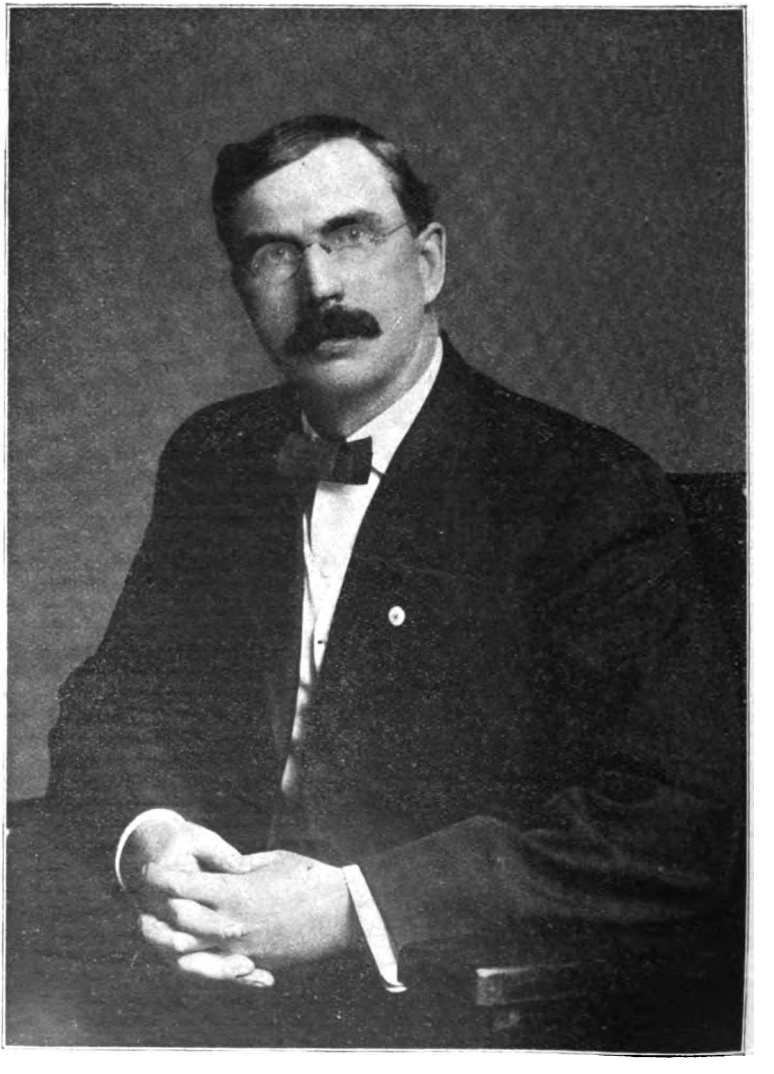
Though Milwaukee has become a great manufacturing city it still prides itself as a city of homes and a resting place for the seeker of comfort.

I am sure that this convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers will be even more successful than any of its predecessors, and I hope that each one of you will always look back with pleasure upon this occasion.

Throughout your stay in Milwaukee I assure you of my hearty co-operation in the work of your meeting.

I again invite you to visit me at my office in the city hall at any time of the week.

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JAMES W. KLINE

General President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

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CHAS. N. GLOVER,

General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

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JAS. W. KLINE, . Editor and Manager
CHAS N. GROVER . Associate Editor

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The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

BY THE WAY.

It is quite possible that some of Mr. Van Cleve's "TAINTED" million-and-half slush fund was distributed in Chicago, judging from the evidence we have of work done "for value received."

Evidently "the man on the coast" has had his feelings wrought up to a high tension, according to his letters. The insulting insinuations cast at those who can make no defense is only in keeping with one whose heart is so depraved that he can see only evil in others. We are not entirely unacquainted with history, and could talk, but we refrain. We are sorry he was not able to attend the "obsequies" at Milwaukee, and would suggest that hereafter he place his card a little earlier and pay dues, and prove himself worthy of such honors before expecting them.

Bro. Weber, of the State Federation, followed the Mayor with a splendid address.

Mrs. Devine enjoyed the boat ride hugely. Well, it was a nice trip.

Bro. McMurry, of Los Angeles, came a long way, but he made a good lawyer.

The Entertainment Committee was one of the unusual ones, looking out for the welfare and comfort of all. Thanks, brothers, thanks.

It was said that Bro. Devine was the best-looking delegate in the convention. We won't argue that point.

Well, Pop Campbell went the limit. Kramer says he has several more stories to tell, but didn't have time.

The Blatz hotel management certainly did all in their power to make our stay in Milwaukee a pleasant one.

The convention elected an Executive Board, and hereafter the vice-presidents will not have that to weigh them down.

Bro. Breto, of Montreal, seemed to enjoy himself, and we are sure we enjoyed his company, and more—his good advice.

We will run half-tone cuts of our vice-presidents next month, so that you will know them when they come to your town.

Messrs. Clarenbach and Sweeney, the managers of the hotel, went the limit, and we have only words of praise and wish them abundant success in the hotel business.

Mr. Watrous, secretary of the Citizens' Business league, was very accommodating, and assisted us materially. We always found him ready and desirous of making our burdens lighter.

It's to be lamented that we are not all endowed by Nature with talents that some others possess. The delegates who had the privilege of reading those literary productions passed around, certainly must have wondered why such men should pass into oblivion.

We are not ignorant of our mistakes. Our gray matter is faulty. Possibly we never will attain the notoriety of our famous critic. Our advantages were few, for the simple reason that we worked at the anvil and did not have the privileges of the energizing sea breezes and exhilirating mountain air which seems to have made our "obsequious" friend so anxious for our downfall.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

What brings cold and bleak November?
Oh! Thanksgiving, I remember.

EARLY RISING.

God bless the man who first invented sleep,
So Sancho Pansa said, and so say I;
And bless him also that he didn't keep
His great discovery to himself, nor try
To make it—as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by patent right!

Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed,
Observes some solemn sentimental owl;
Maxims like these are very cheaply said,
But ere you make yourself a fool or fowl
Pray just inquire about his rise and fall,
And whether larks have any beds at all.

'Tis doubtless well to be sometimes awake,
Awake to duty and awake to truth;
But when, alas! a nice review we take
Of our best deeds and days we find, in sooth
The hours that leave the slightest cause to weep
Are those we passed in childhood or asleep!

THERE'LL BE ROOM IN HEAVEN.

She was a little old woman, very plainly dressed in black bombazine that had seen much careful wear; her bonnet was very old-fashioned, and people stared at her tottering up the aisle of the church, evidently bent on securing one of the best seats, for a great man preached that day. The house was filled with splendidly dressed people who had heard of the fame of the preacher, of his learning, his intellect and goodness, and they wondered at the presumption of the poor old woman. She must have been in her dotage, for she picked out the pew of the richest and proudest member of the church and took a seat. Three ladies who were seated there beckoned to the sexton, who bent over the intruder and whispered something, but she was hard of hearing, and smiled a little withered smile, as she said, gently, "Oh, I'm quite comfortable here, quite comfortable."

"But you are not wanted here," said the sexton, promptly; "there is not room. Come with me, my good woman; I will see that you have a seat."

"Not room!" said the old woman, looking at her shrunken proportions and then at the fine ladies. "Why, I'm not crowded a bit. I rode ten miles to hear the sermon today, because——"

But here the sexton took her by the arm, shook her roughly in a polite underhand way, and then she took the hint. Her faded eyes filled with tears, her chin quivered; but she rose meekly and left the pew. Turning quietly to the ladies, who were spreading their rich dresses over the space she left vacant, she said, gently:

"I hope, my dears, there'll be room in heaven for us all." Then she followed the pompous sexton to the rear of the church, where, in the last pew, she was seated between a threadbare girl and a shabby old man.

"She must be crazy," said one of the ladies in the pew which she had first occupied. "What can an ignorant old woman like her want to hear Dr. —— preach for? She would not be able to understand a word he said.

"Those people are so persistent. The idea of her forcing herself into our pew! Isn't that voluntary lovely? There's Dr. —— coming out of the vestry. Is he not grand?"

"Splendid! What a stately man! You know he has promised to dine with us while he is here."

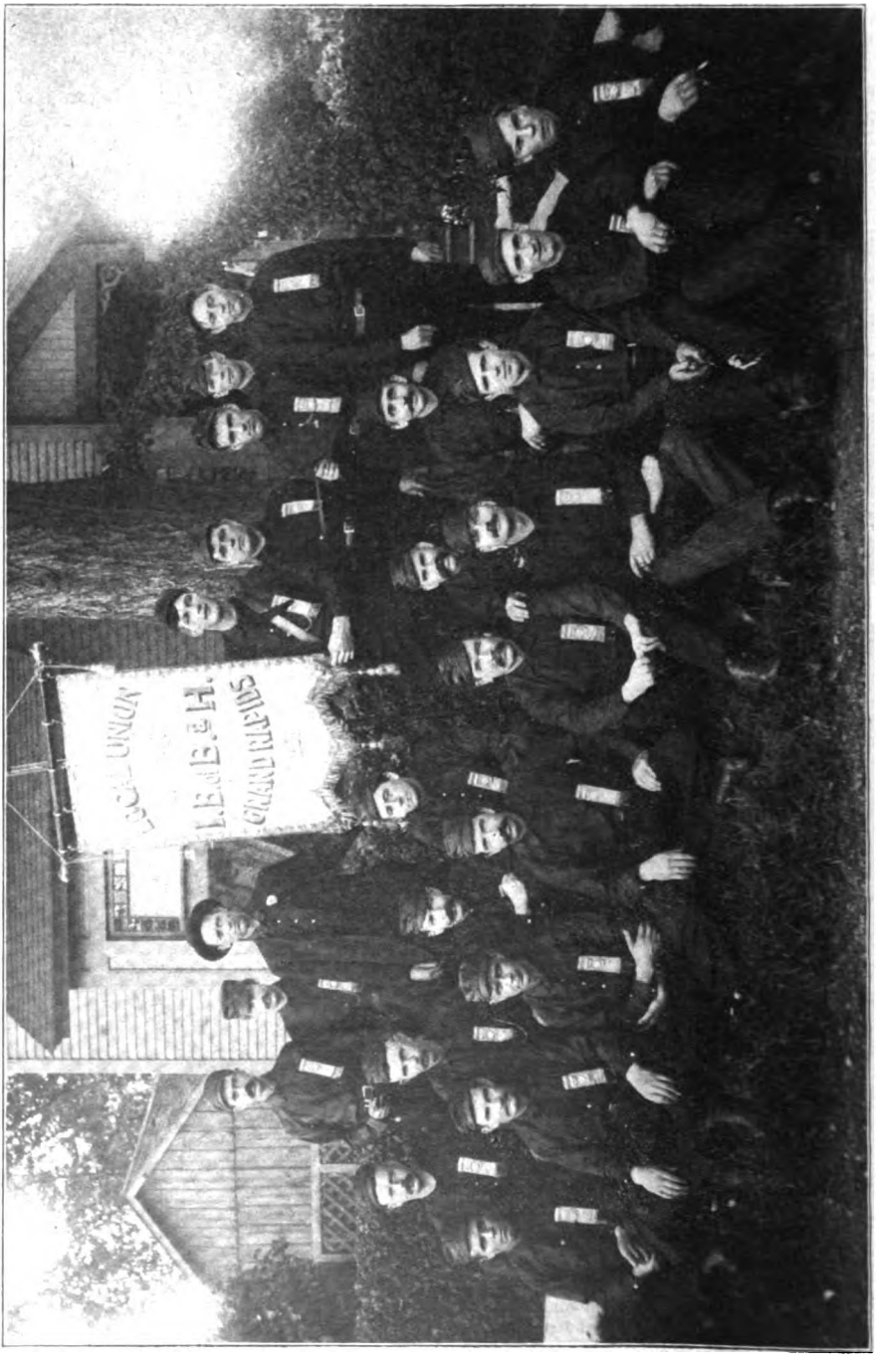
He was a commanding looking man, and as the organ voluntary stopped, and he looked over the great crowd of worshipers gathered in the vast church, he seemed to sean every face. His hand was on the Bible, when suddenly he leaned over the reading desk and beckoned to the sexton, who obsequiously mounted the steps to receive a mysterious message. And then the three ladies in the grand pew were electrified to see him take his way the whole length of the church to return with the old woman, when he placed her in the front pew of all, its other occupants making willing room for her. The great preacher looked at her with a smile of recognition, and then the services proceeded, and he preached a sermon that struck fire from every heart.

"Who was she?" asked the ladies who could not make room for her, as they passed the sexton at the door.

"The preacher's mother," was the reply.

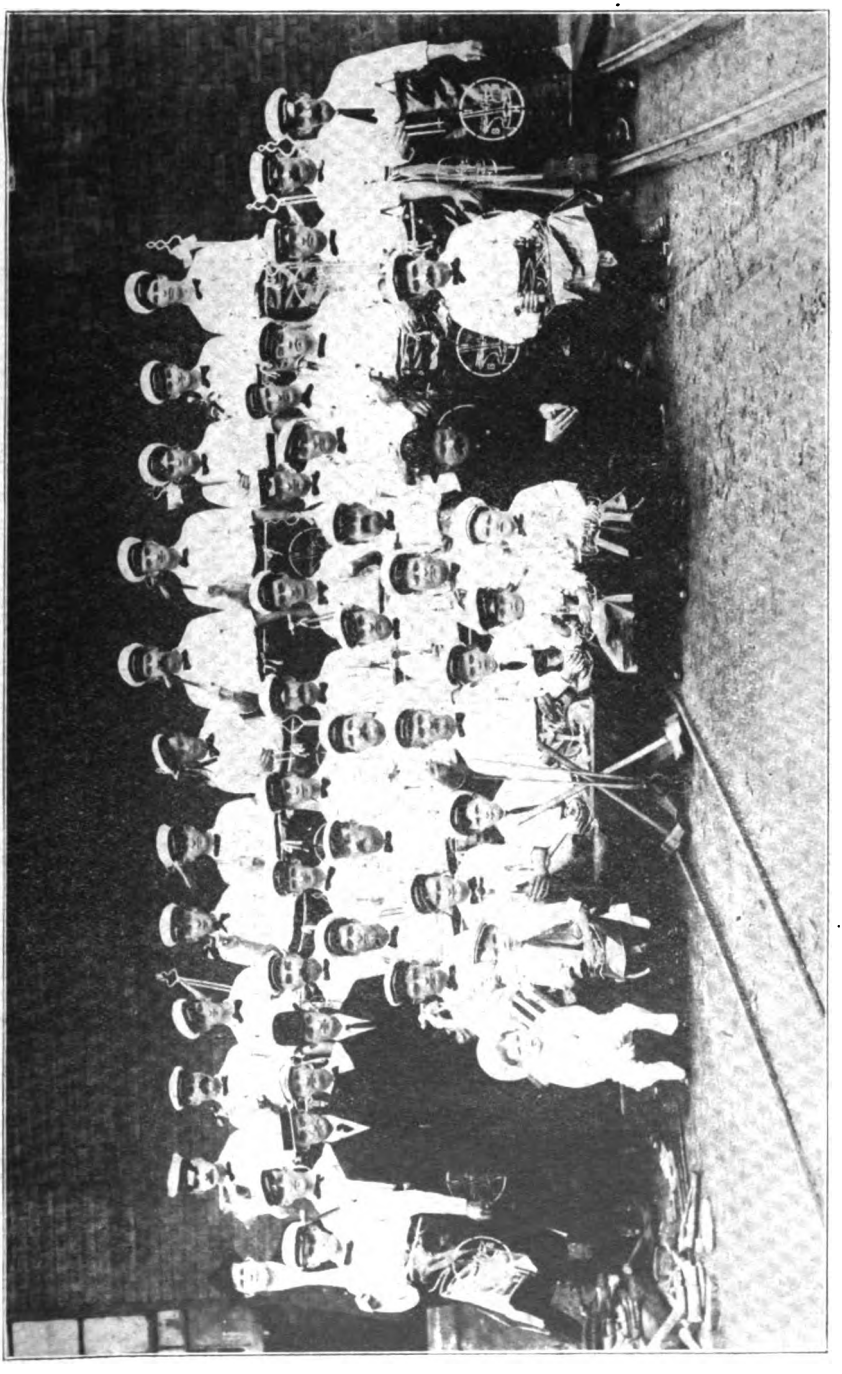
Sawmill employes at Lismore, New South Wales, have secured through their union a substantial increase in wages, the eight-hour day, and preference for unionists.

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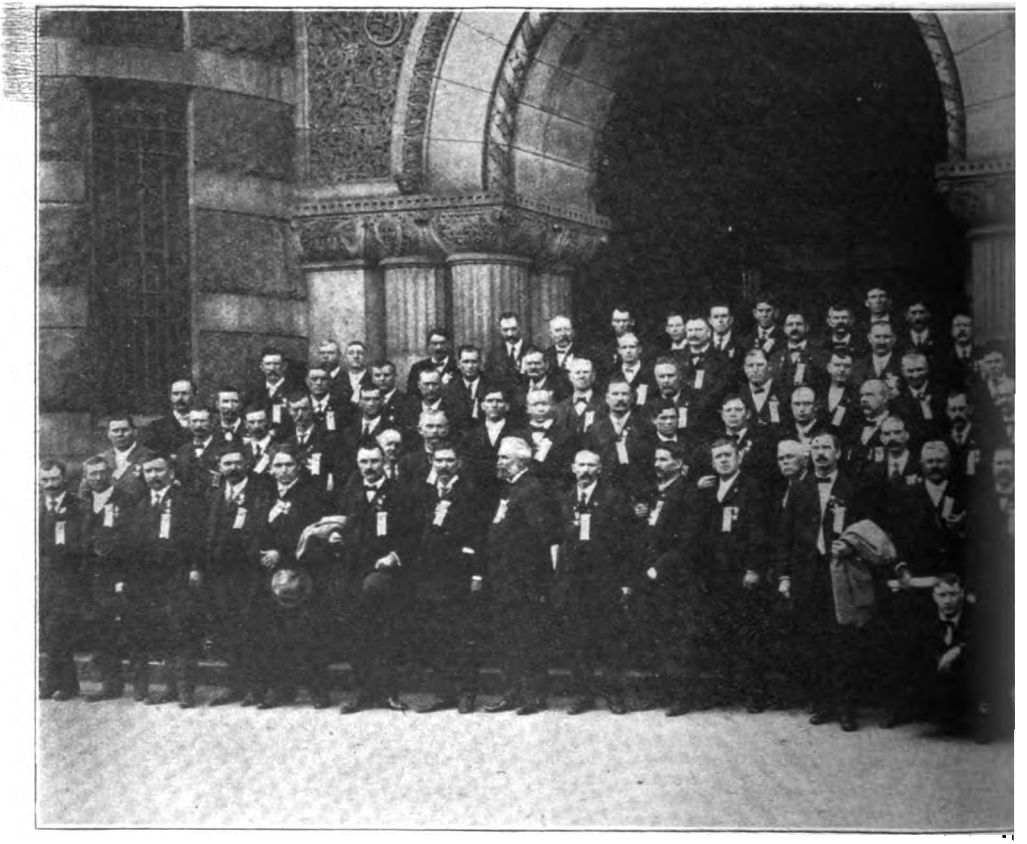
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, LOCAL.- LABOR DAY.

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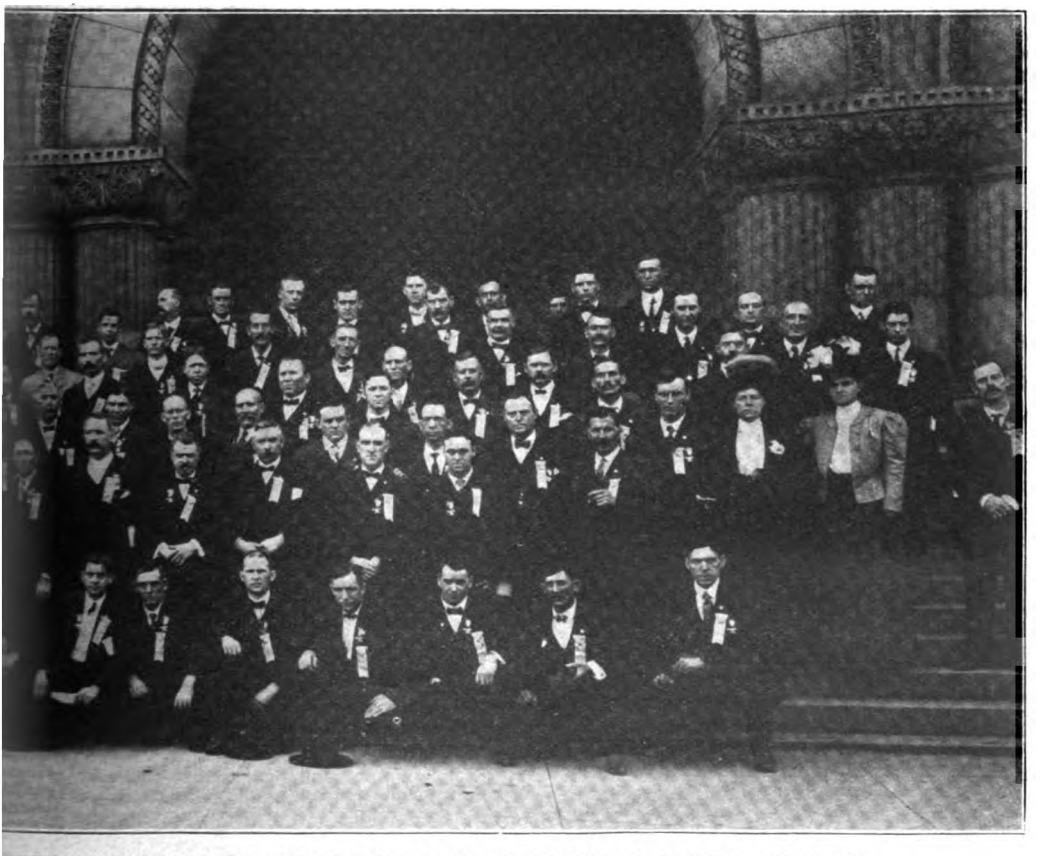
NEWARK, OHIO, LOCAL, LABOR DAY.

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DELEGATES TO THE ELEVENTH BI-ENNIAL CONVENTION OF TH
AT MILWAUKEE, WISC

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NTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS

SIN, OCTOBER 7 TO 12, 1907

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

IN MEMORIAM.

We are, with regret, in receipt of the sad news from Local No. 223, Washington, Ind., of the death of Bro. Arthur P. Simpson, and herewith extend to the bereaved family and friends the condolence and sympathy of the entire membership of this Brotherhood. EDITOR.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank the committee of the eleventh biennial convention of the I. B. of B. and H. for their hospitality and social manner in which we were received, also for their delightful drive and pleasant entertainments.

We will each go home with tender memories in our hearts and one and all will say "God bless Milwaukee people."

Mrs. J. W. Kline,
Mrs. John Ruef,
Mrs. G. W. Kuykendahl,
Mrs. A. H. Devine,
Mrs. W. A. Grieb,
Mrs. C. Koenig,
Mrs. J. T. Hutchen,
Mrs. C. Grimes,
Mrs. W. Whitehead,
Mrs. Wm. Skoog,
Mrs. J. J. Henry,
Mrs. W. J. Dougherty,
Mrs. F. Mickels.

Chicago, Oct. 9, 1907.

Publisher "The Blacksmiths Journal,"
324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Sir: The imprint of the "union label" on the envelopes in which you mail your paper at the pound rate of postage is "additional information" and makes necessary postage at third-class rates under stamps, if offered as third-class matter, or at first-class rates if offered as second-class matter. Hereafter your envelopes must conform to the law. Respectfully,

D. A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

The foregoing notice speaks for itself. In consequence the label will still appear on our Journal envelopes, and we will have to pay a slight increase of postage.

Local No. 323 wishes the craft to know that Paul Grandberg scabbed at the tunnel shop and has been expelled.

A GLIMPSE AT OUR MILWAUKEE CONVENTION.

By Fifth Vice-President Powlesland.

A few remarks on our recent convention will probably not be amiss at this time, and a little flashlight on the scene, now that the smoke has cleared away, may interest our readers.

Justice to our constituents at home, and the welfare of our organization, was our first consideration, and basing our judgment on the unblemished record of our chief, whose character was being attacked, the accredited representatives in session, after hearing the report of the Grievance Committee, exonerated him and expressed their confidence in re-electing him by acclamation.

The convention opened according to schedule, with an address of welcome by the mayor of the city, who was introduced by Bro. Nichols, of Milwaukee, the able chairman of the local Entertainment Committee. One hundred and forty-five delegates were in attendance, representing all parts of the North American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Isthmus of Panama, a gathering of which the brotherhood might well feel proud, and would compare very favorably with any other body of representative men, imbued with the weighty load of responsibility and duty to their fellow craftsmen, and their cause. We regret to note that much valuable time was lost (through incomplete records of the locals) in seating the delegates. This is a matter that calls for serious attention and preparation to avoid such delays in the future. Consideration should be given to the fact that delegates in some cases traveled nearly two thousand miles to participate in the enactment of such legislation as might be deemed of vital importance to all concerned, and therefore all possible means should be used to save valuable time. The Credential Committee are entitled to the admiration of the entire brotherhood for the self-sacrificing manner in which they fulfilled the duty allotted to them, to the extent of working throughout nearly two days and one entire night without flinching and without remuneration. And likewise to the Law Committee will we be forever indebted for the faithful, ef-

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ficient and exhaustive manner in which they carried out the task assigned to them, of submitting new laws, to govern in the future, which, we believe, will help to enlighten the dark places of the past and brighten the path of the future. And we have not forgotten the Entertainment Committee, whose hospitality we enjoyed on the steamboat excursion and the bountiful spread at the banquet. Other committees too numerous to mention worked faithfully and well.

The important question of increasing the revenue of the general treasury by a consequent increase of the per capita tax was not enacted until after due consideration, and with a view to the needs of the future of our organization, which must either keep pace with the inevitable upward march of progress, or retrograde into the mire of unprogressive indifference and final extinction in the darkness of oblivion. We cannot reap where we have not sown, nor gather figs from thistles. We must invest in proportion to the returns we expect and have already received. Wise economy is a virtue not to be despised, but a niggardly outlay is reactionary and ruinous. The crying needs of our craft, both within and without the fold, cannot be justly dealt with unless the necessary men and means are supplied to properly care for the work already accomplished and the possibilities that lie before us. The elimination of proxies at future conventions is no doubt a step in the right direction, and will tend to avoid confusion and save much valuable time that can be used to a good advantage. The legislation enacted relating to the defraying in the future of the expenses of the delegates by the General Union, is something that calls for serious consideration at this time, and may yet have to be passed on by the brotherhood through a referendum vote. The extending of the time between conventions is another matter that would have been well worth taking into consideration, especially from an economical standpoint of both the General Union and local treasuries, but lack of time prevented any discussion on that point. Several new general officers have been elected, and much good is hoped for from the new administration. With faithfulness to duty on their part, and with the indispensable co-operation of the rank and file of the brotherhood, we believe a record can be made in the future that will far outshine any accomplishment of the past, and place our noble organization on a plane that will be the pride of all enrolled under its banner.

What is there that is illustrious that is not also attended by labor?—Cicero.

Correspondence.

Milwaukee, Oct. 22, 1907.

Editor Journal—The Milwaukee convention has gone down into history. Those of us in Milwaukee, who have been looking forward with such keen interest to the big event for so long a time, can hardly realize that it is a thing of the past.

For two years, and particularly during the last year, our committees have been devoting a great deal of time and thought to the preparations for the Convention and the reception of our visiting brothers. We feel that the time was well spent on our part, because of the pleasure we derived from it, and our only hope is that the delegates who attended the Milwaukee convention left the city with very pleasant recollections of the greeting given them and the splendid qualifications of Milwaukee as a convention center. If they were half as well pleased with the convention as we were in receiving the splendid body of delegates, we shall be more than satisfied.

The convention was certainly a benefit to our local in this city. It aroused a degree of enthusiasm and interest in the local which we have not had before, for the reason that we had some special work to do, and we took pride in trying to do it to the very best of our ability and to the credit of the brotherhood throughout the entire country.

We presume that this is probably the last letter we shall have to address to the Journal on the subject of the convention, but we make as an excuse for writing at this time our desire to again express our appreciation of the honor conferred upon us by having the convention held in this city, and also to express our hearty thanks to the officers of the brotherhood and to the delegates at large for the courteous spirit in which they accepted the efforts we had made to make the convention a successful one.

We join in wishing President Kline, whose re-election was most gratifying to us, and his new corps of officers a most prosperous administration of the affairs of the order for the next two years to come, and we want also to say that whenever Milwaukee can do anything for the good of the cause we want the officers to feel at liberty to call upon us and we will try our best to make good.

Fraternally yours,
ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE.

The welcoming address of the Boy Mayor was well received. Thanks, your Honor.

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TURNER, No. 43. ISEMAN, No. 73.

The Long and Short of the Great Northwest.

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ST. LOUIS LOCAL UNION NO. 12.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29, 1907.

Dear Sir and Brother: At our last meeting of St. Louis Local No. 12, I. B. of B. and H., on Saturday evening, September 28, it was decided upon motion that we fine Brother John A. Mysen $50.00 and that he also be expelled from our brotherhood for acts unbecoming a brother as a union man, and that the matter be published in the "Journal" as our only means of letting our loyal brothers know who they are working with. His card is No. 8820.

Yours fraternally,
W. M. CAIN, Act. President.
N. H. MERRITT, Recording Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 405.

Watervalley, Miss., Aug. 19, 1907.

Editor Journal—Yours of the 17th was received and read with pleasure; and I would like to extend my most hearty greetings and best wishes for your success. We wish to say we are in favor of raising the dues, and I think that this is one of the most important things. We should be more social. I will quote a short piece of poetry, "The Blacksmith is the King of All Trades," which you may publish if you wish:

The Blacksmith rings on his anvil pier,
The world is spell-bound with its echoes clear.
The Blacksmith works on with his iron and steel,
He makes the cranks for the automobile;
He has made the ax, he has made the spade,
God only knows the things he has made.

Other mechanics his tools must use all day,
Without his work they are cast in the shade;
Yet the capitalists refuse to pay
Fifty cents an hour and an eight-hour day.
On with your toil and be true to your men,
And in the spring, nineteen hundred and eight,
We'll deliver the goods and they'll pay the freight—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for play,
And eight hours for sleep shall be a full day.

By C. M. PARTEE, Secretary.

Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 29, 1907.

Editor Journal—Tucson Local No. 445 is still in existence and bids fair to remain. Although we are still in our infancy, having reorganized September 24, 1906, we have been permitted to enjoy the fruits of our organization.

We have a membership of 27, which includes every blacksmith and helper working on the Tucson division of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Most of our members who live in the city are regular attendants and workers, which makes our meetings interesting and elevating, as it brings out individual thoughts on all questions, thus enabling us to select the best ideas on all subjects.

The initiation fee is $5.00, dues $1.00 per month, to blacksmiths and helpers alike. We have a section in our local by-laws which reads: "Any member of this union being absent from a meeting shall be fined twenty-five cents unless otherwise ordered by the union."

Local No. 445 took a very active part in the Labor Day program. The Trades Council honored our newly elected president, Brother M. A. Harding, by electing him grand marshal of the day.

We enclose photo of the boys as they appeared for parade, and will be glad to have same appear in the "Journal."

Last January we gave a grand ball, which was declared the success of the season socially, and as we added about $80.00 to our treasury you can see that it was also a success financially.

We have banquets and social times quite often. These help we think to keep up the interest in the business meetings. The social feature is one we would recommend all stagnant locals to adopt.

A short time ago we gave one of those little social affairs. After the regular meeting all marched to the banquet room where a bountiful spread had been prepared by the committee. The first course consisted of mineral water from Milwaukee, sandwiches and other relishes. Likewise the second, third and fourth courses.

After the banquet was over and the tables had been cleared away, some of the brothers gave us an exhibition of their skill at boxing. They are quite clever, indeed, and mix them up lively. But as pillows were used, and all are the best of friends, none of the bitter enmity exists which is so characteristic of the professional prizefighter. It was past the center of the night when the smithies and their helpers finally departed for their homes, each declaring it is good to belong to the I. B. of B. and H.—good here and hereafter.

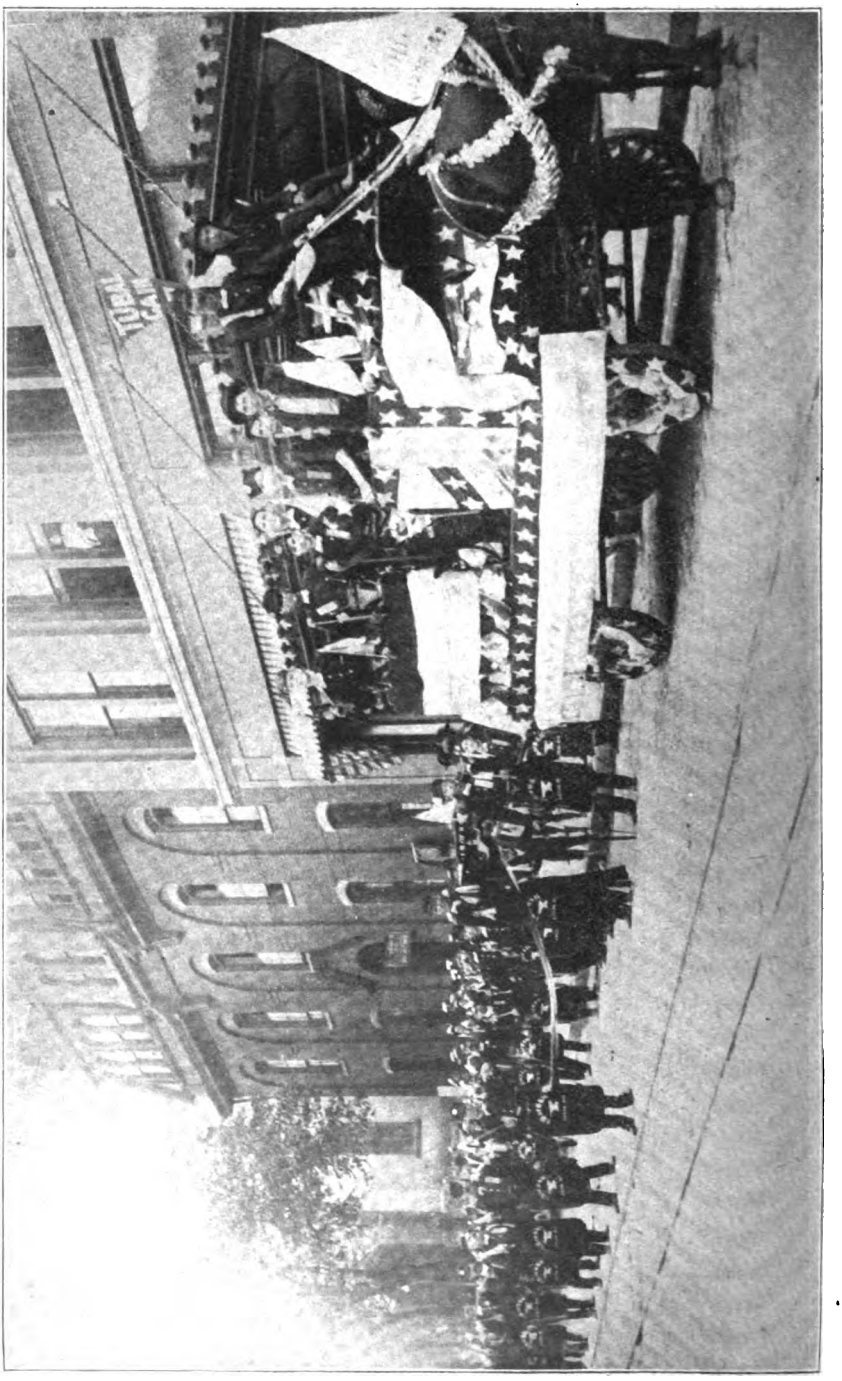
W. C. ELLIOTT,
N. C. NELSON,
JAMES ANDERSON,
Press Committee.

FROM STEEL LOCAL NO. 250.

Montreal, Sept. 27, 1907.

At a regular meeting of Steel Local No. 250 Brother Falle made a motion, which was seconded by Brother Cari-

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ATLANTA LOCAL, No. 1. LABOR DAY.

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gan, that this local should tender a vote of thanks to our business manager, Brother Segal, who has diligently contrived, both by complying properly with the instructions of the Labor Day Committee and by using his own good judgment in many instances, to arrange everything in its most fitted place and harmonious manner, as is indispensable for the attaining of a sucscessful procession as we actually entertained here in Montreal; also that a copy of this motion be sent to our journal for publication. The motion was unanimously adopted.

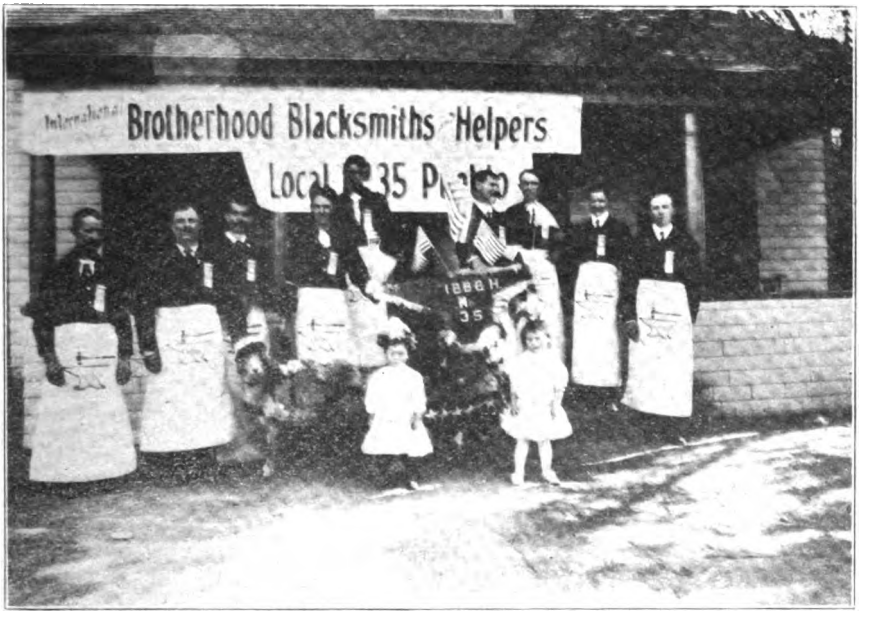
Fraternally yours,
CHAS. MURRAY, Secretary.

ENERGY LOCAL UNION NO. 122.

Sept. 10, 1907.

Dear Sir and Brother: We are hereby notifying you, and also wish to have same published in "Journal," that Robert Waters, Book No. 22,487, has been expelled for conduct unbecoming a member, or in other words, violated the constitution, for which he must pay a fine of not less than $250.00.

Fraternally yours,
P. W. MOELLER,
4943 Fifth Avenue, City.



FROM LOCAL NO. 48, STOCKTON, CAL.

Editor Journal—If you will kindly allow me space in your Journal for a Labor day picture of Local No. 48, I am sure it will be appreciated by the members, and at the same time let our other locals know that we are still alive, for some of them might think we were dead, but we are not. Although we were hard hit in our almost unanimous lockout of 1903, we have survived the attack, and are on the incline once more. We are taking in new members right along, as well as reinstating some of our old ones, and expect to be in the near future our old selves once more—125 strong.

E. E. TREMAIN, Sec.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1907.

To All Organized Labor, *Greeting*:

All thinking men inclined to fairness and justice realize the abuse of the injunction process as administered by judges in courts, and this, too, of the municipal, state, as well as the federal courts. All labor has been compelled to give this subject its deepest consideration and concern.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor have frequently dealt with this subject and sought relief. The last convention of the A. F. of L., held at

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Minneapolis, Minn., unanimously adopted the following:

There is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and we therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill into law, and we further recommend that candidates, for legislative or judicial positions, be carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those, who from their actions or their expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question repudiated.

In view of elections being held in several parts of our country for both legislative and judicial offices, it is submitted that it is the duty of our fellow workers to take the initiative and necessary action as will carry the purpose of this unanimous expression of organized labor into effect.

Inclosed you will find a copy of the Pearre bill upon which candidates for judicial or legislative office should be pledged, repudiated or opposed.

Sincerely hoping that prompt and effective action in the interest of labor and justice to all may be taken, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

By order of the Minneapolis Convention of the A. F. of L.

A BILL

To regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and prodecure thereon and to limit the meaning of "conspiracy" in certain cases.

Be it enacted, etc., That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the State of ....., or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and an employe, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed to labor and persons seeking employment as laborers, or between persons seeking employment as laborers, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his, her, or its agent or attorney. And for the purpose of this Act no right to continue the relation of employer and employe or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

Sec. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the state of ....., or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment of labor, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employe, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute shall constitute a conspiracy or other criminal offense or be punished or prosecuted as such unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual, nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations, and definition contained in the first section of this Act.

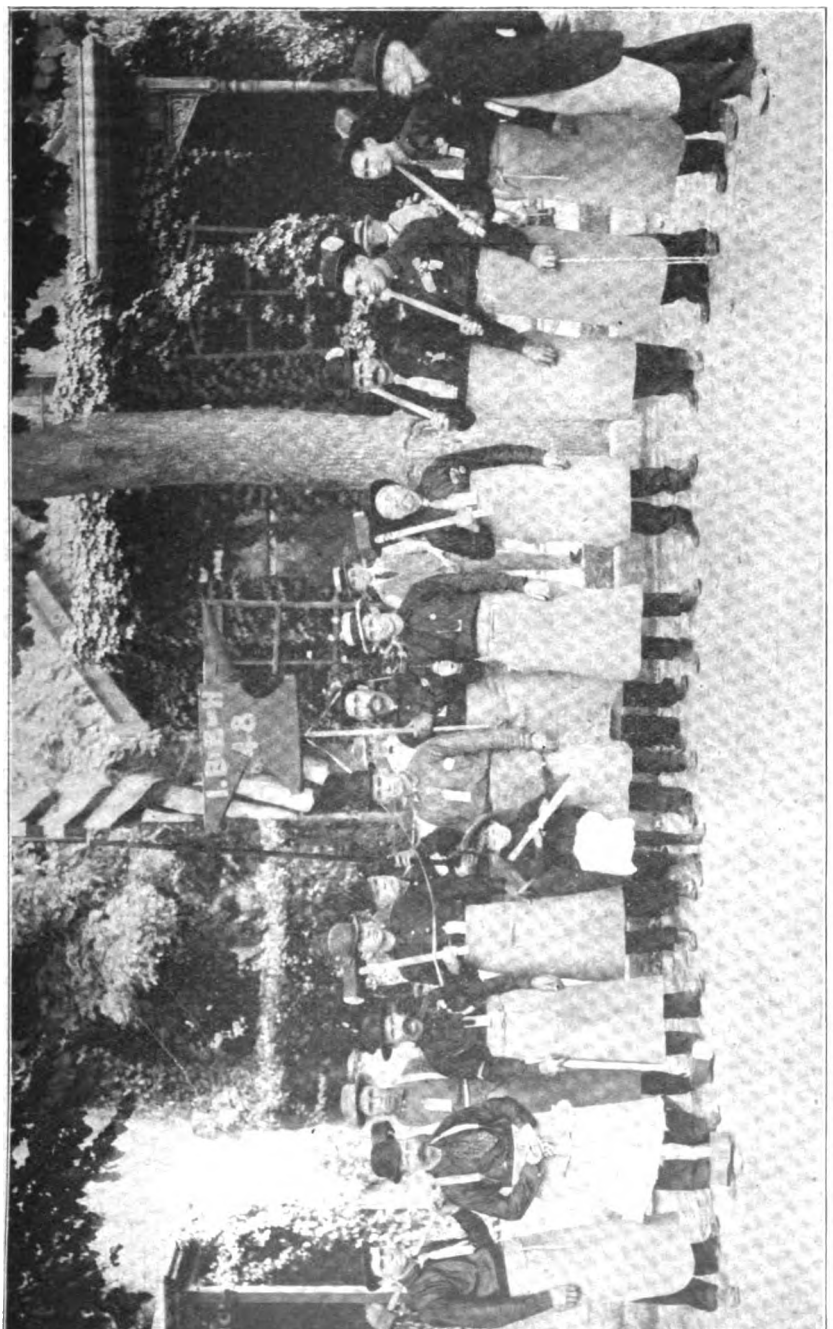
Sec. 3. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

To Whom Concerned:

By virtue of the authority in me vested by a joint resolution of the Tennessee legislature, approved and signed by me March 11, 1907, I hereby call a meeting and conference of the representatives of all textile manufacturing interests and the representatives of all labor organizations and others interested in this movement, from what are known as the Cotton States, to meet in the city of Nashville on October 14, 1907, there to consider the question of child and female labor in shops and factories, with a view to adopting uniform laws that will be agreeable and just to the respective parties in interest.

The importance of this meeting is self-evident. In the uplift and evolution of civilized nations, the care and protection of women and children are questions that have become paramount. The ablest statesmen, publicists, philanthropists and

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STOCKTON No. 48.

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thinking people generally are addressing themselves assiduously to an adjustment of these matters, and I urge upon all textile interests, and especially upon all labor organizations, to choose and send delegates of conservatism, probity, ability and discretion, who will meet and give serious thought to the questions mentioned and take such action as may command itself to their good judgment.

Done in Nashville, Tenn., at the Executive Chamber, this August 8, 1907.

MALCOLM R. PATTERSON,
Governor.

TEMPERANCE AMONG RAILROAD MEN.

In commenting on the convention recently held by the Switchmen's Union of North America, their Journal among other things said:

"Never in the history of ANY organization, outside a prohibition convention, was abstinence from intoxicants more manifest. Just think of two hundred rough-and-ready switchmen in convention for two weeks and not ONE betrayed the sign of drink, not ONE! Brothers, this, to one who followed switching for a quarter of a century, is the most remarkable feature attending any convention in the last twenty years, and the editor has been at pretty nearly all. This fact alone speaks volumes for our union, and its officers, who, at all times and all places, have denounced, and are denouncing, intemperance. Yes, dear brothers, this conviction will go down in history with that notable distinction, the happy absence of intoxication."

What one agency can the Switchmen thank more than any other, for this great showing?

Their Organization!

There was a time when it would not have been safe for any community to have so many "rough and ready" switchmen congregate within its midst; to have them turned loose within the bounds of the place; to have them walk up and down the streets or ride in the street cars or to give them the keys of the city, for should the liberties of the town have been given them, the result would have been drunkenness and fights from one end to the other. There was a time when it was necessary for a man to be a great "lusher," a hard fighter, a continual user of profanity, and an all together tough character, to be, not only a switchman, but a railroad man.

That time now lies far in the past.

It is now necessary for men to be sober, peaceable, clean of mouth and gentlemanly if they wish to become known favorably in the railroad service they follow.

The rules of the companies have demanded this, but the rules of the various organizations have not only demanded but have enforced their demands and have made good.

Some of the roads have done a great deal toward bettering these conditions, but on the other hand there are a great many other roads that have only put out the rule, and then when the men have asked that some help be given that it might be some easier to live a temperate life, or when they have gotten into trouble because of drinking, they have been turned down by the officials.

Not long since it was the privilege of the editor of this magazine to spend some few days in one of the prosperous division points of the Northwest. In this small town of 1,800 inhabitants there are fifteen saloons. Each saloon depends on its support from the railroad men who run in there. There is no reading room. There is no railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. There is no place for the men to gather for a quiet time but in the saloon, or in the bar rooms of the various hotels.

In talking with some of the men regarding the conditions prevailing there, it was asked why there were no reading rooms—why did not the men or the company do something?

This story was told:

Many of the men who had seen that something must be done to help the young and the weak against intemperate habits had tried to get the people interested in putting in a reading and rest room, a pool room and a general game room; also a bath room. No one seemed to be interested enough to consider the proposition seriously. Then the men went to the railroad officials for help. Surely they would be willing to give space in the new roundhouse building, for a bath, a reading and a game room! Surely they would be willing to do anything so as to keep the men in good condition when in the town, that they might be in good condition when it was again time to take up their duties and go out on the line!

But the men were "turned down!" It would cost the company money to fix up the place!

Then the men offered to stand the expenses, even offered to pay rent for room in the roundhouse. This proposition, too, was turned down.

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So the men are trying to get various railroad organizations to put up a building of their own and have a home for all railroad men who run into the town.

Now, the company that puts up a strict temperance rule and then will not help its men live a sober life, especially when the men wish to do so, is responsible for

Wrecks that are caused by loss of sleep of men who have no place to lounge in but a saloon!

Poorer homes than the town could otherwise boast of!

Many a young man gone wrong!

Many a good man "canned" and sent adrift to look for work elsewhere!

Wrecked and ruined homes!

Deserted families!

Damned souls!

And, so it is for these reasons that the organizations, in taking in the men to their ranks, make a strict temperance rule and live up to it to the letter—even to the extent of holding up an application for a year of a fellow who uses the drink more than he should.

In every way the men should be helped, not only by the company or the organizations, but by the people in the various towns as well, for in doing so it all makes for the betterment of society in general, and that should be the whole aim of every human being who lives.—The Iron Trail.

Messrs. Clarenbach and Sweeney, the genial managers, are entitled to commendation for courtesies shown, and we wish to state to any and all labor organizations who meet in convention in the famous city to make the Blatz Hotel your headquarters.

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WINDMILLS.

The windmill is not yet superseded as an engine driven by the power of "unbought wind." In Holland they are used for sawing timber, cutting tobacco, grinding trass and draining the polders. Holland has 10,000 windmills, each of which is said to drain 310 acres of land, at an average cost of 1 shilling an acre a year. In Norfolk they have been of inestimable service for works of drainage on the marsh lands. A fifteen horsepower windmill erected at Faversham raised in ten months 21,000,000 gallons of water from a depth of 109 feet, saving 100 tons of coal. In the United States iron skeleton windmills were employed to pump water for domestic purposes long before they were applied to irrigation work. Powerful mills have given farmers living on the plains a cheap source of power for various purposes, among other things to introduce town luxuries into their homes.—Manchester Guardian.

ELEGANCE IS NOT HAPPINESS.

I never saw a garment too fine for a man or maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper or a king to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter the human head. Elegance fits man. But do we not value these tools a little more than they are worth, and sometimes mortgage a house for the mahogany we bring into it? I had rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than consume all myself before I got to a home, and take so much pains with the outside that the inside was as hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing, but beauty of garment, house and furniture are tawdry ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home, and I would give more for a spoonful of real hearty love than for whole shiploads of furniture and all the gorgeousness the world can gather.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Seven workmen and two girls were executed at Lodz, Russia, on September 23, by shooting without trial for participating in the murder of Marius Silberstein, owner of a large local cotton mill, who was killed by his employes on September 13 because he refused to pay them for the time they were out on strike. Police and troops made a sudden descent on the mill and arrested 800 of the employes.

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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

J. S. BRYANT.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 8, I. B. of B. & H., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, J. S. Bryant; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our late brother's family our sorrow and hope that the Most Merciful Father of all will give them strength to bear the loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be inserted in our minutes, and a copy of the same be presented to the family of deceased and also be published in the Journal.

A. D. JONES,
R. L. HUMPHRIES,
W. E. GIBBS,
Committee.

Clifton Forge, Va., Oct. 10, 1907.

NICHOLAS BLANROCK.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 428, I. B. of B. & H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-member, Nicholas Blanrock; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of No. 428, show our respect for our departed brother by draping our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in our minutes, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

THOS. F. PRECIOUS,
R. McDONALD,
WM. O'NEIL,
Committee.

Oct. 2, 1907.

M. F. TYNES.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 253, I. B. of B. & H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, M. F. Tynes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of No. 253, show our respect for our departed brother by draping our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

WM. F. RYAN,
C. J. McKINNEY,
WM. C. WHITE,
Committee.

WM. C. WHITE, Rec. Sec.

MRS. ROBERT WILBURN.

At a regular meeting of Raton Union No. 291 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved mother of our worthy President, Brother Robert Wilburn.

Resolved, That we feel at loss just how to condole the loss of such a kind and affectionate mother, and that in our meek way we point them to the One who is ever able to heal the broken hearted and to reunite us at last in the great beyond.

Resolved, That the life that Grandma Wilburn led in this world assures us that she has gone home to the many loved ones who wait to receive her with great joy, and that with this assurance we humbly resign to the will of Him who doeth all things in this life for the best.

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 291, I. B. of B. & H., extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the bereaved family and also a copy sent to the "Blacksmiths Journal" for publication.

WALTER TAYLOR,
CARL SCHWACHHEIM,
WM. CURR,
Committee.

Sept. 24, 1907.

THE VOICE OF LINCOLN.

"There is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded thus far it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."—Message to Congress, December, 1861.

When a man has a large family to support he can't afford many other extravagant habits.

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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers, Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. N. GLOVER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

W. G. DOUGHERTY, First General Vice President, 462 Gensee st., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. J. MOCKLER, Second Vice President, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Mo.

J. J. GOLDMAN, Third Vice President, 4217 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.

T. FLANAGAN, Fourth Vice President, 1630 St. Marys st., New Orleans, La.

W. G. POWLESLAND, Fifth Vice President, 585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

T. J. HANLEY, Sixth Vice President, 858 Stillman st., Philadelphia, Pa. (Reserve).

J. W. DUFF, Seventh Vice President (Reserve), 128 First st., Chickasha, I. T.

Executive Board.

D. C. TUCKER, 386 Madison ave., Memphis, Tenn.

EDWARD J. RYAN, 14 Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.

WM. F. KRAEMER, 1365 Missouri st., Pittsburg, Pa.

J. W. NICHOLS, 2919 St. Paul ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

G. SANDEMAN, 2715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

General Board of Trustees.

THOS. YATES, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. BRETO, Montreal, Canada.

W. I. McMURRY, 1921 Albion st., Los Angeles, Cal.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 22d of the month.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. Pres., Chas. N. Glover. 702 W. 77th st., Auburn Park, City; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave. Business Agents, W. J. Walsh and Patrick Hughes, Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. at Horan's hall, Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, John Reid, No. 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, John F. Turley, South Side Frisco Shops, Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—Pres., Thos. Hodge, 333 Linden st., Centralia, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; sec., R. R. Robinson, 517 K. st., Kern Station, Bakersfield, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox, 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee. Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, W. T. Sampson, Selma, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres., John Vaughn 187 Urbanaave.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 608 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. East, Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., L. W. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec., J. B. Nightingale, 1804-5 Harrison street, Sedalia, Mo.

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District Councils.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC Pres., Frank C. Graham, 2506 Tacoma ave., Tacoma, Wash.; sec., A. O Anderson, 920 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Camphell st., Oakland, Cal.; sec., Charles Butler, 3184 25th st., San Francisco, Cal. Business agent's office, 306 14th st., San Francisco, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman Jackson, Tenn.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st., Springfield, Ill.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec. Business agent, Mr. Jake Segal, room 10, 242 St. James st., Montreal, Quebec.

30 ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—Pres., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st., E.Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

31 ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo.

32 QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

33 BOSTON—President, Earnest Germain, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., Chas. M. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.

34 BURLINGTON SYSTEM—President, J. J. Roth, box 264, W. Burlington, Ia.; sec., Wm. Grieb, box 1325. Alliance, Neb.

35 DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS. Pres., Adam Weimer, 997 Central av.; sec., Chas. Kaufman, 417 Park ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

36 BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT—Pres., Abraham Blue, Grafton, West Virginia; sec., Chas. E. Burrough, Frank st., near Hazelwood ave., Pittsburg, Penn.

37 SEABOARD AIR LINE—President, J. W. Wood, 320 Berien st., Savannah, Ga.; secretary, L. P. Clark, 8 Venable st., Atlanta, Ga.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis R. Golden, 421 Fulton st; sec., C. M. Kister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta, Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., S. H. Fitzpatrick, 506 High st.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

4 ANNISTON LOCAL—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Royal Oak hall, corner of 11th and Noble sts. Pres., Geo. Summers, 727 W. 15th st.; sec., Bruce Gardner, 115 E. 14th st., Anniston, Ala.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Barraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Fohlmers hall, 100 State street. Pres., E. M. Lewis; 330 Indiana ave.; sec., John A. Shepherd 625 May st., Hammond Ind,

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., R. L. Humphries, sec., E. M. Simpson Selma P. O., Va.,

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 3rd and 19th street. President, Joseph Braun, 801 S. 35th st.; sec., W. D. Sims, 808 11th st., South Birmingham, Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitacker sts. Pres. Louis East; sec., G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, William Jackson, 1308 N. 12th street, St. Louis, Mo.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Pigott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Oddfellows' hall. Pres., E. J. Johnson, Vineville; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.; secretary, Ben Werner, 760 Cortland st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa.

22 FREEPORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Frank Duke, 23 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, cor. 2d and Scott sts. Pres., J. B. Fair, 100 Booker st.; sec., C. O. Scherer, 1308 W. 2d st., Little Rock, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; sec., John T. Gibson, 2106 Providence st., Houston, Tex.

33 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Carpenters' hall, Center ave. near Water st. Pres., Thomas Hennessey, 211 11th st.; sec., Chas. Zanley, 909 Fitzhugh st., Bay City, Mich.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. 4th st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 800—Meets third Mondays in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., T. Winklepleck, 1712 7th ave.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill sts.; Pres., Henry Weber; sec., H. Woodham, 862½ Alblna av., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel av.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. President, A. G. Strange, P.O. box 205; sec., Luther W. Lutes, box 470 Missouri Valley, Ia.

43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, Geo. Cartwright, 275 Charles st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul Minn.

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45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, Geo. A. Williams; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

49 HUGHES TRIPLE — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Mosses hall, Olcot ave. Pres., Thos. Marsden, box 193; sec., A. Phillips, 412 Plummer ave., Hammond, Ind.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, James White, 2026 California st.; sec., Frank P. Briardy, 2756 Lake st., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN. — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood st., S. E. Pres., Geo. Halladay, 410 2d ave. N. E.; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets second Tuesday at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer, 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 439 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, W. J. Musick, 1202 E. 10th st.; sec. O. M. Brown, 1311 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary. W. P. Rose, 173 Selma st., Selma, Ala.

57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall. Pres., J. J. Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, 312 Abe st., Joliet, Ill.

60 FLINT HILL—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor hall, Main and Jefferson sts. Pres., J. J. Roth, Box 264, W. Burlington; sec., J. P. Hein, 255 S. 10th st., Burlington, Ia.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., F. E. Turner, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. Pres., Jas. W. Langston, 707 Allen ave.; sec., R. L. Parker, 1404 Park ave., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, Water st. Pres., A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; sec., W. Whitworth, 704 N. Grant st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 817 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries; sec., Alonzo Rowe, lock box 406, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Forester's Hall, East 4th st. Pres., Rudolph Shutzman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, J. A. Cummens, 436 N. Prospect ave., Kansas City, Mn.; sec, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. Pres., Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, General delivery, Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., A. L. Garrett, 1394 Laurel ave.; sec., H. T. Meldan, 1217 Magnolia ave., Beaumont, Tex.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall. 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago, Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Union Temple hall, 26-28 Washington ave. President, Wm. E. Moore, 718 26th ave. N. E.; secretary, C. B. Rose, 2505 Central ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

74 MISSING LINK—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 102 Chestnut st. Pres., E. J. Ward, box 925; Sec., Geo. J. Rentz, box 773, Kent, Ohio.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, John Newcomb, 510 Garfield st., Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. Pres., Robt. Bullock, 3123 Park Hill ave.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at York's hall, N. E. cor. Union ave. and 54th st., South Tacoma. President, A. B. Johnson, 5310 Oakes st.; secretary, J. W. Nortover, 3713 S. L. st., Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edw'd Christman, 810 W. Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 W. Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2078 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1462 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., B. F. Childers, 1602 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., H. R. Head, 806 W. Main st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts. Pres. pro tem., S. N. Smith; sec., C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 817 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at K. of P. hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, C. E. Fisher, Marshall, Tex.

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91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, 209 Bryan st. Pres., J. W. Woodruff, 126 St. Louis ave.; secretary, G. O. Gorman, 1314 Calhoun st., N., Fort Worth, Texas.

93 COLONY CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 308 S. Grant st. Pres., S. R. McCart, 216 Oconee ave. West: sec., A. V. Armantrout, 417 Magnolia st. East, Fitzgerald, Ga.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., Ed. Dolton, 15744 Wilard ave.; sec., Wm. Greenwell, 15806 Halsted st., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. Pres., Joseph Hedley, 614 Rhonsberg ave.; secretary, Geo. J. Conrad, 1158 Rhomberg ave., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets every 4th Saturday at Ash and 7th sts. President, L. M. Miller; secretary, J. J. Pope, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st Pres., J. J. Jasinski, 1216 Tecumseh st.; sec., Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Central Labor Council Hall, cor. 8th and Broadway. Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Campbell st.; sec., W. L. Weitz, 1160 E. 24th st., Fruitvale, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, N. P. Briley, 308 Third st.; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec. T. D. Gilman, 2012 W. Main st., Richmond, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Elmer Corbon, North P. st.; sec., Frank Duncan, 737 N. P. st., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Philip Warren, 757 Indiana avenue; secretary Philip Sheridan, 162 Machanic st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 West 19th street, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Arthur McGuire, 105 Beard st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall. 425 Main st. President, S A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., L. Cripps, Rural No. 6, Box 66; sec., E. G. Sampson, 609 Locust st., San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Stanley Storta, 130 Sears st., Baffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 317 Franklin ave; sec., E. E. Apple, 72 Columbia st., Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., H. E. Kline, 251 Jos Campaw ave., Phil Reske, 912 Garfield ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., G. B. Sanborn, 646 W. Sublett st.; sec., W. F. Stone, 340 North Arthur st., Pocatello, Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Somenberg's hall, cor. Balto and Green sts. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., S. C. Wherly, 1107 Bayard st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave,; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th Ave.; financial sec., E. Tegtmeyer, 733 W. 48th Place, Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Adam Weiner, 995 Central ave.; secretary, Wm. L. Phillips, 68 W. 2d st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1111 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres., Chas. F. Beker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., N. O. Erickson, 1118 Belknap st.; sec., G. W. Latham, 2609 21st street, Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE—Meets every fourth Thursdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Frank Huber, 158 Mulberry st.; Frank Herman, 1214 Lovejoy st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Turner hall, 837 Albany st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irwin, 822 Stanley st., Schenectady, N. Y.

139 PRIDE OF ST. JOE—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Juocken's hall, cor. 11th and Sacramento aves. Pres N. Wilhelm, 2201 S. 11th st.; sec., Daniel Dunn, 2302 S. 19th st., St. Joseph, Mo.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.

147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres. W. H. Fair; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Peoples hall. President, James Alton, 1607 N. Elm st.; sec., F. A. Irwin, 303 E. 15th st., Pittsburg, Kan.

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151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

154 BRISTOL—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Painters' hall, — Sixth st. Pres., J. C. Friend, U. S. W. Ry. shops; sec., W. L. Bryan, U. S. W. Ry. shops, Bristol, Tenn.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. J. Davis, 264 Vallette st.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 E. Elmira ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., J. R. Miller, 2215 Beale ave.; sec., Geo. Callan 2607 Oak ave,, Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Labor Temple hall. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Phillip Braner, 796 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Fourth st. and Brady ave. Pres., Chas. Tonner, 424 S. Sixth st.; sec., R. L. Hamman, 1637 Division ave., East St Louis, Ill.

160 OKLAHOMA—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 308½ N. Broadway. Pres., J. M. Nash, 520 E. 6th st.; sec., J. L. Booker, 520 E. 6th st., Oklahoma City, Okla.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., Frank Delange, 723 Short st.; sec., John Horlan, 721 Margrave ave., Fort Scott, Kas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

163 HAVELOCK—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Campbell hall, N. W. cor. Jackson and Manderson st. Pres., S. A. Smith; sec., E. B. Bilson, box 66, Havelock, Neb.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; secretary, Patrick Powers, 146 Federal st., Northampton, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. Pres., Chas. Baldwin 135 Vine st., Murray, Utah; sec., Chas. G. Rehpenning, 859 S. 7th West st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

167 MUSKOGEE—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., Garret White, box 761, Muskogee, I. T.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres. R. W. Jones, 1218 11th ave.; sec., Geo. Sandman, 715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., G. L. Brown, 316 N. Lawrence st.; sec., H. K. Cheesemen, 231 Martha st., Montgomery, Ala.

172 TORONTO JUNCTION—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at James' hall. Pres., John H. Keech, 74 Dundas st.; sec., Archie McKinnon, 189 Keele st. W., Toronto Junction, Ontario, Can.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., Wm. Lovell, 615 19th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind, 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

175 MAPLE CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Henry Ernst, 4 Jackson st.; sec., Alf. Geiger, 20 Chatham st., Norwalk, Ohio.

176 CHILLICOTHE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at North Paint st. Pres.. H. E. Ward, 536 E. McKellar st.; sec., J. L. Cunningham, 353 Clay st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

177 BRAZOS VALLEY—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays in East Missouri. Pres., C. W. Bentley; sec., F. C. McCorkle, Teague, Tex.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 905 N. Main st.; sec., Bert Sesler, 607 N. Elm st., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, Edward Bowman; sec., N. C. Schmidt, 601 Forest ave., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

181 BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS'—Meets 1st Monday of each month at Russellville. Sec., J. L. Geerfry, Trenton Todd, Ky.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Federation hall. Pres., Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. R. Robison, 517 K st.; sec., Louis Bosley, 2521 L st., Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jerry Fouhy, 101 J. st.; sec., A. G. Ibson, 610 E. 11th st., Des Moines, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets 2d Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Wm. Coleman; sec., Joseph Arsenault, 241 Front st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Gensee st., Auburn, N. Y.

187 OLEAN—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 223 N. Union st. Pres., Lawrence Whalen, 708 W. State st.; sec., David Burley, 217 N. 11th st., Olean, N. Y.

188 BENTON—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 3200 S. Jefferson ave. President, Adolph Beiser, 3018 Salena st.; sec., Clarence Sturm, 2917 Salena st., St. Louis, Mo.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., H. W. Murphy, Sousdale; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington street, Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, Joseph Atholf, 401 S. Grove st.; sec., Wm. Stonebraker, 1063 E. Water st., Urbana, Ill.

194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., Ernest Thrum; sec., Bruce Maine, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 424 Chillothie st. Pres., W. W. Weidenhiller, 531 Robertson ave.; secretary, W. R. Goddard, 1322 Grand View avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio.

201 GATE CITY—President, A. G. Kinney, 2817 N. Alice st.; sec., Fred Merebith, 2410 Askew ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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202 **ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, Chas. Dean, 726 Lake street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.**

203 **PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. T. Hutchens, 1228 Jackson st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 430 N. 16th st., Paducah, Ky.**

204 GRAFTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at Eagles Hall on Main st. Pres. Abraham Blue, Rural Route 2; sec., J. T. Berkley, 215 W. Washington st., Grafton, W. Va.

205 BOLT MAKERS AND HELPERS— Pres., Malon Michael, 608 Vine st.; sec., James Sherman, 126 E. 4th st., Berwick, Pa.

206 **GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Chas. Kopp, 409 W. 16th st.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.**

207 CLINTON—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays et K. C. hall. Pres., Mark F. Carr, North George st.; sec., G. W. Bales, 210 E. Julia st., Clinton, Ill.

208 **PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Elias Lambert, 210 E. Spruce st.; sec., Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.**

209 **BOSTON—Meets first Thursday and third Sundays at 995 Washington st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.**

210 **MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., J. J. Ray, R. F. D. No. 3; sec., H. A. Schrock, 3912 South st., Meridian, Miss.**

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA — Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., Edward Ashdown, 413 Bernardo st.; sec., N. W. Bradberry 664½ Antonia st., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 **SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Sec., R. S. Wiltse, R. F. D. No. 9, Spokane, Wash.**

214 **KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., C. C. Bridges, 6 Bontelle ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.**

215 **SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., F. A. McDonald; sec., James Ross, 1828½ Seventh ave., N. Seattle, Wash.**

216 **BROCKTON - Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Harry Clark, High st.; sec., Charles M. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.**

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

218 WORCESTER—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Labour hall, 64 S. Bridge st. President, John Morrisey, 5 Beacon st.; sec., Pat. Blessington, 180 Canterbury st., Worcester, Mass.

219 WOODWARD—Meets every 2d Thursday at Machinists' hall, corner King and Coun sts. Pres., Daniel Woodward; sec., A. D. Ober, Garrett, Ind.

220 **OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary. Otto Bensch. 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.**

221 TWENTIETH CENTURY — Meets every Wed'sday at Fuller hall, cor. Russell and Kerr sts. Pres., W. F. Bluecher, Grogan, O.; sec., J. J. Hagan, 36 E. Doderidge st., Columbus, O.

222 **FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at K. of L. Hall Pres. Jacob Hausbach, 1·31 Scott ave.; sec., Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.**

223 **WASHINGTON—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall, Third and Main sts. Pres., J. H. Mahoney, 109 W. Main st.; sec., L. H. Nimnicht, 104 S. W. 17th st., Washington, Ind.**

224 **TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Chas. Famheim, 1134 Rock and 8th st., Peru, Ill.**

225 COLUMBIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. Jean Baptiste hall. Pres., Joseph Delorey, 34 Canal st.; sec., Ralph A. Holbrook, 3 Kent block, Chestnut st., Nashua, New Hampshire.

226 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., F. L. Bedard; sec., H. H. Buterfield, Lyndonville, Vermont.**

227 **STALWART—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Mechanics' hall, cor. George and Swan sts. Pres., Frank A. Smith, 1508 15th st., Troy, N. Y.; sec., John H. Callahan, 62 James st., Green Island, N. Y.**

228 **GALION. — Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.**

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Wyler's hall. President, Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec., P. Aiena, 2029 Rampart st., New Orleans, La.

230 **LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at G. A. R. hall, West Grand av. Pres., C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; sec., J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.**

231 **WASHOE—Meets 1st and 3d Wed'days at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Roy Powell; sec., J. T. Brennan, Sparks, Nev.**

232 DECATUR — Pres., Hector Vahe, 820 N. Calhoun st.; secretary, P. F. Boyer, 1314 N. Edward st., Decatur, Ill.

233 **GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st, S.; sec., Fred Sewell, 2nd ave. and 27th st., Great Falls, Mont.**

234 **PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong av.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.**

235 **NEWARK—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Druids hall, 32 So. Third st. Pres., Chas. M. Hinger, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., Roswell Rugg, 196 S. Fifth st., Newark, O.**

236 **NELSONVILLE—Pres., W. P. Haybran; sec., F. E. Deeds, Nelsonville, O.**

237 **COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., John Simmons; sec. A. Davis, 602 Maple st., Anaconda, Mont.**

238 **RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. Presi A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, M. W. Sheehan, 220 Mussey st., Rutland, Vt.**

239 **BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casazza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., W. H. Conway, 1505 Wallace st., Chicago Heights, Ill.**

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240 CUAUHTEMOC—Meets every Thursday at Steffian Bldg., 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Martin Buitron, 8 St. Zaragosa st.; sec., Elias Ramirez, 1316 San Agustin street, Laredo, Texas.

241 QUEEN CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 931 Dale st.; secretary, I. N. Fritz, 1908 Glenarm st., Springfield, Mo.

242 GOOD WILL—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Corneal and Elm sts. Pres., Arthur Lambert, 89 Linden st.; sec., J. W. Lyons, 60 Elm st., Ludlow, Ky.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada; secretary, C. W. Springford, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec., Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 52, Conneaut, Ohio.

246 CHICO—Meets every Monday. Pres., Geo. S. Jeffery; sec., Henry F. Ackziam, Chico, Cal.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C. E. Craig, 418 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox, box 248, Spencer, N. C.; sec., W. A. Smith, 511 E. Henderson st., Salisbury, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., Roscoe Lowe; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

250 STEEL—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Richmond hall, cor. Richmond and Notre Dame. Pres., E. D. Diotte, 22-A Emery st.; sec., Chas. Munoy, 38 Mullin st., Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

251 McCOMB CITY—Meets second and fourth Mondays at F. C. Harrington's residence. President, Ewell Doggett, P. O. Box 270; sec., Otto Herzog, box 78, McComb, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., L. A. Nevile; sec., W. L. Poyner, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., J. P. Bozman, 113 Neill ave.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.

254 RHODE ISLAND BOLT AND NUT MAKERS—Pres., Joseph Middleton 124 Ivy st. E.; secretary, John Donahue, 88 Dunnell ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

255 FLINT ROCK—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

256 PIKES PEAK—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., D. J. Thomas, box 290; sec., James McGrady, 420 Grand ave., Colorado City, Colo.

257 FLORENCE—Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, Box 493; sec., J. W. Yopp (A. C. L. shops), Florence, S. C.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 1642 2d ave.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. Pres., C. A. Brockway, 1627 Mass ave.; sec., H. J. Sadler, 110 N. Belmont av., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer, 1365 Missouri st.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

263 SOO RAPIES—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Fire Hall. Pres., Alfred Miller, 230 Ridge st.; secretary, Gus. Kirvan, 807 Augusta st., Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

265 UNION—Meets 3d Saturdays of month at 109 N. Pine st. Pres., H. A. Showers, 605 Prairie st.; sec., A. P. Anderson, 510 N. Cedar st., Creston, Iowa,

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 2d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Thursdays. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnald, 9 East st.; sec. M. Harney, 292 Garden st., Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. P. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave.; sec., Henry Kalkhof, 61 Eureka st., Pittsburg, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second ond last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Alfred C. Dibble; sec., W. W. Barnes, box 967, Susquehanna, Pa.

270 QUEEN CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas., Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 412 McClelland ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

271 HATTIESBURG—Meets second and fourth Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., F. M. Uter, 602 Second st.; sec., Thomas J. Harvey, 603 Second st., Hattiesburg, Miss.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., J. H. Reed, corner Indiana and Sprigg sts.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

273 HOLY CITY—Meets sec'd and fourth Monday nights. Pres. C. Huckens, Spring st.; sec. W. H. Canaway, 105 Austin ave., Palestine, Tex.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. President, James Burke, 418 Delorimier ave.; secretary, Alex Bowie, 122 Delorimier ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

275 MARION—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., A. G. Kimball, Marion, Ill.

276 CHARLEROI—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Monser's hall, McKean st. Pres., J. W. Jacobs; sec., C. O. Sterner, Bellevernon, Pa.

277 LIVINGSTON—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Patrick Gaul; sec., Frank Millett, box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

278 LOVERS LEAP—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., J. R. Christian, 418 Madison st.; sec., Earnest Hardy, 404 Spruce st., Hannibal, Mo.

279 CHENAUGO—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. H. Morrell, 28 Grove ave.; sec., W. Schraft, 15 Davis st., Norwich, N. Y.

280 OSWEGO SPRING FITTERS HELPERS—Pres., John Kelly, 1 W. 8th st.; secretary, Maurice Whalon, 142 W. Schuyler st., Oswego, N. Y.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Sidney T. Mitchell, 633 14th ave. E., Calgary Alberta, Canada.

283 MUSKINGUM—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Shirnick block, Main st. Pres. Frank J. Long, cor. Roe and Hugh sts. 33; sec., Lawrence O. Dowell, 108 West End ave., Zanesville, Ohio.

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284 PACKERTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays ar Reber's hall. Pres., James W. Hawk, Weissport; sec., George N. Smith, Lehighton, Pa.

285 FITCHBURG—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.

286 WALNUT—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Dearman hall. Pres., E. M. Wilson, Box 30; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.

287 GALETON—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Baldwin's hall, Main st. Pres., H. W. Loughridge, box 177; sec., B. R. Loughridge, box 177, Galeton, Pa.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays. Pres., W. J Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.; sec., Wm. H. Funnell, box 523, Middletown, N. Y.

290 SPRINGFIELD—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Johnson's building, Main street. Pres., Williard F. Schriver; sec., Chas. R. Boggs, 227 Mound st., Springfield, Ohio.

291 RATON—Meets second and fourth Mondays at President's residence. Pres., Robt. Wilburn, 225 N. 3d st.; sec., Walter Taylor, 237 Vermejo ave., Ratón, New Mex.

292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec.. Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at 107 Veto st. Pres., Chas. A. Irvine, 107 Veto st.; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 736 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets every 4th Tuesdays. at Catholic O. F. Hall. President, John Ralph, S. Kaukauna, Wis.; sec., W. C. Bussard, box 299, North Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Redman's hall, High st.; Pres.. W. R. Pierce; secretary, Elmer, Bailey, box 206, Horton, Kan.

296 COLLEGE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at J. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academey st.; sec., H. E. Sutton, 256 S. Kellogg st., Galesburg, Ill.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

298 GRAND TRUNK—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at White's hall, cor. Richmond and Wellington sts. Pres., B. Hoyland, 46 Coloraine st.; sec., Alex Maclean, 156 Congregation st., Montreal, Can.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Edward Finley, Box 323, Ogden City, Utah; sec'y, Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Martin Carroll, 484 Lafond st.; secretary, Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Patrick J. Owens, 3319 Clifton ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

302 PROVIDENCE B. S. & H.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Labor Temple, Washington st. Pres., Wm. Dorkin, 635 Harris ave.; sec., Hugh Welshman, 60 Davis st., Providence, R. I.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

304 FRONTERIZA—Meets every Wednesday at Obreros hall, 1013 Santa Ursula ave. Pres., Emilo Leal, 119 Hidelgo st.; sec., Julian Buitron, 8 Zaragosa st., Laredo, Texas.

307 VICTOR—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Forrester's hall. Pres., T. J. Lewis, 112 S. Chestnut st.; sec., John Harvey, 709 E. Atlantic st., Warren, O.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 287 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 14628 Vincennes Road, Harvey, Ill.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave.; sec., Peter McCabe, 1014 S. 12th st., St. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, E. Anderson; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tuesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. Pres., Joseph Hanley, 4832 Wentworth ave.; sec., Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill.

324 CENTRAL—Meets first and third Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Patrick Gorman 1901 Augusta st.; secretary, John Bradley, 2491 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., Chas. B. Yerger, 892 W. 21st Pl.; sec., D. J. Driscoll, 50 Pierce st., Chicago, Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Chas. N. Glover, 7338 Union ave., Auburn Park, Ill.; Financial sec., George Clark, 3951 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., John G. Smith; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Patrick Henry, 237 Congress ave.; sec., John McKeon, 16 Wilson st., New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Gibson's hall. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Thos. Hagadore, McComb City, Miss.

335 BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Hall, James st. East. Pres., James Cromarthy, 650 Agnes st.; Sec., H. Kethro, 290 Reitta st., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

336 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; secretary, A. Weiner, 995 Central ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

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339 LABOR HOME-Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, F. I. Matthews, 113 Kirk st. S. E.; secretary, E. N. Moodispaw, 518 7th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President, W. E. Stamp, 241 4½ st. W.; sec., E. J. Scothorn, 423 1st ave. North, Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagle hall. Pres., T. E. Kern; sec., C. E. Harden, box 6, Selma, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., J. G. Spears; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Pres. W. E. McFadden, 20 Spring st., Watertown, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill street, Charlestown, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Machinist's hall. Pres., James George; sec., Theodore Sundquist, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. hall, 2d st. President, Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 311 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place. Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Oddfellow's hall. Pres., E. W. Crossby; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, J. W. King; secretary, C. M. Parter, Box 341, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays over Tarties Cafe, N. E. corner Square. Pres., C. A. Bearden; sec., J. A. Yarbough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

407 REVELSTOKE—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. H. G. Gough; sec., James M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. box, Revelstoke, B. C.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., E. W. Laywick, 2 Julin, Ridgedale. Tenn.; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., L. W. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave,; sec., J. B. Nightingale, 1804 S. Harrison st., Sedalia, Mo.

410 ALLIANCE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at City Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Grieb, box 1325; sec., P. O. Muntz, Alliance, Neb.

411 LA FAYETTE — Meets 4th Saturdays at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Minniear, 1123 N. 15th st.; sec., Eugene Pechin, 314 Owen st., La Fayette, Ind.

412 LOCOMOTIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1215 St. Catherine E. Pres., E. Lecomte, 9 A-Robin st.; sec., R. J. Skelton, P. O. box 34, Maisouneuve, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 321 S. Park st., Shawnee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., A. C. Cunningham, 517 N. West st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, O.

415 FOND DU LAC—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac, Wis.

416 HICKORY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Abel's hall, 10 N. Broadway st. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley. 433 Liberty st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Moudays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

420 ST. CLOUD—Meets every 4th Saturday at Schwartz Hall. Pres. Fred Stelzig, Waite Park, Minn.; sec., Peter A. Han, 419 Eighth ave., N. St. Cloud, Minn.

421 DUNDEE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec.. T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Turners' hall. Pres., Edward Konstanzer, Kling Foundry; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

428 EVERETT—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple. Lombard ave. President, A. R. McDonald, box 209; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., J. Wood, box 370, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

436 HUDSON—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., E. L. Crogan; sec., W. A. Berridge, Box 659, Hudson, Wis.

441 NORWOOD — Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.

442 MERIMACK— Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., James Brennen, 1121 N. 24th st.; sec., John Kelly, 4626 Arco ave., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 320 E. 12th st.; sec., L. A. Woods, 45 Grosetta ave., Tucson, Ariz.

447 OSAWATOMIE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Fireman s Hall, Main st. Pres., Alex Cooper; sec., John Reynolds, Osawatomie, Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 903 Broad street. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

449 BEARDSTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 413 First st. Pres., Jacob C. Buchheit; sec., John E. Sent, Beardstown, Ill.

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450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labour Temple, Main st., Pawtucket. President, Earnest Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave.; sec., William H. Smith, 5 Titus st., Valley Falls, R. I.

451 STAR—Pres., Earle Hyle; sec.. M. J. Furlong, 1002 Lulu st., Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., James J. Connors, 33 Veranda st.; sec., A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Thomas Hodge, 538 Linden st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory st., Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO —Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE —Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall. cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Edward Headlee, 1503 E. Virginia st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. Pres., W. J. Bradley, 647 Colorado st.; sec., James Wilks, box 838, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Room 356, Club Bldg., Arapho st., between 17th and 18th. Pres., Geo. Kuykendoll, 655 S. Walter st.; sec., Chas E. Hopkins, 167 W. Nevada st., Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY — Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., J. P. Odom; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays Iron Range hall, cor. 2d and Cedar sts. at Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

460 MONCTON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Alfred M. Taylor; sec.,Chas. E. Cormier, Moncton, N. B., Can

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home. cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President. A. E. Suiter, 2819 5½ ave.; sec., Chas. Fahlstrom, 1706 16th ave., Moline, Ill.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS-Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Henry F Wiltenburg, 220 8th ave.; secretary, Henry Witt, 219 9th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE — Meets 3d Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae. 120 S. 7th st.; sec., R. R. Brabant, 611 St. Paul st., La Crosse, Wis.

469 WILLIAM PENN—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 24th st. and Penna. ave.; Pres., T. P. Farmer, 147 43d st., Pittsburg, Pa.; sec., Walter U. Schofield, 1518 Swissvale st., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, Wm. H. Bohan, 5301 Princeton ave.; secretary, Wm. H. Evans, 519 Melrose st., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres., F. T. Vaught; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., G. L. Mills, 610 Stewart ave. S. E.; sec., D. J. Moynihan, 512 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

476 RICHMOND — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; sec., T. J. Shea, box 72, Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS— Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Red Mens hall Pres. Arthur S. Deanwood; sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

480 CUMBERLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays. Pres., J. R. Lemon, 178 Grand ave.; Sec., E. A. Holtzen, 101 N. Centre st., Cumberland, Md.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. Pres., Wm. Baumeyer, 302 3rd and Walnut sts. sec., O. M. Miller, 927 N.Mulberry st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. No. 7, box 36; sec., J. M. Hoffelt, 743 New st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Chas. B. Michel, 65 Main st.; sec., Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford. Me.

485 Cutlery Forgers — Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 14 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birtz, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

487 BERWICK LOCAL—Meets every Friday at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Aaron Oliver, 232 E. 3d st.; sec.. Wm. Graham, 216 W. Front st., Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., B. B. Cleary, 528 E. Chester st.; sec., F. D. Lester, 563 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Akeman, Prospect Heights, Peoria, Ill.

491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly, 858 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, C. J. Mathieus; sec., Chas. L. McDaniel, box 680 Havre, Mont.

493 Pres., C. A. Henning, 1836 N. 9th st., East St. Louis, Ill.; sec., Warren Past, French Village, Ill.

494 BLACK DIAMOND — President, Seward Talbert, Athens, Pa.; sec., John M. Clune, 125 Province st., Waverly, N. Y.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., Harry C. Hoagland, P. O. Box 28; sec., M. Lewis Jr, Alamosa, Colo.

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496 JEROME—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Bruce Butler; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., E. Chitney, 434 E. State st.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons, Proctor Knott; sec., Louis D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave. W., West Duluth, Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 35 Washington st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck. W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 507 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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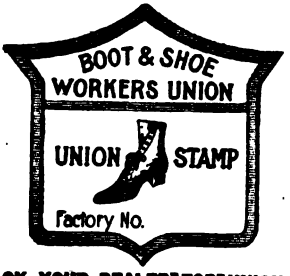
The impressions of childhood do much to shape the thought and course of matured life, therefore teach your children the truth, and as they grow up they will know that it is easier to secure justice through combination than single-handed.

When a man carries a lot of money around with him, it either belongs to somebody else or soon will.

A formal agreement has been reached between John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, for an interchange of cards between the two organizations.

In seeking to gratify the sense, remember that beneath the rose of pleasure may be hidden a thorn of pain.

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UNDERSTAND!

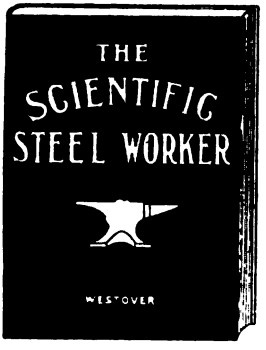
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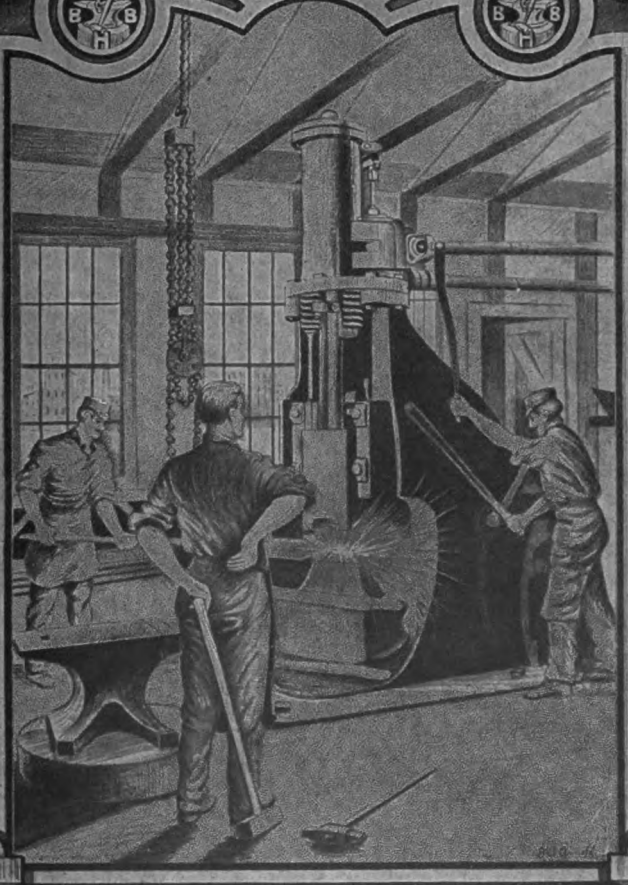
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BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1941
VOL. VIII DECEMBER No. 12

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

1907



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

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RECEIVED THROUGH THE
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1915

The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER, 1907. No. 12

Circular Letter from the A. F. L.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1907.
To All Organized Labor, Greeting:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: The first Monday in December, 1907, the 60th Congress will convene. The Members of the House of Representatives will proceed to elect a speaker upon that day. Usually the candidate of the caucus of the majority party is elected Speaker. The Honorable Joseph G. Cannon has been Speaker in the past two Congresses, and unless the well-known opposition to his methods, even in his own party or other parties or elements in the House, is brought into co-operation, Mr. Cannon will unquestionably be again elected to that position, and that election will practically mean an endorsement of his past, and give him full range to carry out that policy in the future.

Recognizing all that Mr. Cannon has stood for in opposition to progressive legislation in the interest of labor, hence in the interest of all the people, we address the men of organized labor of the country, so that by common concert of action of all, some Representative in Congress may be elected Speaker who is more in harmony with the trend of progressive, reformatory legislation; who will aid in restoring the House of Representatives to the important position as a deliberative assembly, representing the people of our country. We ask the prompt co-operation of labor of the United States to accomplish the desired result.

It would be vain to attempt here to give even a brief account of all of Mr. Cannon's actions and attitude in which his hostility to the interests of labor and the comomn people could be recounted. Time and space and your patience forbid. But it is not amiss to indicate a few instances which are of general interest. And this, too, not only as Speaker, but also as a Member of the House of Representatives.

During the 56th Congress a pretense was made to secure amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The representatives of labor were apprehensive that the purpose of the amendment to that law would be to afford no relief to labor, and therefore suggested an amendment which it had drafted. Labor's amendment came before the House for a vote, and was adopted by a vote of 259 to 9. The conspicuous Member of the nine voting against it was Mr. Cannon. (Daily Congressional Record, June 2, 1900, page 6994).

Labor secured the passage of a law to save the lives and limbs of employes on railroads, commonly known as the Safety Appliance Law. This law provided for uniform, automatic car couplers and power brakes on railroad trains. In the 57th Congress the enemies of that humane law made strenuous efforts to fritter away its safeguards by authorizing a reduction of the number of air brakes to be used on trains. The parliamentary situation was such that the only way to prevent the passage of such a provision was to secure from the House the passage of a motion instructing its conferees with the Senate committee to recede from it. Such a motion was made and passed, but the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon voted against the interest of labor and humanity. (Daily Congressional Record, February 23, 1903, page 2704).

All interests of an important character, other than labor, are represented in the government of our country by separate departments, each with its chief executive officer, a secretary, who is a member of the President's Cabinet. Labor has, therefore, for years sought the creation of a Department of Labor, with a secretary, who, in the President's Cabinet, could represent and speak in the name of the vast interests of labor.

During the 57th Congress a bill was introduced to create a new Department of Commerce and Industries, and to absorb the Department of Labor. If we

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could not secure a separate Department of Labor, organized labor was opposed to the Department of Labor being made a subordinate bureau in the then proposed new department, and we asked that the Department of Labor be left free and independent, until such time as Congress might see the wisdom and necessity of making that department executive in character, and that its chief officer should be a member of the President's Cabinet. When the bill was under consideration in the House, a Member, one of labor's friends, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill to retain the Department of Labor as a separate and independent Department, with a Cabinet officer at its head, but the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon voted against this proposition. (Daily Congressional Record, January 17, 1903, page 958.)

Committee on Labor Created at the Demand of the Labor of the Country.

In the 58th Congress Mr. Cannon was elected Speaker, and made up his committees (before which labor legislation would come) in such a manner as to practically make it impossible for such legislation to be reported or enacted.

Prior to the 59th Congress, Mr. Cannon was communicated with and respectfully petitioned that in his appointment of the committees before which labor legislation should come, he might so constitute these committees as that they would give labor legislation a fairer hearing, consideration and action. These petitions he utterly ignored and accentuated his hostile attitude by the appointment of Members, if possible, still more antagonistic.

During the 59th Congress the committee having in charge the Employers' Liability Bill amended it so as to require the parents of the unmarried employe who was killed to prove their dependency upon him before they could recover damages for his death. Labor's objection to this unfair amendment was made known to Speaker Cannon and an opportunity was asked to correct it, when the bill was up for consideration in the House. Speaker Cannon declined to grant this request, aye, before he would agree to recognize the Member of the House having the bill in charge for the purpose of moving its passage, he exacted a promise from him that he would not offer an amendment to correct the defect referred to, and by reason of the critical parliamentary situation thus created by the Speaker, we were compelled to permit the bill to go through the House with the objectionable provision retained.

Labor and other reform forces have for years endeavored to secure the passage by Congress of a law restricting immigration. Immense numbers—more than a million and a quarter—now come to our country within a year. One of the effectual means to secure this was an educational test, and this was incorporated in the bill before the 59th Congress, the U. S. Senate having adopted it in a bill which passed that body. It was clear that a majority of the Members of the House of Representatives were in favor of this bill, including the educational test, but Speaker Cannon not only used the vast power and influennce of his office to defeat it, but he left the exalted position of the Speaker, went upon the floor of the House, and by force pulled Members out of their seats, and by threats and intimidation made enough of them go between the official tellers of the House and vote against the proposition. As a result of his high-handed actions, the educational test was defeated and stricken from the Bill.

In the 58th Congress, the majority of Speaker Cannon's Committee on Labor adopted a series of resolutions containing inquiries which were incapable of intelligent answers. This course was adopted to avoid a record vote against Labor's Eight Hour Bill.

In the 59th Congress Speaker Cannon's Committee on Labor was practically forbidden to report Labor's Eight Hour Bill. The committee sought to prolong the hearings to prevent a report on the bill. At one session a peculiar situation was created. There were seven members present; three of the majority party and four of the minority party, and by a vote of four to three the chairman of the committee was instructed to report the Eight Hour Bill to the House with a favorable recommendation that it pass. After the report was made to the House, Speaker Cannon positively refused to recognize any member of the House for the purpose of calling up the bill for consideration by the House; and thus, through Speaker Cannon's opposition and manipulation, the bill failed of passage.

In the 57th Congress the House of

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Representatives passed Labor's Bill to limit the issuance of injunctions and the prevention of their abuses. In the 58th Congress Speaker Cannon's Judiciary Committee prolonged the hearings in order to prevent reporting the bill. In the 59th Congress Speaker Cannon's Judiciary Committee had hearings upon the subject of the injunction abuse and appointed a subcommittee to investigate a phase of the proposition. The subcommittee in its report cited the very abuses of which labor complains in opposition to labor's contention. The committee printed the subcommittee's report as a House document and refused to print labor's reply exposing the fallacy of the subcommittee's report.

During the 59th Congress Speaker Cannon used his influence to force through the House, without giving labor an opportunity to be heard, an Act repealing the operation of the Eight Hour Law, so far as it applies to alien labor in the construction of the Panama Canal. It was stated in justification that this action applies only to alien laborers, but though this is true in so far as the act itself is concerned, yet the result has been that the men working on the Panama Canal construction, whether Americans or aliens, are working more than eight hours.

Even so far back as in the 46th Congress, on April 21, 1879, a Member of the House offered a resolution to enforce the Eight Hour Law. On May 7, 1879, it was favorably reported to the House. Mr. Cannon opposed the resolution, and in reply to a question whether the proclamation of President Grant did not declare that there should be "no reduction in the wages of workmen on account of a reduction in the hours of labor," Mr. Cannon said: "I do not now recollect, but it is not material. The fact is, the law as now executed is this: If they work ten hours they get ten hours' pay, and if they only work eight hours, they get only eight hours' pay. That is the manner in which the law is now being executed, and so far as I am concerned, it will go on in that way, proclamation or no proclamation." And on Mr. Cannon's motion, the resolution to enforce the Eight Hour Law was laid on the table.

When it is borne in mind that in very few cases of government employes are the wages or compensation set by law, that they are settled generally by heads of departments or wage boards, and that therefore a proclamation from the President has all the force of a command to his subordinates relative to such wages or compensation, it clearly shows even the early attitude of mind and hostility to labor of the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois.

It is well known that with the exception of a few members of the House of Representatives who primarily benefit by Speaker Cannon's methods, nearly all the members of Congress, regardless whether they are members of his own party or of the oposition party, chafe under his methods of administering that office, but who, because of the power thus wielded by him are singly impotent to correct the abuse by which the members have lost their rights, as well as their independence, and who, if given an opportunity, would gladly co-operate for its correction; and so that the House of Representatives might regain its rightful position as a great deliberative assembly and representative of the people's rights and interests.

As already stated herein, we can give but a brief resume of Mr. Cannon's record and actions, but when it is borne in mind, that the Speaker appoints the majority of all committees, that he can reward or punish members as they carry out his behests or policies, that legislation they desire or to which they are opposed can be furthered or thwarted by him, that when such power is vested in the hands of a man such as Mr. Cannon, so hostile to legislation in the interest of labor, and of other interests of an important character, it is not difficult to discern how the interests of the people are perverted. It therefore becomes the duty of all labor and all who sympathize with us in our earnest and righteous effort to aid in restoring to the Members of the House of Representatives their rightful position in the halls of Congress; and to attain this the defeat of Mr. Cannon to become Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 60th Congress is essential.

On behalf of all organized labor of the United States, all central bodies and all local unions are urgently requested to pass resolutions requesting the Congressmen from their respective districts to vote against the re-election of Mr. Joseph G. Cannon as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In addition to this, committees of central bodies and of local unions are requested to each appoint a committee to personally wait upon the Members of Congress from

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their respective districts and present the urgency and the need of these members to vote against Mr. Cannon for the speakership. All central bodies and unions should endeavor to secure the co-operation of those who sympathize with the purpose of this communication, and it is respectfully requested that whatever action is taken, and the results thereof, be communicated to the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,
SAM'L GOMPERS,
President.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.
MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President.
D. A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President.
DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President.
WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President.
JOS. F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President.
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.
Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

LOS ANGELES TIMES CONTEST AN A. F. OF L. AFFAIR.

Walter Macarthur, of San Francisco, Selected by the California State Federation as Delegate to Norfolk, Instructed for the Proposition.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco on October 6, 1907, business of the utmost importance came up for consideration. Standing out conspicuously was the one bit of legislation in connection with resolutions adopted by the International Typographical Union, at its Fifty-third Convention at Hot Springs, on August 14, 1907.

These resolutions, which are to be submitted to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Norfolk, Va., on November 11, 1907, and which were favorably passed by the State Federation, are briefly summed:

"A one cent per member monthly assessment on all members of the A. F. of L., to finance a proposition to make common cause against the Los Angeles Times and its unjust attacks on organized labor."

That the interests of labor shall be safeguarded not alone on the coast, but in the entire west as well, this legislation must be enacted. Backed up by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and kindred interests, The Times has taken the initiative in starting a relentless warfare on organized labor. There is no other single influence that compares with it as a factor in disturbing industrial conditions. The "open shop" policy of others will not appease the voracious appetite of The Times, it advocates the absolute destruction of organized effort, unless that organization be dominated by the employing interests.

A favorite plan of warfare is to resist organization with organization. For instance, we have the Citizens' Alliance, the Printing Fraternity, and the very latest is the Bricklayers' Association. These organized bodies are officered by the employers, and that they are potent of some success has been fully established.

During the past few months The Times has been busily engaged in preparing its guns of battle. It has resorted to every trick of its unwary craft to elicit support for its campaign against organized labor. It has established a fund of $100,000 with which to begin hostilities; it has flooded the West with cheap labor; it has established schools for strikebreakers; it has hounded individuals into silence by threat and innuendo; it has resorted to every method of skulduggery to further its ambition to discredit and discountenance organized labor. Its efforts have not been confined to its home city, but to the entire country, and it has come to be known as the mouth-piece of corporation influences throughout the country.

Labor might have other battles to fight, but none are so momentous and few more heroic than the one in which we are now engaged with the Los Angeles Times.

Captain—"All is lost! We cannot save the ship!"

Moses—"Do you hear what he says, Ikey? The ship is going to sink."

Ikey—"Vell, let it sink. Vat do we care? Ve don't own it."

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The Lords of the Whirling Machines.

WE are lords of the whirling machines,
And our wings are of Water and Fire,
The strength of the thunder fraught clouds
We have shackled to work our desire.
But into our factories we send little maids
To work whilst their health and their happiness fades.

We possess all the wealth of the world,
Of the field and the forest and mine,
And the track of the smoke from our ships
Trails over the farthest sea line.
But the men at the docks where our treasure ships come
Are ragged and hungry, and few have a home.

Very great is our knowledge of things;
We can split up the light from a star,
And we peer through a magical glass
To see what Ephmeron are.
And we look in the heart of our cities, and know
Into what men and women our children must grow.

We have builded a Palace of Art,
Where enchanters of Beauty compel,
With colors and sounds and with words,
The spirit of Beauty to dwell.
But beautiful girls we abandon to meet
The fate of the hags who court lust in the street.

We are slaves to the whirling machines;
Naught availeth our knowledge and power,
Whilst a few hold the wealth of the world
God gave to all men for a dower.
He gave us the world, then on us be the blame
If we sweep not our heritage free from this shame.

—London Labor Leader.

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COMRADESHIP.

The only way to have a friend is to be one. * * * In the last analysis love is only the reflection of a man's own worthiness from other men. Men have sometimes exchanged names with their friends, as if they would signify that in their friend each loved his own soul. The higher the style we demand of friendship, of course, the less easy to establish it with flesh and blood. * * * Friends, such as we desire, are dreams and fables. But a sublime hope cheers ever the faithful heart, that elsewhere, in other regions of the universal power, souls are now acting, enduring and daring, which can love us, and which we can love.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Essay on Friendship."

* * *

No word is oftener on the lips of men than Friendship, and indeed no thought is more familiar to their aspirations. All men are dreaming of it, and its drama, which is always a tragedy, is enacted daily. It is the secret of the universe. You may tread the town, you may wander the country, and none shall ever speak of it, yet thought is everywhere busy about it, and the idea of what is possible in this respect affects our behavior toward all new men and women, and a great many old ones. Nevertheless, I can remember only two or three essays on this subject in all literature. * * * To say that a man is your friend, means commonly no more than this, that he is not your enemy. Most contemplate only what would be the accidental and trifling advantages of friendship, as that the friend can assist in time of need, by his substance, or his influence, or his counsel; but he who sees such advantages in this relation proves himself blind to its real advantage, or indeed wholly inexperienced in the relation itself. * * * What is commonly called Friendship is only a little more honor among rogues. But sometimes we are said to love one another, that is, to stand in a true relation to him, so that we give the best to, and receive the best from him. Between whom there is hearty truth there is love; and in proportion to our truthfulness and confidence in one another our lives are divine and miraculous, and answer to our ideal. There are passages of affection in our intercourse with mortal men and women, such as no prophecy had taught us to expect, which transcend our earthly life, and anticipate heaven for us.—Henry D. Thoreau, "On the Concord River."

* * *

"It is to the development, identification and general prevalence of that fervid comradeship (the adhesive love, at least rivaling the amative love hitherto possessing imaginative literature, if not going beyond it), that I look for the counterbalance and offset of our materialistic and vulgar American Democracy, and for the spiritualization thereof.

Many will say it is a dream, and will not follow my inferences; but I confidently expect a time when there will be seen, running like a half-hid warp, through all the myriad, audible and visible worldly interests of America, threads of manly friendship, fond and loving, pure and sweet, strong and lifelong, carried to degrees hitherto unknown—not only giving tone to individual character, and making it unprecedently emotional, muscular, heroic, and refined, but having deepest relations to general politics. I say Democracy infers such loving comradeship, at its most inevitable turn or counterpart, without which it will be incomplete, in vain, and incapable of perpetuating itself.—Walt. Whitman.

A GREAT SCHEME.

The great manufacturer visited the famous astronomer, and, throwing down a ten thousand dollar bill, said:

"I want you to devote a year or two to the work of ascertaining whether Mars is inhabited."

"I will gladly undertake the task," said the astronomer.

"And if you find that Mars is inhabited I'll give you ten times that amount if you'll find some way of establishing travel between us."

"That, I fear, will be impossible," said the astronomer.

"Well, you prove that Mars is inhabited and we'll do the rest."

"Why, may I ask, are you so anxious to establish travel between the two planets?" queried the man of stars and asteroids.

"Just this," snapped the great manufacturer. "We've got to find more children for our mills, and we've made up our minds to bust these labor unions, cost what it may. You get us into communication with Mars and we'll frame up a scheme to get her kids and ignorant men and women into our mills. Then we'll be fixed on the labor question for another hundred years."—Will Maupin.

Boston's Barbers' union reports a membership of 812, making it the largest union of its kind in the country.

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ORGANIZED LABOR'S PROBLEMS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Trades unionism is passing through a critical period in its history. It will always be on the verge of a crisis, because it has to do with life, for life must mean growth, and growth means pain.

But there are certain conditions in the industrial world which call for most careful thought on the part of trades union leaders. No little two by four propaganda method will meet the situation.

First, there is the enemy from without. Never before has there been made such a systematic effort to destroy organized labor. Employers' Associations and Citizens' Alliances have largely passed their period of hysteria. They are now getting down to the job in a scientific, business-like way. They are attacking labor through the courts. They are employing expert lawyers, many of whom are absolutely unscrupulous, and who devote their entire time to the task of mapping out campaigns against the trades union, and supposedly in the interest of their employers. They have an almost unlimited amount of money at their disposal. A half million dollars a year by the National Association, besides the millions raised by local bodies, is to be used against the "bad" type of trades unionism, which means, in most cases, the trades union which dares go out on strike.

These efforts will fail to destroy organized labor. They will purge it so that it will become stronger and better, just as the church was purged through the fierce opposition of its oppressors. But there are certain things within trades unionism which demand the attention of its truest friends.

First, there is its very strength. The growth of trades unionism in recent years has been one of the most significant things of modern times. This growth has brought with it a great mass of enthusiastic fighters, but who, at the same time, are uninformed as to the fundamental principles of their cause. These will endanger the movement if no effort is made to give their work intelligent direction. There must be better "team-work." Their attack must not be that of the mob but that of trained soldiers. Clearly, then, the leaders must see to it that the recruits shall have a course of training which will enable them to "give a reason for the hope that is within them."

Second, on account of the development of organized labor, there has come to be a specialization of industries even within its ranks, which has very naturally resulted in jurisdictional strife. Even mob enthusiasm is better than this, for the mob will receive sympathy from the neutral onlooker, but jurisdictional strife not only causes bitterness and hatred within, but disgust and ridicule without.

Third, organized labor must deal not only with the ignorance of its own members, but it must educate the general public. It is lamentable that even otherwise intelligent business and professional men are in absolute ignorance of the principles of organized labor. If the public does not know about trades unionism, it must be admitted that it is the fault of organized labor. It is not the business of the outsider to inform himself concerning trades unionism. It is the trades union's job to compel attention and to correctly inform the outsider.

These are some of the problems which confront organized labor today. That they will be adjusted in due time, there can be no doubt. But immediate attention to them will save many a year of struggle and a great deal of suffering and heartache.

DON'T WORRY.

When you get a bad shave or haircut. Neither last long.

When you find you're going to die poor. They haven't begun making pockets in shrouds yet.

When your health goes back on you. Life isn't very long, anyway, and a healthy man dies just as dead as a sick one.

When you discover a mean streak in your neighbor. He has got to stay with that mean streak day and night, and you don't.

When you can't pay all your debts at once. Your creditors would a great deal rather get the money in driblets than not at all.

When you have had a bad meal set before you. You may get over it before the next meal, even if you eat it, and you don't have to eat it.

When your wife isn't in good humor. She is partially balancing the books against some of your numerous disagreeable spells that you never make note of.

The wages of municipal laborers in Seattle have been increased from $2.50 to $2.75 per day.

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EDITORIALS.

Christmas Tide

By JAS. W. KLINE.

Unto us a child is born; unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulders; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

So wrote the evangelist prophet seven hundred years before the birth of Christ of whom he sings so hopefully.

Standing on the mount of expectancy. The aged seer soon caught a glimpse of Him who should govern the people in righteousness. He saw the nations of the world bowing at his feet. He not only saw Bethlehem's manger, but he saw Calvary's hill.

The redemption of the race caused the death of the Christ, and the now living Christ is the salvation of man.

May His influence spread until all nations, kindreds and tongues shall fall under the scepter of this Prince of Peace.

Passing of the Citizen's Alliance

The "Citizens' Alliance" held their annual meeting at Battle Creek, Mich., recently. It was widely heralded that the convention would take place at Battle Creek because it was the ideal "open shop" town. Preparations were made for receiving and entertaining two hundred delegates, which was about the number in attendance at previous gatherings. Only forty-five materialized and they were regaled by the wiley Post, who loses no opportunity to advertise himself and his interests by tales of the great achievements of his combine in Battle Creek.

Great stress was laid on the fact that the mayor of Battle Creek had compelled all policemen, firemen and other city employes to resign their membership in the unions to which they belonged or quit their jobs. It did not concern the followers of Post, it appears, how much these employes lost in being deprived of the benefits in organizations they had long paid to maintain in protecting themselves against sickness or accident.

The small attendance at the Battle Creek meeting indicates that the Alliance is petering out. Sensible business men, like all balanced persons, require some constructive purpose to hold them together. The

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ranting denunciation of others and laudation of self, which has characterized the activity of Post's administration, has been disgusting to men of common sense and the meager assemblage is the beginning of the end. Thus will pass another craze which, like "Pigs in Clover" and "Ping Pong," had its day.

If they continue in existence any longer, the name, American Federation of Capital, suggested by the Cleveland Citizen, ought to be adopted by them. Since their chief fugleman makes special effort to antagonize the principles and objects of the labor movement in general, and the American Federation of Labor in particular, only a little courage of conviction would impel this Alliance to come out with a title that honestly expresses the idea and purpose of their leaders. This designation, while not altogether correct, as most of them toady only to capitalists, for pay, would come much nearer being correct than the honored name of citizen, which they have heretofore appropriated.

EXACTING.

I take this means of thanking the Brotherhood for electing me to the office of General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. B. of B. & H.

Since being installed in this office, I have felt the great responsibility resting upon me, and will endeavor, to the best of my ability, to perform all the duties pertaining to the office and will do all in my power to bring about peace and harmony among the members of our organization, and hope in due time to restore peace where disturbance has reigned, and to arouse energy where all ambition seemed gone, and will add that this is not MY organization, but OUR organization. And, brothers, if harmony does not prevail, how can we expect to work hand in hand and bring about results which will place our order in the front ranks of the labor world? We are banded together for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the blacksmiths, helpers and finishers. This can only be done by the union of hands and hearts, all aiming for the same goal; not by division of opinions and arbitrariness. No good work has ever been the result, as yet, of constant fault-finding.

The Brotherhood, in the past, has met with great success and by our united efforts setting aside all personal grievances and working only for the good of the union, we can make one of the most successful labor organizations of the day.

A rumor is afloat that a few of the members who are dissatisfied at the result of the Milwaukee convention are contemplating the forming of a dual organization. Scarcely believing that brothers who had hitherto been so loyal to the Brotherhood would attempt such a move, I resolved to visit with the General President (Brother Kline) several locals in Chicago and vicinity, where I found that almost all of the members in these locals are not at all in favor of such a move and felt indignant to think that their local or names even had been mentioned as a party to such a disgraceful proceeding. With the exception of two or three of the members, we found everything moving harmoniously and hope in a short time to convince those who feel dissatisfied that the Brotherhood, as it now stands, is the one that has helped them over the rugged places in the past and will continue to do so in the future. But to bring about all these results, brothers, let me add, it

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can only be done by loyalty, harmony and energy.

Hoping you will tender me your hearty co-operation in the work we have before us, and assuring you of my every endeavor to assist in every way possible for the advancement of our Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. N. GLOVER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

I would like to state my opinion regarding a union man. There are always some that are dissatisfied no matter how business is transacted. This is an organization that recognizes majority rule, and we must abide by the majority on every occasion. There are some members who happen to be in the minority that feel very sore and commence to find fault with everything that does not happen to come their way. Some of them will pose as being "A No. 1" union men, and they will go among our brothers and try to cause discord in our ranks. Such members are what we term the "rule or ruin" crowd, and since our convention we have met several of that kind right here in Chicago. They would like to do the dictating and run the Brotherhood and have all the rest of us dance to their music, but we believe our members throughout the United States and Canada do not intend to be dictated to by a few of these disgruntled members who belong to that class. We look at their movement with contempt. We believe that a defeat by a large majority in anything, and should be willing to take our medicine and try again and possibly do better the next time. We do not consider it the part of a man to try and get others to take up our battle for no other purpose than to get even, and our honest opinion is that any man or number of men who try to disrupt any labor organization because he couldn't get everything he wanted is a poor excuse for a union man, and when the union men of all crafts hear of such men trying to disrupt their own organization they will certainly give them the cold shoulder; so I would advise the brothers who are undertaking such actions to quit and join hands with all good union men, and maybe the next time they will get things the way they want them—so come out and put your shoulder to the wheel and help us make the I. B. of B. & H. a better and more substantial organization than it ever was. Get out and push.

Fraternally yours,
C. N. GLOVER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

WHAT SHALL WE CALL IT?

There are a few men in the municipal shop in Chicago who are so sore that they are breathing out vengeance and dooming to eternal darkness in the bottomless pit all who do not gulp down their dope. Why, gentlemen, did it ever occur to you that your dope is something that the mechanical trades spewed out twenty-five years ago? You're out of date; you cannot hoodwink the blacksmiths and helpers of Chicago by trying to drag them off into unknown industrialism. The city shops are not the thermometer of our craft in Chicago, and it is well for the craft to understand it. The inner circle, composed of members of No. 14, thought they carried the delegates to the District Council in their vest pocket and that they could handle the craft at the city elections, but failed. Now they are trying to form an independent organization in Chicago and deliver the goods if called upon. Well, we predict a failure, as usual. They went to St. Louis and got licked; then went to St. Paul and got licked; they went to Milwaukee and got—Great Caesar! they returned home and started a fight on L. P. Straube and got licked again. They are now so sore that they are going to try and get into a balloon and fly, which will, no doubt, light in Lake Michigan and be seen no more. Good-bye.

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Brother L. P. Straube, business manager of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was called to the Milwaukee convention to make a statement to a committee and the convention relative to the printing trade. Blacksmiths know but little about the printing business, so your President thought a clear cut statement from one who did know and from a neutral standpoint, would possibly clear the cobwebs from the minds of some of those from Chicago who were there to ruin, if possible, our organization. His talk was clear cut, truthful and brilliant. No one could take offense at it. He lauded no one printer above another, except two—one where irregularities existed and would have to be attended to; another, a notorious rat shop. This element from Chicago, whose "rule or ruin" policy had defeated them so badly, returned to Chicago bent on wreaking vengeance on Mr. Straube, and circulated the report that he attacked the different print shops and lauded one above all the rest. In Brother Straube's report to the Council he spoke of his trip to the convention as something out of the ordinary, but supposed he had done his duty as an officer; when lo! who should walk in but the part of the Chicago degelation headed by Messrs. Werner and Binger, who made statements so glaringly false and brazen that Brother Straube wondered if there were any honest blacksmiths in Chicago. We determined to see that Brother Straube got a square deal, and we volunteered our services. We requested several of the Chicago delegates, who attended the Milwaukee convention, to come to the general office and asked them concerning the case and asked them to state the facts, and they furthermore volunteered their services also, and at the next Council meeting we attended and gave our testimony, and the result was Brother Straube was exonerated by an almost unanimous vote. So another page of condemnation has been written against such dastardly tactics, and as President of the organization, I am ashamed of such actions. I find, however, that the blacksmiths are not the only ones that are troubled with that element, judging from some who appeared at that Council meeting.

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF STELZLE.

The newspapers throughout the country have recently been giving considerable attention to Charles Stelzle, the machinist-preacher, whose articles have been appearing in this journal.

The Philadelphia Press said, editorially:

"Plainly, he's the man for the job. He looks more like a labor leader of the John Mitchell type than a preacher. Dressed in a simple business suit, with a quiet, reserved manner, he appears to be what he is, a modest man used to doing things."

Reporting a mass meeting of workingmen addressed by Stelzle, the Trenton Gazette said:

"One understands the power of the big labor leaders better after he hears such a man as Charles Stelzle talk. In his talk in the Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday he did not tell how or why he entered the church, but it was easy to see that if he had decided to become a labor leader pure and simple, he had in him the force and ability to make for himself an international name as such. Scores of gifted men have occupied the Y. M. C. A. platform, but none who have taken a stronger hold on the audiences than did Mr. Stelzle yesterday. He made no pretense to entertain by startling phrases, gestures, or mannerisms. He seemed devoid of all the usual frills of speakers. In a moment it was what he was saying that alone interested. It was a man speaking who would be listened to with respect by the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, and at the same time his speech was that which in its simplicity and sincerity held each listener as in a vise. Such a man would gain an audience almost anywhere, which would follow him to riot, were he in such a business."

In a syndicated article for the daily press, a famous interviewer thus describes our correspondent:

"This man Stelzle is the livest wire in present-day organized Christianity. He is bringing more things to pass than half a dozen boards, hoary with age and dignity. He has 'made good' on one of stiffest propositions that ever confronted a religious body. This is because he understands the essential art of linking up the desirable to the possible; relating what he knows to what he can do; crystallizing theory into actuality. This is the lesson learned at the machinist's bench. To use a term of the trade in

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an enlarged sense, he is 'a practical man.' Theories about capital and labor interest him less than actual methods of getting the two forces to pull together for the welfare of both, and of getting them both to stand on a Christian platform. Quite possibly there are some encyclopedic scholars, with a big slice of the alphabet strung after their names, who know more of the history and theories of the labor question than does Stelzle; but he knows more workingmen than all these savants put together and multiplied by ten. Further, he has done more to bring the big, portentious, and vital labor issue before the churches of America than any other living person or agency."

Eight workmen of the Narva flax spinnings mills were sentenced to death by a military court at St. Petersburg on October 2 for the murder last June of the manager of the works, a man named Otto Pelzer.

"JUST FOR FUN."

Myra—"What kind of a husband would you advise me to get?"

Jessie—"You get a single man and let the husbands alone."

"Your father was pretty wealthy when he died, wasn't he?"

"Oh, yes."

"Did he leave your mother much?"

"Oh, about twice a week."

Barber—"Well, do you want a hair cut?"

Customer—"No, I guess I'll have them all cut."

Barber—"Very good. That'll be fifty cents."

Customer—"Why, your sign reads first-class hair cut for 25 cents."

Barber—"Yes, I know, but your hair is not first-class."

Tailor—Excuse me, sir, but could you pay something on your account today?

Customer (angrily)—Say, I wish you would quit dunning me so persistently. Do you object to giving me a little time?

Tailor—Oh, no; but I object to giving you that suit.—Columbus Dispatch.

"I am the early bird that gets the worm,"
Thus foolishly a squab was wont to boast;
An epicure overheard him thus affirm—
Next morn the early bird appeared—on toast! —Buffalo News.

GRAFT.

Two Hands lay on a sleeper's bosom; one awoke in the night and said:
"Now must I go on my night marauding; the loot's unguarded; the guard's a-bed."
The other pleaded: "Lie still, my brother; wait and work in the open light."
But the Graft-Hand meanly glared at its brother there in the murky hour of the night.
One was red with the stain of plunder, and one was bright as the noon aflame;
One was restful and pure and comely—one distorted with crime and shame!
"Now must I go," the Graft-Hand muttered, "now the unwary world's asleep;"
So, through the night, while the workers slumbered, softly departed in stealth to reap!
And there in the morning the sunlight kissed them—two Hands lying side by side.
The world knew not of the midnight plunder—the stain on the robber was not descried.
And then the White-Hand chid the other: "See, where your plunder hath left a spot."
But the Graft-Hand, glutted with loot and booty, answered only: "The world knows not."
"Have—have you, my brother, no thrill of honor? Is your blood as water?" the White-Hand said.
The other but drew its booty closer; its eyes were lustful and dull and red:
"Ah, but the call of merry marauding! What to me are your empty codes?
Give me the zest of the plunder-pathway, and you may follow your humdrum roads!"
"But see," said the other. "The light betrays you! Now do they know who hath robbed his friend!
Now do they follow your tell-tale pathway! Plunder is sweet, but the end? the end?"

—Bert Huffman, in the Public.

The French union people are talking of inaugurating a general strike against the government because union members were prosecuted for congratulating the soldiers for refusing to shoot workingmen. In Paris the waiters are also preparing to call a general strike for the right to wear mustaches if they want the adornment.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

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JAS. W. KLINE, . Editor and Manager
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BY THE WAY.

The man who falls before the foe
Is not alone in all his woe;
His conqueror, too, may rue the day,
The time he put the foe away.

And if, perchance, you meet defeat,
Don't fail your foeman first to greet
With outstretched palm and smiling face—
Shake hands, for it is no disgrace.

A foeman worthy of your steel
With poignant grief defeat will feel.
But proud he'll be to call you friend,
Whose prowess he can well commend.

So don't be sore when down and out,
Don't go growling, nor yet pout;
But smile with pleasure, if you can,
And greet your foeman like a man.

When mud-slinging is the stock-in-trade it is an evidence of shallow brains. Arguments are what goes nowadays. There are some who, if they jumped from high bridge over the Lincoln Park lagoon, would never be missed.

Christmas!

Next Thanksgiving, 1908.

Germany has over 132,000 women in trades unions.

Some of the city employes have got the idea that they carry the rest of them in their vest pockets.

Brother N. J. Schroeder, one of the youngest, if not the youngest frame



N. J. SCHROEDER,
1904 Benton Street, Boone, Iowa.

welder in the Brotherhood, has worked at points on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

We understand that No. 325 voted a nice sum of money for sick benefits to a man who is working every day in the city shop.

Denver is coming right to the front, according to Secretary Hopkins. President De Tilla is making things look lively. New members coming in nearly every night.

"To show you how the glass manufacturers disobey the law," says Chief Factory Inspector Davies, of Illinois, "I will state that I have secured 6,300 convictions in six years of my office. One large factory covering 640 acres in Alton, Ill., has two gates for inspectors to get in and lots of holes for kids to get out."

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It don't take long for a poor man to spoil a good shop.

Third Vice-President Goldman is stirring things in Detroit and Saginaw.

Last year 1,433 strikes took place, in which 130,271 persons were involved; 93,225 were benefited.

First Vice-President Dougherty attended the A. F. of L. convention a few days, but on account of rush of business was called away. He is now forming a District Council in Buffalo.



W. J. DOUGHERTY,
First Vice President I. B. of B. and H.

The strike is still on at Sherman, Texas, which is liable to spread to the Frisco System unless settled shortly. Second Vice-President Mockler is there.

Increase in membership during the past year of international organizations and the local trade and federal labor unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. was 187,376.

Keep away from Oelwein, Iowa. Our members are out of employment and no one should pay any attention to advertisements for blacksmiths or helpers or mechanics of any kind.

The General President was unable to attend the A. F. of L. Convention, it being just after our own convention; and constitutions and other matters to get out, it kept the President and Secretary busy.

Names of all representatives who voted against labor measures in the state legislature are read aloud at each meeting of the Boston Stationary Firemen's union, and each member carries a list in his pocket.

Fifth Vice-President Powlesland is in Montreal, Canada, and reports that the craft will consider that as one of our strongholds shortly.



J. J. MOCKLER,
Second Vice President I. B. of B. and H.

Possibly the politicians that are entrenched behind the civil service rules in the city shops think they are the guardians of all who are working there. Not so—the men are attending to their own business and giving the city full value for what they receive.

Bids for food supplies for Admiral Evans' battleship fleet on its coming trip to the Pacific Coast were opened at Washington, D. C., on October 3. The amount asked for approximates 6,000,000 pounds, made up, perhaps, of two dozen different kinds of articles of food, besides quantities of fruit extracts, eggs and table delicacies, to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It is a scandalous shame that Paddy

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Hughes was not elected president of the Down and Outers. He has been trying so faithfully for the past four or five years to forge to the front and never could make it, and now to turn him down in that and ask him to look after a few soreheads is the limit, and Paddy can't catch on in times of emergency anything will do as a sop.



J. J. GOLDMAN
Third Vice-President, I. B. of B. and H.

"Human life is much cheaper here than in England. If a workman is injured in England the employer must pay the damages. If a servant girl in Great Britain spills hot water on her feet the employer is responsible." These were some of the statements made by T. K. Webster of the Webster Manufacturing Company in a speech on "What Society Owes to Its Workingmen and an Outlook on Compensation for Injuries" in the Evanston Auditorium last evening. Mr. Webster spoke at the request of some members of the Socialist party. He dwelt on the advantages derived from the Workingmen's Compensation Act, which passed the English Parliament last June, and advocated like laws for this country. "This act does away with the provision of the fellow servant liability and practically makes the employer insure his employes," the speaker explained.

New charters to the amount of 2,948 were issued by the international and national unions.

We regret to say after a complete report of the expert accountant there is a shortage in the books of ex-Secretary-Treasurer Geo. J. Werner amounting to nine hundred and eleven dollars and forty-four cents ($911.44). The Bond Company has been notified, and negotiations between the International and the aforesaid Bond Company are now being carried on as rapidly as possible. The case has been placed in the hands of an attorney, who will see that the Brotherhood is secure.

This shortage, it has been discovered, occurred during the first week of October, after the books had been properly audited by the Board of Trustees. Had not our new Secretary-Treasurer insisted upon the auditing of the books up to the day he took possession of the office, it is quite possible this shortage would not have been discovered for the next two years.

Mr. Werner has allied himself with a few disgruntled members of our Order in Chicago who are trying to organize a dual union. Possibly some of you have received a circular letter to that effect, but will say, however, for the information of the craft in general that we will not lose a charter in Chicago. Some who have been acting as obstructionists and disorganizers have been thrown down so hard that it *shook the earth*; consequently they are *sore*, and feel out of place in the presence of loyal union men. All the craft desires is facts, and they were given at the Milwaukee Convention. The ninety per cent. majorities is evidence that they will have no more of this "rule or ruin" element.

NOT WORTH SAVING.

"How do you manage here without a doctor within ten miles? Suppose somebody is taken ill?"

"Sure, we'd just give him a glass of whisky, sor!"

"And if that did no good?"

"Then we'd give him another!"

"But suppose that had no results?"

"Bedad, then, we'd know he wasn't worth throublin' about."—Tit-Bits.

Although she is 86 years old, Miss Serepta Pratt of East Brook, Delaware county, N. Y., is a hustling traveling saleswoman with a good income. Miss Pratt recently took the agency of a Philadelphia house for selling shears. She is one of its most successful saleswomen. She has no patience with Dr. Osler.

The A. F. of L. issued 373 new charters during the past year.

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Buy only Union-Made Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label Protects the Home...

CHRISTMAS.

Oh, little town of Bethlehem!
How still we see thee lie;
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep.
The silent stars go by;
Yet in the dark streets shineth
The everlasting light,
The hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee tonight.

For Christ is born of Mary,
And gathered all above.
While mortals sleep the angels keep
Their watch of wondering love.
Oh, morning stars together
Proclaim the holy birth!
And praises sing to God the King
And peace to men on earth.

How silently, how silently,
The wondrous gift is given!
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessings of His heaven!
No ear may hear His coming,
But in this world of sin
Where meek souls will receive Him still,
The dear Christ enters in.

Oh, holy Child of Bethlehem!
Descend to us we pray;
Cast out our sin, and enter in,
Be born in us today.
We hear the Christmas angels
The great glad tidings tell;
Oh, come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Emanuel.

Here is to Organized Labor,
And very glad are we
That through its many mysteries
We can united be.

We organized in 1890
And strong have grown to be
In truth, love, progression,
Benevolence and sweet fraternity.

Long live the Blacksmiths and Helpers,
And may each one be blest,
And spread their good work everywhere,
From north, south, east and west.

A WARNING.

I hope this story will be a warning to all young women, never to commit the mistake which I did, most innocent, on Saturday gone a week, at a big dry goods store in New York. I had heard considerable about this 'ere store, but I wasn't in no way prepared for all I see there. Sakes! It was equal to a dozen villages like Vandusenburg a-coming out a-meeting all at once. Such a crowd I never see! And the women maulin' of the goods without buyin', and the clerks lookin' on sarcastics, just like you see in any ordinary store. Well, I went about better'n an hour, gettin' a couple o' pair o' good domestic hose for my son Jabez, and seven-eighths of a yard of stuff for cheese-bags, and finally, bein' uncommon tired, I hadn't hardly strength to ask for chintz for the sittin' room sofa.

"Next floor, ma'am," says the clerk, kind a-lookin' sharp at me. "Wouldn't you like to take the elevator?"

Well, I was beat! It seemed a most uncommon proceedin', and what I never heard no gentleman do before, to ask me to take a elevator. I had my misgivin's what it meant; for our Jabez, though father and me is most strong temperance folks, persists sometimes in takin' what he calls elevators, which is glasses of speerits and water calkerlated, as he says, to raise droopin' feelin's and failin' strength.

"Sir," says I, as lofty as I could, "I prefer not! and to my mind, you'd do better for a respectable shop, not to be offerin' elevators—leastwise not to me."

So I kept walking around, not likin' to ask questions, showin' my country ways, and still feelin' that awful feelin' of goneness, when another clerk, hearin' me ask for chintzes, said something agin about my takin' a elevator. By this time I felt dreadful; and so, says I, makin' up my mind it was a New York fashion, and it wasn't best to seem too back country, "Thanks to you, sir, I don't mind tryin' something of the kind, being most remarkable thirsty." "Certainly, ma'am," says he, bowing careless toward a stand holding a fancy pail full of what I might have took to be water, judgin' by the taste, but I know well enough now it was some deceitful, genteel kind of liquor with the taste and smell took out of it. No sooner had I swallowed a goblet of it than a young man pointed to a little room which, if you'll believe me, give the queerest kind of a jerk you ever see just as I looked in. But seein' comfortable sofas all around the walls, I stepped in and sot down. There was other ladies goin' in too, and I couldn't help wond'rin' whether they had been takin' elevators like me. "It won't do no harm," said I to myself, "to sit here a minute or two, till this dizzy spell passes off, when massy on me! if I didn't feel myself goin' up. Yes, a-goin' up! And with me, the room, and sofas, and ladies and

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all! I clutched ahold of the cushions and stared a kind of wild, like as not, for one of the ladies bit her lips as if contemplating to laugh. And still we was all going up—leastwise it seemed so to me. "It's all on account a-takin' that elevator," thinks I to myself. And then it came upon me how uncommon appropriate the word was, meanin' a drink. But I couldn't help feelin' scared, particular when I see, all of a suddent, men and women kind a-walking about in the air. Once I jumped up to go out of the room, but a man, workin' some clock works in the corner, held out his hand. "In one moment, madam!" said he, a-pushin' me back with such an air.

"Did you take an elevator?" I whispered to the lady settin' alongside of me. She nodded her head without sayin' nothing, and from her queer look, I reckoned she was worse affected, even, than I was. "It's the first one I ever took in my life. Our country elevators is more positive to take, but they don't have nothin' like this effect, though I must say such things never ought to be took except in sickness."

"Now, madam," says the clerk, very pompous, "you'll have no difficulty now." Sure enough, I didn't have no difficulty. For a minute the effect of the elevator passed of suddener than it come. I followed the ladies out lively enough. But sakes alive! what a time I had findin' the street-door! I never was so bothered in my whole life; though I knowed all along what was the matter. But I just kept on, without asking no questions a-goin down stairs and down stairs and down stairs and expectin' nothin' else but to find myself in the kitchen, if Mr. Stewart's family lives anywhere in the buildin', which is most likely, there bein' enough room, I should think. How I ever got out of that store, I don't ever expect to know, but after I once ketched sight of them glass doors, I didn't halt till I stood out on the sidewalk explainin' private to a police that I had been takin' an elevator and wouldn't he put me into a down-town stage. To this day I haven't said a word about the business to my husband or Jabez, such things had best be bygones. But I feel it a boundin duty to warn respectable women not to be led into takin' elevators when they go into them big stores. Least of all, this new-fangled kind, which tastes like nothin' on earth but water, and that leads you to talkin' too much.

A woman member of the bar in New York gives to our correspondent the following correspondence with the reservation that no names shall be quoted:

"I am one of the few women," she says, "who can see a joke even if aimed at myself. I do not feel that in this case I came off first best."

The first letter was from a man lawyer and was as follows:

Dear Miss Blank—We agree to the compromise as promised in your favor of this date. Not because your client has a just right to such settlement, but from the fact that we do not care to open a contest with a woman lawyer.

To which the reply was sent:

Gentlemen—I note yours agreeing to a settlement, although I cannot congratulate you on your gallantry in begging the question. Like the original Adam, you seemed inclined to hide behind a woman's petticoat.

And the following letter closed the correspondence:

Dear Miss Blank—If you will turn to the early pages of Genesis you will discover that Eve did not wear a petticoat.

MAN'S ANGEL—WOMAN.

Forth from sweet womanhood divinely springs
The mother love, the sister love that lifts
Man's soul from plodding to the throne of kings,
And breaks the clouds of gloom with sunny rifts.
When wearisome and dark life's pathway seems,
She beautifies its borders with bright flowers—
Replacing thoughts of care with heavenly dreams,
And leads man back again to Eden's bowers.

If 'twere through woman man his Eden lost—
Which doubtful grows as more we know the two—
The harbor of her love when tempest tossed
Means more to him than dreams of Eden do.
Her love is like the sun of vernal skies,
That brings forth flowers and verdure from bare soil
And makes the trees of luscious fruitage rise
Where else but barren herbage meets his toil.

How precious to the soldier in his tent,
Or on the march, or on the field of strife,
To know that prayers for him are heavenward sent
From heart of her to him both love and life!
From mother, who illumed his infant days;
From sister, whose affection blest the hours;
Or from the wife or sweetheart, whose fond gaze
Lives in his dreams of love's enchanted bowers.

No one as he the worth of woman knows,
For her he willingly would give his life;
And as to him his country's were her foes.
It was for her he waged the bitter strife.
When he was lying helpless and in pain,
By wound, or sickness, robbed of manly power,
Sweet woman's touch swept shadows from his brain;
Her smile made glorious each painful hour.

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So, when the time of strife has passed away
And peace brings showers of joy and plenty down,
He feels that as her brave heart won the fray,
Hers is the victory and hers the crown.
She reigns within the heart the honored queen,
Above all other loved ones fondly dear;
Her presence gives a charm to every scene
And happy e'er is he when she is near.

And when his gracious queen from her high place
Bestows upon him gifts of life and love,
And tender care and charity's sweet grace,
She seems to him an angel from above.
Her wish becomes his law; her bright smile thrills
His heart with joy; in her is his belief;
Her work with full content his moment fills—
The lovely Corps of Women's Sure Relief.

The great Grand Army of the boys in blue,
Who risked their lives the nation's life to save,
Are doubly blest by women ever true,
Who give their best in honor of the brave—
The dear Relief Corps of the women true—
Our mates in joy; our help in want or grief;
Our greatest love and honor is their due—
The noble Corps of Women's Sure Relief.

OUR COMRADES

They have marched over there, just a little ahead,
To that great Inspection Day,
We mourn them not as the slumbering dead
Who bivouac over the way.

With banners furled, they stand at rest,
Our Father will judge them right.
Where all is peace among the blest,
Their deeds will bear the light.

There is joy over there, just a little ahead,
When loving comrades greet;
They scan the valley their way has led,
To those they soon will meet.

In heaven's bright stars that gleam above
We mark their camp-fire's glow;
They are kindled in hope by that Chieftain of Love
To guide us through shadows below.

We follow the stars just a little ahead,
As we followed in days of old;
We hand back our record that it may be read
In freedom's wreath of gold.

We shoulder our burden and bend o'er the route;
We await the last roll call.
The taps will soon sound for earthly lights out;
Ahead we'll again meet them all.

Commenting on the efforts of Miss Jean Gordon in behalf of a nine-hour working day for women and children, a writer says: "Miss Gordon is so endearing herself to the people of New Orleans that correspondents are now writing to the papers urging that a schoolhouse be named for her in recognition of her efforts in behalf of the children.

SERMONS IN COMMON THINGS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Interesting and profitable are a series of "Don'ts" printed in Machinery. Practical ideas, every one of them—for machinists, especially, but in principle applicable to every chap in any kind of a shop. Some of them are highly suggestive. They are sermons in epitome. Here's one: "Don't try to make a finishing cut on scale." That's horse sense. You can't do it with men, either. You can't put a polish on a fellow who has all the hardness suggested by the scaly surface of a chunk of cast iron. You've got to get at something beneath his vest before you can fit him with the right kind of an overcoat—to use another figure of speech. Somebody once said that men are wrong when they look "out" for opportunities—they should look "in," for that is where they come from. There is usually a soft spot beneath the scale that will permit of a beautiful polish—if you can only get at it. Sometimes it looks like a hopeless task, but it has been done, and what has been done, may be done.

"Don't make a piece of work too small, and then bend the gauge to fit it" is another hint. Mean, sneaky business that, anywhere. But some fellows are quite ready to lower standards in order to accommodate their own small deeds.

"Don't work to a calliper that has been set by another man; set it yourself." That means that our temperaments are different. Our sense of touch varies. The temperature of men's hands may make a difference in the expansion or contraction of a sensitive gauge. There's an individuality about every man which influences every job that he tackles. But here's the point—every fellow must make good in his own way. We can't fight in another man's armor. We can't do our best work with another's tools. If we do, they must be given the test of our own experience, and that practically makes them our own.

Look about you. You'll find many a sermon in the shop, actually staring you in the face. You will find

"—— tongues in trees, books in the running brooks.
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

If any employer paid higher wages he was to be fined $25, and the stonecutters who took the increase were to be sent to jail for two months.

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Reports of Officers. Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We can furnish you the new due stamps for 1908 by the 15th of December.

Blacksmiths and Helpers, keep away from Oelwein, Iowa. The Great Western railroad is discriminating against our members and will not place them to work, therefore all members take notice and stay away.

The General Secretary-Treasurer will receive the dues of any of our members who do not wish to go with the disrupters. We have received several already, and it is plain to be seen that the better element of our members do not wish to affiliate with an organization of "Rule or Ruin" soreheads.

We call the attention of our members to the fact that Paddy Hughes is not Business Agent and therefore is not authorized to receive money for any purpose.

A. G. Richardson should receive no consideration whatsoever; he and Hughes are doing all in their power to disrupt the unions of Chicago. Do not allow them or anyone else in your meetings who try to boost an independent organization.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. DOUGHERTY.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

My report for the month of November is as follows:

I was detailed to Oswego and found one of the members of the local had been off for a few days and when he reported for work was told that he was "through." A committee was appointed to meet the superintendent. They were told that Brother Whalon was not discharged but was laid off indefinitely. Strange to say, the local seemed satisfied with that. I explained to them that the company would pick out a few more and lay them off indefinitely, and I advised the local to take the matter up with the District Council and show the company that the men had rights that should be respected. The local voted to put the case up to the District Council.

I next received word to go to Springfield, Mass., to attend a conference of the Metal Polishers and Grinders International that was to be held there, and at Northampton we had a three days' conference there and at Baystate, where the three internationals have men out since last January. I acted on a committee with Brother Fisher of the Grinders and Brother Merchant of the Metal Polishers. We went and saw Mr. Lee of the shop where the trouble was. He refused to have anything to do with us—would not listen to us at all.

We then got the Rev. Lyman P. Powell to try and bring about a conference between the committee and Mr. Lee. The sequel was that Mr. Lee sent through the Rev. Mr. Powell this ultimatum, which we were to have appear in the papers in Northampton and Springfield, Mass., the following:

"The strike at the Clement Manufacturing Company, which has been on since January 1, 1906, is hereby called off unconditionally." This was to be signed by the representatives of the different internationals.

Mr. Lee's statement was as follows:

"The men who have been on a strike at the Clement Manufacturing Company will be taken back to work, as they are needed. They are to make out the regular application and turn the same in to Mr. Lee. It is understood that no one now in the employ of said company will be discharged to make room for the strikers. There shall be no discriminating against any man on account of him being one of the strikers."

This Mr. Lee was willing to put in the paper over his signature.

The committee rejected this kind of a settlement and we left Brother Fisher of the Grinders on the ground and at any time that Mr. Lee was willing to meet a committee, we would be notified.

I then went to the A. F. of L. convention at Norfolk, Va., and put in a week there, being one of the delegates selected to serve on the Law Committee.

I got word to go to Green Island, N. Y., at once, so I left and got there as soon as steam could take me. I found

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that the trouble was a local one and after visiting some of the members in the shop, they agreed to call a meeting for that night. We had a fair representation. I spoke to them and found that the fault lay with some of the officers who had not done their duty as it should be done. Well, they selected a shop committee and are to hold an election of officers at their next meeting, and I think things will go as they should.

Brother Frank Smith, the President, is a true blue union man and as long as he is with them they are bound to stick together. It is too bad there are not more like him. He is capable of filling any office and as soon as Oneonta and Carbondale get in good shape the D. & H. company will get a jolt that will send the wages up to where they belong.

I visited the General Electric and found that they were laying off men. I failed to get into the locomotive works, but will make it a point to see the brothers of 135 at one of their regular meetings. I then came to Buffalo, where I am going to move, that is, my family, as in this instance I think it is cheaper to move than to pay rent; all of which I respectfully submit.

W. J. DOUGHERTY,
First Vice-President.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT J. J. MOCKLER.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 24, 1907.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

While enjoying a vacation on account of the finances being very low in the treasury at headquarters, I received word from President Kline on Oct. 31 to go to Sherman, Texas, where the men working in the Frisco shop had been out on strike since the 17th of October and try to settle the trouble there. I met the men Nov. 2 and they explained that Bro. Nummy, who was a working foreman, had been discharged on the charge of insubordination, which was founded on the fact that he failed to get the work out on time, which was true so far as getting the work out. But the facts of the case was that the shop had burned during the summer and the men worked out in the sun and rain until the company built another shop, which they did some distance away from the site of the old one.

When it was finished they moved the fires into the new shop, but left the small engine and fan on their old foundations where the old shop was, which was quite a distance from the fires, the result being insufficient blast to heat the iron, the blast being so poor that the foreman of the rip track asked Nummy to shut off the other fires so that 1¼ rod he was waiting for could be welded.

When Cain, the general foreman, would reprimand Nummy for the delay in the work, Nummy would tell him: "We have not enough blast;" then Cain would sneak around to the engine and take the belt off of the governor of the engine, which would cause the engine to run at breakneck speed and would increase the speed of the fan or blower and give about enough blast and then he would come back and ask some one of the blacksmiths if they had enough blast. He would answer "I have right now." Then he would approach Nummy and say, "You told me you had not enough blast. The blacksmiths say they have plenty blast," and then he would leave and in a few minutes he would put the belt on the governor and the men would have the same trouble with the blast.

Finally he told Nummy he was going to make a change and discharged him, which he had no right to do as Nummy was running a fire before the duties of foreman was added to the duties of a blacksmith, and if they could be added they could also be subtracted if he failed to perform those duties as they claimed, and it would leave him as before, one of the blacksmiths. But Cain wanted to get rid of him so they thought they would work the charge of insubordination. Well, after hearing the men's side of the case tht committee and I went to Mr. Boos, the master mechanic, and asked for a conference and he says: "I've got nothing to say to you fellows: the case is out of my hands." I then went to Fort Worth, Texas, the headquarters of the Frisco system in Texas, and had a talk with Mr. Drake, vice-president and superintendent of the road in Texas, and arranged a conference for the next day at which time the committee arrived from Sherman and we had three conferences with Mr. Drake, after which he agreed to place Bro. Nummy back in the shop as a blacksmith thereby acknowledging they done wrong by discharging him, but still refused to pay him for time lost.

Now when the agreement was made Mr. Handcock made a verbal statement that when a man was discharged and was afterwards reinstated he would be paid for his time.

Mr. Drake still refuses to pay Bro

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Nummy for time lost and the strike is still on as this report leaves me on the 24th.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN J. MOCKLER,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 23, 1907.
J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Before the expiration of the thirty days vacation, ordered by the General President and Executive Board immediately after the last convention to all Vice-Presidents and Organizers on account of



W. G. POWLESLAND,
Fifth Vice President I. B. of B. and H.

the diminished state of the general treasury, I was instructed to go to Oelwein, Ia., from which point some urgent requests had been sent to the General President for the presence of a general officer, to see what could be done with the conditions at that place with our craft who had been locked out on account of the boilermakers' and machinists' strike.

On my arrival there, I found a break in the ranks had been caused by the illegal action of a few of our members filibustering a motion through to appoint a committee to interview the management, to make terms of surrender and return to work under the very self-same conditions which caused the lock-out, namely, working with scab boilermakers and machinists.

I had not been long in the town when I was served with a copy of an injunction, issued in favor of the C. G. W. R. R. company, against all the different crafts involved in the difficulty, including our own, which deprived a citizen of one of the inalienable rights supposed to be guaranteed us under the constitution of the United States (that of free speech), as it forbade us from speaking to one of their scabs without being accused of intimidation and violation of the injunction. Two of the members of our own ranks who were the first to break ranks made sworn affidavits before the railroad attorneys, which were later placed in the hands of the court, swearing that I had intimidated them by trying to prevent them from returning to work. Think of it, brothers. What shall we do with such traitors? Their names and card numbers are John Lofstedt, No. 2143, and George Bayness, No. 5059. They will be trying to climb back into the band wagon some of these days, so don't forget 'em.

After getting the best conditions I possibly could under the circumstances, which was a promise from the general superintendent of the road, that all our men would be re-employed as fast as conditions would allow (and from latest reports about one-half of them are now back at work again), I left for headquarters, and from there was instructed to go to the assistance of our members in Canada, especially the city of Montreal, where I am at this writing, and can see there is a good deal to be done in this part of the continent. The Grand Trunk railroad is only partly organized, and the Canadian Pacific railroad in need of a District Council; likewise the Grand Trunk railroad after the shops are organized.

There have been some complaints from this locality, and possibly from others, to the general office on account of the increase of the per capita tax and monthly dues. This is expected more or less, especially where the wages are low and where our membership has not as yet received any material benefit. But we hope in the near future, and at a more opportune time, to show them some beneficial results. and thereby allow no room for any argument against this increase of dues, which is an absolute necessity in order to assure

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the success of the future of our organization and to prevent, as far as possible, any neglect of any nature whatsoever, either on the part of the general office or local unions.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND,
Fifth Vice-President.



T. FLANNAGAN,
Fourth Vice President I. B. of B. and H.

Correspondence

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of P. J. Cangley, a springmaker by trade. Last heard of him he was at Springfield, Mo. Any information about him will be appreciated by

MRS. CANGLEY, Athens, Pa.

FROM LOCAL NO. 248.

Spencer, N. C., Nov. 6, 1907.

Editor Journal—W. F. Rouche (card No. 25,453) worked here long enough to run a board bill of $26.90, which he left unpaid, going to Newport News. We have notified his local, No. 11.

We hold his book until he straightens up with No. 248.

J. M. COX,
President No. 248.

FROM ST. PAUL, MINN.

James Hartigan, blacksmith helper, Local 300, St. Paul, Minn., appropriated $74.00 of the union's money to his own use while serving as Financial Secretary. When brought before the union to explain matters he said he took it when he was drinking and promised to pay it back at the rate of two dollars a month and also to sign the pledge. He has broken both of these promises and at the last regular meeting it was voted to fine him $100.00 and expel him from the union.

Yours fraternally,
FRED KERN, Sec.

IRON CITY LOCAL NO. 9.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 19, 1907.

Editor Journal—I am instructed by No. 9 to inform you that H. S. Goldman, card No. 36824, has left for parts unknown, seemingly in such a hurry that he forgot to pay his board bill and a lot of other bills which total up to a sum that could hardly slip the mind of an honest man. Such action being strictly against the principle of true union men, we think it proper that this matter be published in the "Journal."

Yours fraternally,
JOS. HOFER, Rec. Sec.

FROM LOCAL NO. 412.

Montreal, Oct. 30, 1907.

Editor Journal—A team of twelve men, from Locomotive Local No. 412, met and defeated a team of twelve picked men from Grand Trunk Local No. 298 in a euchre contest, by a score of 286 to 244, the prize being a $5.00 pair of shoes, which is to be played for individual ownership in the near future. This will be repeated. Hoping other locals will take notice and follow our lead, as it is a good way to get locals in touch with one another, thus giving us strength, I remain, Yours fraterially,

R. J. SKELTON, Rec. Sec.

FROM LOCAL NO. 461.

Moline, Ill., Nov. 17, 1907.

Editor Journal—Referring to the past issues of Journal we find that Local No. 461 has been poorly represented in its columns. We will therefore give a brief description of its three years' existence and hereafter will have something to say in each issue.

Local No. 461 when first organized was known as the boomer local, for it consisted of men who had inhabited all parts of the United States and some of the remotest parts of foreign countries. Nearly all of the different nationalities were represented—some good, some bad,

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and some indifferent—from the banana merchant to the ones who made Milwaukee famous. Occasionally a bunch of good industrious men would blow in and boost our local to the very highest notch; our business would be carried on systematically and the entire craft, one with the other, would be in unison. A fatal breeze would finally come and scatter these good men broadcast and drift in our midst an element or clique that would overthrow the good works of these men and in a short time would have our local at the verge of destruction. At times we would get in possession of a herd that were manageable during winter months but the moment they detected the sun shining on both sides of the shop a stampede would follow that no earthly being could stop. A conference was finally held by a few old faithfuls of the shop in which they agreed to take upon themselves a yoke of good sound judgment, their object being to dispense with the rank foolishness of these triflers.

From that time our local has been growing stronger and we have got down to good business. A short time ago we suffered a severe blow when the C., R. I. & P. laid off about one-half of our members. No. 461 had never experienced anything of this kind before and we certainly were a little upset.

Much credit can be given to Wm. Cannon, chairman of our committee, who was absent when this lay-off took place. Upon his return he saw that we were slightly twisted about and it required only a short time for him to combine his scattered forces and make the attack, resulting in the old banner being picked up again and with reinforcements each day we are going as strong as ever and with the same determination. Therefore we feel now that we have one of the best locals in the Brotherhood and we will try hard to continue in the same line.

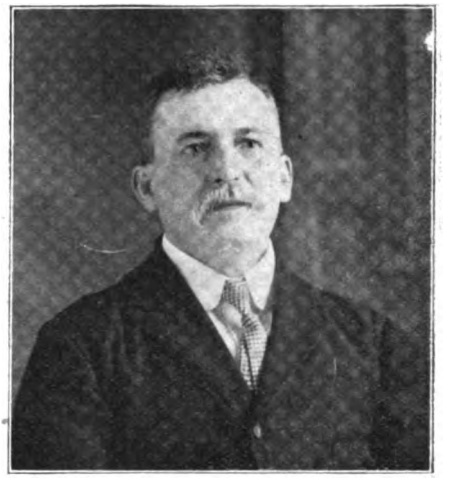
GEO. P. GAUGER,
FRANK BURKE,
Press Committee.

FROM PACIFIC LOCAL NO. 444.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1907.

Editor Journal—The accompanying half-tone is a picture of Bro. James Brennen, the retiring president of Pacific Local No. 444, St. Louis, Mo.

Bro. Brennen has served this Brotherhood with ability and in various capacities, and readers of the "Journal" will note by his genial countenance that he possesses the necessary qualifications to do almost any work that might devolve on him. Particularly is he fitted for the task of looking after our moneys, because he is somewhat of a financier and is a faithful treasury guard, which is a very essential part in the running



JAMES BRENNAN.

of any local. Always conservative in his deliberations, No. 444 elected him a delegate to District Council No. 31, which position he still occupies.

Bro. Brennen is a union man mentally and morally, and in office or out of office he is rarely absent from the meetings of his local. Being firm in his convictions, he took quite an interest in the campaign that has just closed at Milwaukee. He is sober and industrious and lives that reserved life which commands the respect of the community in which he lives.

Respectfully submitted,
PACIFIC LOCAL NO. 444.

FROM LOCAL NO. 326.

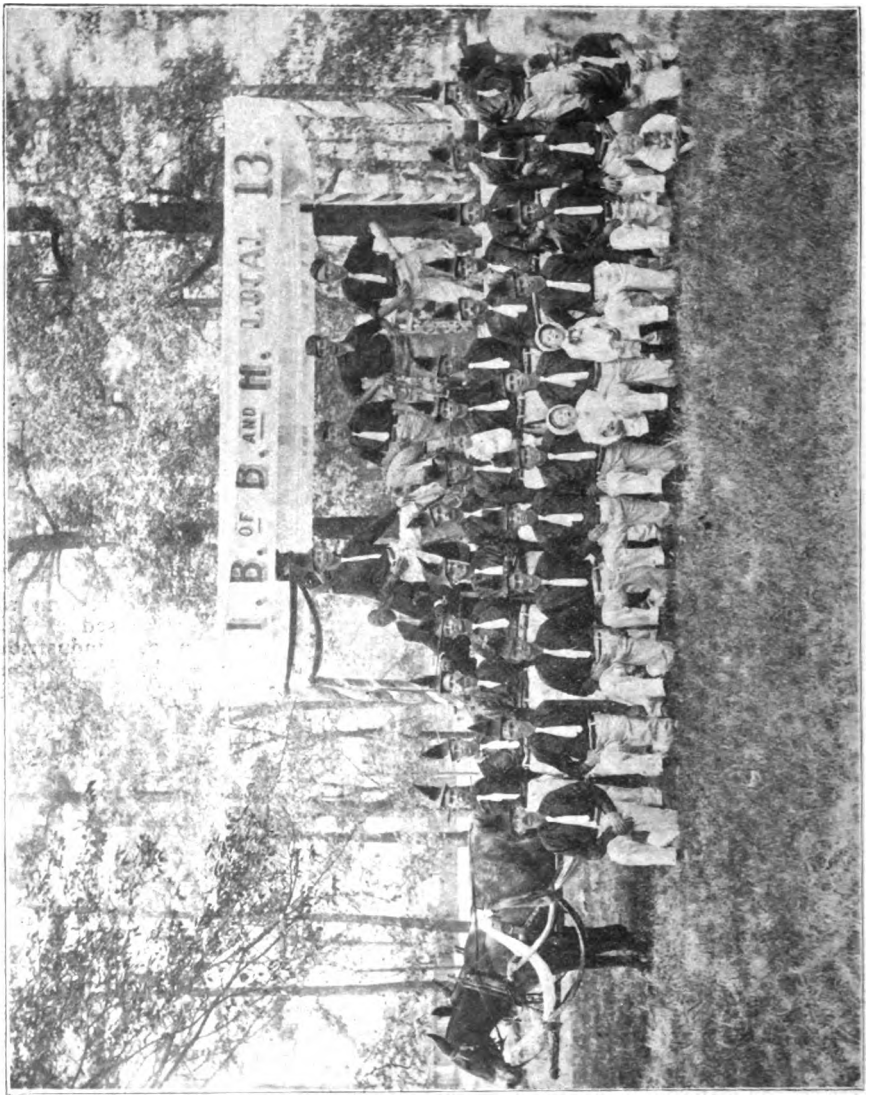
Chicago, Nov. 21, 1907.

Editor Journal—On November 18 Burnside Local No. 326 held its regular meeting with the largest attendance it has had in a long time, and the boys showed more enthusiasm than they have for months. Our Shop Committee was notified that General President Kline would come out and visit us along with Bro. Chas. N. Glover, our General Secretary-Treasurer. All blacksmiths were invited to attend the meeting also, and the brothers turned out splendidly. We transacted our regular order of business in good shape, and we tried to find out

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some way to create more enthusiasm among our members, so we decided to take $50.00 out of our treasury and place it in a separate fund, known as a death fund, and the family of any member of 326 who is in good standing when he dies, will receive it, and when we use that fund up we will reimburse the fund by assessment. We believe this will enable us to have our members take such an interest in our organization as will build it up as it should be.

We also carried a motion that we hold a drawing contest on the second meeting night in December, January and February for all the members present on that night, with the exception of our paid officers and the President, and the brother drawing the lucky number will have his dues paid by the local for one month. Our object in trying this contest for three months is to try and have all our members attend the meetings at least once a month. We will let you know through the "Journal" what suc-



MACON, GEORGIA, LOCAL NO. 13. Labor Day.

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cess we have had in this affair.

Now, Brothers, we would likt to hear from all our locals through the "Journal" on similar propositions. If we all adopt something along these lines I believe we will be able to increase our membership nearly double, because there are plenty of Blacksmiths and Helpers that are not in the union that would join us if we could show them something in the way of a little benefit outside of increase of wages, shop conditions and strike benefits, and by the locals thus starting a death benefit we believe the results would be beneficial, so we hope that you will consider such matters as well as 326.

Our former Treasurer, Bruce Hutchinson, who stepped out of office at our last election, had been our Treasurer for the past two years, and all he ever received for performing the duties of that office was his monthly dues, and as his books have always balanced to a penny, and as his services were highly appreciated by Local 326, we decided to present him with an elegant watch charm with our official button in the center. We had our plans all made so that our General President was to make the presentation speech, and with such a large meeting. Brother Hutchinson failed to attend the meeting for some unknown reasons, much to the disappointment of our members. But it could not be helped, so we will have to wait until our next meeting. We had with us from Local 206, Brother Thos. Yates, Chairman of the General Board of Trustees, who gave us some very interesting remarks from a union standpoint. We also had with us Brother Thos. Bridger, from Local 14, who gave us a good talk on the good of the union, which we will not forget. Brother Bridger lives in the neighborhood of our hall, and he is a very frequent and welcome visitor (so come again, Tommy, we like to have you with us. Your remarks are well appreciated by us all). Then there was Brother Williams, from Local 309, an old-time union man, who told us what it means to be loyal to the I. B. of B. and H., and his remarks were well received.

Then there was Brother Miller, of Local 309, an old war-horse and a fighter for good unionism from A to Z. He is Chairman of the Helpers' Committee in the Illinois Central shops at Burnside, Ill., and never misses a meeting of 326, and, furthermore, he always has a report to make to show us that the shop committee is attending to their duties. So, brothers, if you don't believe it, go and get a job out there and see for yourselves.

Bro. King, our Vice-President, is on that committee, too, and if we do say it ourselves, we will back that committee with any other one in any shop for attending to the duties that are supposed to be done by shop committees. They are conservative, diplomatic and reasonable at all times, and by being so they keep the Burnside shop in good shape; that is what all our shop committees should do.

We believe with a good, conservative shop committee to look after our affairs in the shops is for the best interest of all concerned and should command the respect of all—which our committee does.

Several of our members spoke on the good of the union and seemed to be pleased with the way the brotherhood is moving, and they offered words of encouragement to us that were well received by all.

Then our General President, Bro. Kline, was called on, and amid a volume of applause he told us facts that which some of us knew and a lot of facts that we didn't know. He showed us and explained to us the object in being organized; what benefits we have received and what it meant to us to remain loyal to the I. B. of B. and H., and he showed us in plain facts and figures what it meant to us to be disorganized, and while it would take too long to go into detail of everything he said, he left an impression of unionism on our members that will take an earthquake to disintegrate. We knew of certain things that he mentioned to be facts, and we also know that they will have to be remedied and Local 326 will assist the General Union at any and all times to remedy all defects. I believe that after our General President finished his remarks we showed him that we believed he is working for the best interest of the I. B. of B. and H., and that is the kind of man that will get our support always. So come out again, Mr. President, and we will treat you to the same respect. We are glad at any time to hear a good union man tell the truth. We extend to you a standing invitation to visit with us at any time.

Now, to close our meeting, we called on our President, and while he tries to give us his good advice at every meeting, he gave us a little extra this time, which is always highly appreciated, as he knows he always has our full support.

Fraternally yours,

G. B., Member Local 326.

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ELKHORN VALLEY LOCAL, No. 39. Labor Day.

Editor Journal—The fight against labor unions for which the Manufacturers' Association will devote $1,500,000, is explained in an interview of Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, as published in the Chicago "Tribune," Oct. 6, 1907, by J. B. Morrow, in which Mr. Van Cleave, the President of the Association, is quoted as saying, "That skilled lawyers will be employed to advise the Association on all legal matters, to report all violations of law, and to prosecute offenders whether capitalists or workers." This seemingly looks well, on paper, but let us investigate this matter in detail. Will the practical results justify an optimistic view? Actions speak louder than words. Doubtless where Mr. Van Cleave speaks of prosecuting offenders against law he means especially members of labor unions. However, every true and honest union workman will abstain and advise others to abstain from all violations of laws as they exist on the statute books, and if found tyrannical or unjust, then to use all honorable means to have such laws repealed. If Mr. Van Cleave or any of the members will be as zealous to prosecute violators, employers who belong to the Association as well as those who do not belong, their skilled lawyer will be kept pretty busy filing indictments and prosecuting, because some of those people are violating certain laws with knowledge and defiance almost daily. If some of them are convicted and punished it will be a great improvement over past experience of the workers.

However, Mr. Van Cleave is quoted as saying that they are not opposed to labor union principles, but to the despotism of some labor unions. If this declaration is sincere and truthful no objection can reasonably be found with it. But will they act on such a reasonable and equitable hypothesis? The future alone can prove the truth of this assertion. Then they propose to establish an educational bureau to send out lecturers, men and woman, to educate their members; perhaps this means to educate the workers in regard to their rights and duties, viz., from the employers' viewpoint. But there are two sides to this question. On the other hand, in this respect the workers are very indifferent. They should realize that education is what they need, because here is where some of the money which is

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TUCSON, ARIZONA, LOCAL, No. 445.

often foolishly spent could be put to a good use, which will give results.

Mr. Van Cleave says the Association declares itself in favor of the open shop. This is a well-known fact, and many who are not members approve of and follow this course. On this question they are almost unanimous, as against the demands of the workers. However, this question is immaterial as far as the workers are concerned. The real motive which underlies this proposition of the open shop in most cases means opposition to union labor. Every day one may read this advertisement: "No unionist need apply."

If all the members of the Manufacturers Association will practice the principle for which they declare, viz., "Can you do the work?" There could be no reasonable objection; but the past experience of union workers, with few exceptions, has been very different. Some were denied employment simply because they would not deny that they belong to a labor union.

Another subject upon which they are going to educate their members is the unlimited production. Of course every employer has a right to run his machines to their full capacity, but when he is compelled to hire help to operate the machines these are human beings which he does not own, their is a limit to their endurance and ability to work. The proposition is this: Has the employer an equitable right to compel his help to work, when or how long, without the consent of the workers? No fair-minded person will affirm this, because to do so would mean to endorse injustice. The complaint that there are too many specialists among the workers is true to a certain extent, but who is to blame for this? The employers themselves, because they are so greedy for the unlimited output that they specialize all that they possibly can in order to increase the output. Anyone who denies this shows want of experience. Such a one should put on a pair of overalls and investigate conditions as they are. Here is where some of the professors are deficient in practical work.

A prediction may be made as to the ultimate object of the expenditure of this $1,500,000 fund under the pretext of education, which is a worthy cause. This is used to fool the people. Final results may show that it is more for the

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purpose of defeating the eight-hour movement, or at least temporarily to prevent its universal adoption.

Mr. Van Cleave further says "That unions will have to oust the ignorant, corrupt and autocratic leaders with which most of them are afflicted. These are mostly responsible for nearly all the iniquities which are laid at the door of union labor." Doubtless it will be the past of wisdom for many union workers to make a note of this criticism and act accordingly. It is not necessary to mention any specific instances. Every thinking worker has had occasion to notice the truth of this assertion in the past. In this respect there is a large field open for improvement that ought to be cultivated. Employer and employes should practice more altruism in their mutual relations. Mr. Van Cleave says they will teach both "Americanism," whatever that means. If this term means what it should, then there will be more justice and altruism. It will be one step nearer to the universal brotherhood of man of which poets and writers have spoken before and since the declaration that all men are born free and equal and entitled to life, liberty and happiness.

Mr. Van Cleave complains about the so-called scarcity of skilled workers in the United States. This is an obsolete idea that employers have; it is not true at present; it may have been true within the fifty years or more past. The present generation of workers are equal to the most exacting demands of employers in every branch, both industrial and commercial business. However, the complaint is a subterfuge to influence public opinion in favor of the unrestricted immigration of foreign workers. The complaint does not agree with the claim often made that their product is unsurpassed. This is true in certain lines; but was it the foreign worker only who produced it? Every one who knows is is fair-minded will not affirm that it was. This kind of talk is all nonsense, because the fact is that the native worker can produce more hour for hour than the imported, quality and output being the test. With few exceptions there is a difference which the employer well knows is in his favor, since he can employ foreign workers cheap. This is a matter of dollars and cents to the employer. Logically, this is the secret of the whole matter. The next generation of native workers will be better in every way because they will have better facilities which can be employed, viz., the manual training schools, technical colleges, etc.

Mr. Van Cleave should help to build more manual training schools. He can use some of this $1,500,000 for no better purpose, that will produce good results for the future. The time is not far off when Americans need not go to Europe learn. Eventually they will come to the United States to learn, in every department of science or industry, either in medicine or surgery. American machines, harvesting, threshing, sewing, are second to none. Also American watches, locomotives, etc. The only claim Europe has over America is that it has an older history, otherwise it will be behind the age of progress. Let the union workers profit by what criticisms are reasonable as to their faults and deficiencies. It is the part of wisdom to learn from our critics. Let the workers imitate the Manufacturers' Association in their method of education. Certain it is that the workers are in need of education as much as anyone. The American Federation of Labor should inaugurate a series of lectures with this object in view by procuring good men and women of the working class, who have ability and experience, who know what they are talking about and can prove what they say if necessary. It would be a good idea to send one or two speakers wherever one has spoken for the Manufacturers' Association, so that the public may impartially be the judge who is right or wrong.

However, if Mr. Van Cleave succeeds to educate some of those greedy, egoistic employers to change their attitude towards union workers and to adopt a course of fair dealing with reference to the rights of others, this would be the Americanism of which he speaks. The greatest obstacle is that employers hold to the antiquated idea, the old robber plan, viz., "Let him that hath the power take, and let him keep who can." This is not Americanism. Hence it is a hard lesson for them to learn or to convince them that the robber plan is a remnant of feudal times in Europe when they robbed and tyranized the people. This is a disgrace to modern civilization. If Mr. Van Cleave will instruct his lecturers to teach and preach that the prosperity of humanity is paramount to the idolatry of the almighty dollar, if practical results will verify this, all other difference of opinion as to the rights of each may be readily arbitrated upon equitable grounds. To quote the words of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet:

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"Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
When man to man shall brother be
The world over and a' that,"

when the principle that all men are created equal and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, when it comes to a realization and a fact.

"ANVIL."

OUR BROTHERHOOD AND PROGRESS.

By a Knocker.

It is rather unfortunate for labor, especially united labor, that there is always in their organization some "I ams" that are there either to rule or ruin; it is also unfortunate that there are also some that are rather stingy in their support of their organizations financially. It is also unfortunate that so few of the organizations seem to understand that motto of theirs, that "an injury to one is an injury to all." That they, as laboring men, have to make some apparent, also some real sacrifice to gain any reward; but show me the man in any position in life who has not got to do likewise.

The farmer has to plow, drag or harrow, and fertilize and sow and worry with the chances and changes of the elements before he can get his reward. Sometimes he has failures.

We, as members of the I. B. of B. & H. have been plowing and clearing the ground, and we have done so, some of us at considerable sacrifice to ourselves and our families, and just as we are in a position to gain some results that will benefit the whole of the membership, we find that some of our finest appearing and attractive products—those that we had given extra nourishment—were either rusty, weevily or smutty grain of various kinds and degrees, some from slight, others heavy frosts, other again getting too large a share of the common nourishment. In other words, brothers, our organization could, should and would, united, with every man a thorough union man, be in a position to stand at the top of the ladder as a trade and by doing what is fair and demanding what is fair, get the benefit and give the benefit of that unity to others as well; We would reap the benefits as the bankers, real estate dealers and others do—coming and going.

Why are we organized? To protect ourselves or to give to a few positions of influence and power so we can go and cringe to them, in times of need, or to prevent ourselves from getting needy? If every brother will just find out the soreheads or seceders and why they are such; what they have sacrificed for the Brotherhood, I am inclined to think they will stay where they are—in the Brotherhood.

Instead of dividing up, let us be like the manufacturers, get closer together, ally trade with trade, branch with branch, and live up to our American Federation motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all." Let us not wait for or make too much red tape and technicalities to get out of helping one another any longer, as we have been too apt to do in the past by such short-sighted methods. Let us give and forgive, but never forget. Let us bundle together the big stick and the little stick; the smooth stick and the rough stick; the straight stick and even the crooked stick, if it is sound—we can use it to bind—because it will have to be crooked to go around. Let us not throw out any stick from our bundle, but if there are a few sticks in our bundle that are punky and crumble at the least friction, or crush, we will have to let them crumble out, to solidify our bundle.

It has taken time, trouble and sacrifice from thousands to get where we are as an organization. Let us take more time, trouble and sacrifice before we leave her, and if we find that the majority of our membership is as rotten as the seceders say, then and then only will it be time to leave her as we have—an organization with a majority rule.

Once more I say, let us bundle together. We cannot all be the brightest lights in our line; but let me say that we all shine with honest sweat. We have not all had the same opportunity, nor are we all gifted for the same line of work. Some have been forced into the trade when young and have taken family responsibilities that have kept them at it, or trade restrictions have prevented them from following their bent, unless they scabbed it to become competent in the desired field. Others, again, have met with injuries that prevent them from studying to become even with experience one of the brightest tradesmen in their line.

But the greatest reasons that the membership of any organization is not more nearly of equal ability is specialization, of which I will try and give my views later on.

P. S.—Sick, death and strike funds have been advocated for our organiza-

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tion, but until the majority so will it, and one reason it is not so willed, you will find is because of the court's influences in attaching such funds in times of trouble and need. M. F.

SHOULD WOMEN IN THE HOME BE INTERESTED IN TRADES UNIONS AND THE UNION LABELS?

Woman, whether employed in the mill or the factory, or in the home looking after the needs of the family, plays an important part in the world's work and should be interested in all that concerns it. If she works at an organized trade, and does not become a part of the organization, she is not only standing directly in her own light but is doing a great injustice to her fellow workers.

The woman in the home (possibly the home of a union man) who spends money earned under union regulations for goods that have been made under the most unfavorable conditions, may not be directly affecting herself or her husband, but she is prolonging the struggle of the workers for better conditions. (Look for the Union Label!)

Every time we make a purchase we become an employer, and work for or against our own best interests. It is inconsistent for the wives of union men to be the employers of non-organized labor. I regret to say that in this matter women have been rather indifferent, notwithstanding the fact that through organization the natural breadwinner of the family has been able to command better wages, shorter hours and improved conditions. Better wages mean more home comforts. Shorter hours for the breadwinner mean not only better health for all, but shorter hours for the housekeeper. It was this apparent indifference on the part of women as individuals which showed the need of the formation of the Woman's International Union Label League,—an organization which is filling a long-felt want. Although the underlying principles of our organization are unselfish, we fullv realize that everything we do to improve the conditions of the natural breadwinner of the family is indirectly in the best interest of every member of his household.

The objects of the Woman's International Union Label League are: to promote the welfare of the wage earners; to discountenance the sweatshop system of production by encouraging the sale of union-made goods; to gain a universal eight-hour day; to abolish child labor; to secure equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex; to aid the Sunday and early closing movement; to urge industrial and political equality for women.

The Union Label is by far the most effective weapon in the hands of trade unionists today. If union men and their families would buy only such goods as show the label, the result would be far more helpful to the cause than any strike could ever hope to be. According to statistics, child labor has increased 33 1-3 per cent within the past ten years. This fact alone should inspire women to a determined effort to do their part to prevent the employment of children. They can do this by persistently demanding the Union Label. It will not be found on any article made wholly or in part by a child.

To organized labor I believe I can safely say: There is nothing you can do that will bring about better results than to devote time and effort to the organization to locals of the Woman's International Union Label League. Women must be taught the value of the Union Label, and that it is women who are the purchasing power. A united effort on the part of women in the interest of the Union Label would prove the greatest possible help to the organization of both men and women.

I am ever ready and anxious, upon request, to send information pertaining to this organization.

ANNIE FITZGERALD,
Int. Pres. W. U. L. L.
286 S. Homan Ave., Chicago.

TELLS OF COLONIAL CHURCH.

Bishop of London Exhibits Interesting Records at Richmond Meeting.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 4.—A historical mass meeting was held at the city auditorium tonight incident to the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in session here, and the public was given its only opportunity of hearing the bishop of London during his visit to Virginia. An address was delivered also by Bishop Randolph, of Virginia.

The speech of the bishop of London was of particular interest to the people of Virginia, in that he exhibited a large number of records taken from the archives of the London see, which in former years exercised spiritual control over the first parishes established by the Church of England in America. Practically all of the proceedings tonight were in relation to the early history of the church in America and its association with the mother church.

Both houses of the convention were in joint session all day to consider mission-

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ary matters. During the afternoon session the general topic of discussion was "The Church's Duty to the American People." Bishop Funsten, of Boise, spoke of the work in the Northwest, Bishop Anderson of the work in the middle West and Bishop Mann of North Dakota, concerning the great prairie.

The triennial report of offerings to meet the expenses of missions showed total receipts of $2,386,877. The appropriations for work in the United States amounted to $1,177,329, and for foreign work $1,314,023. Many gifts were received by the board which are not included in the report of offerings.

President Mickey Davis, of the Alaska Mine Workers' Union, has succeeded in his effort to form an alliance with the Western Federation of Miners, and it is said that there will be a renewal of the warfare between the Miners' Union and the operators in the Tanana (Alaska) district when the sluicing season begins next April.

It is common talk in New South Wales that Premier Carruthers, at the instigation of the Employers' Federation, has promised to abolish the Arbitration Court, in consequence of the award given to the Shop Assistants' Union.

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THE OLDEST HOUSE IN AMERICA.

One Built About 1562 Still Stands in St. Augustine, Fla.

The oldest house in the United States stands in St. Francis street, opposite the United States barracks, in the city of St. Augustine, Fla. The street is old and narrow, and today it is surrounded by the rest of the city. The material used in the construction of the walls of the structure is "coquina," a rocklike combination of seashell remains and mortar, which figured in a good many building experiments in olden times in that portion of this country.

This very house which is standing today could be seen in the city of St. Augustine when Michael Angelo was building the famous dome of St. Peter's in Rome and while the doctrines preached by the reformer Martin Luther were yet new and strange. Its construction was begun about 1562 by French Huguenot (Protestant) emigrants, who came over here after a long, hard journey in a little sailing vessel, hoping to find under the Florida palm trees a peaceful refuge from the religious quarrels that were growing so fierce and furious at home. But peace was not to be had even in America. Spanish adventurers led by Pedro Fernandes d'Aviles followed them, and the poor Huguenots were butchered without mercy. The house was afterward used from 1565 to 1580 as a home for the monks of St. Francis.

In 1586 came another severe wave of warfare, when Sir Francis Drake, with his followers, a band of bold English boys, landed there on his way home from Santo Domingo and made havoc of the little Spanish town.

All around the house other buildings were burned, and off and on up to 1762 the English and Spanish were at war over this territory. It was not until 1821 that the Spanish flag finally came down in St. Augustine and the street on which the famous house stood actually became a part of the United States.

A deputation from the Maryborough (Australia) Timber Workers' Association recently waited upon the sawmill owners, and requested that the hours of labor for employes should be reduced to eight per day. A promise was given by the owners that the eight-hour system would be introduced in the mills from the commencement of next year.

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TIME AND LABOR THE PRICE OF THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

By C. M. Meyer.

Time and determined labor, mental or physical, is the price that must be paid for success in any one calling. Workmen, reflect on it. Think for a moment at the price that has been paid to obtain the eight and nine hour working day. Year after year has the subject been agitated. Its foremost and energetic advocates have suffered persecution and prison. They have been called evil conspirators, enemies of society and the existing order of things, and also turning the world upside down. It can truthfully be said they did turn, in a large measure, the ten-hour workday down and the eight-hour workday up. In this, our new century, only a few years old, much has been accomplished. A workman, generally speaking, need no longer fear or quake of boss or foreman, but can openly say, "I belong to the union of my trade, and the union, with its energetic agents, have brought about the priceless boon of the shorter worday, not only to union men and women, but to thousands of others, despite all opposition of boasted millions arrayed against that advanced step.

The employers have come to accept it as a matter of fact that it is utterly useless to kick against it. The shorter day not only gives the workman extra time, but also enables owners of industries to do their planning during daylight, and so illustrates the proverb: "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

And what of those who are still working under the old regime? Well, the best and worst that can be said of them is that it is their own fault, they lacked courage to associate themselves with the movement when it was in their way, or when the trying moment came courage failed them. They are still behind and they will find it hard work to catch up.

DIALOGUE OF DIOGENES AND HIS LANDLORD.

Landlord: Diogenes, I want you to take your tub and get off my land. You are obstructing my view.

Diogenes: I want you to stand out of my way. You are obstructing my sunlight.

Landlord: Who gave you the sunlight?

Diogenes: Who gave you the land? —The Public.

THE IDEALS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

In the world-wide labor movement, the aspirations and ideals of the common people find voice and expression. It speaks not only for the skilled workmen who constitute the strength of its various industrial and political organizations, but also for that great company of unskilled workers who form the base of the social pyramid. To these, so long denied any other activity in the common life, save that of toil, democracy has given a place and part in the commonwealth. Silent, in patient toil through long centuries, at last their voice is heard, and through the labor movement they speak their hopes and desires.

What is the spirit of the strivings and the goal of the purpose of the people who make this movement? With what ideals do they come to their place in the commonwealth to shape its destiny? Being of the people, these ideals are like the people, simple and strong. They are the old-fashioned ideals, that have always dwelt in the heart of the people and pointed the way forward.

First on the banners of the labor movement is blazoned the word BROTHERHOOD. The rallying cry of their forces is the Brotherhood of Industry, and it is something more than a cheap sentiment. There is less cant about it here than elsewhere because the movement only has strength to the degree in which its members feel the common need and express the common ideals of all the workers. Their cause depends upon the extent to which they can actually realize the spirit of brotherhood. Against the opposition of organized wealth and its control of legal and political influence, against the prejudices and alien intellectual habits of the people of culture and leisure, they can oppose only the solidarity of their ranks and the sympathy which the justice of their cause may evoke.

Therefore it is that the strongest examples of brotherhood are today to be found in the labor movement. When in time of strike the empty pantry and the white faces of children tempt the father to listen to the offer of higher wages to go back to work, it is the mother who will not let him injure the common cause. During the great anthracite coal strike two and a quarter million dollars were sent to the support of the striking miners by special assessment on unionists of every trade. The sympathetic strike, from the standpoint of the interests of labor, is often like the Charge

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of the Light Brigade; "It is not war, but it is magnificent," as the expression of an ideal.

There were many complex causes leading to the last Stock Yards strike, but the fact that the issue on which the strike was finally declared, was a demand of the skilled workers for increased wages for the unskilled laborer, is a striking example of the power of this ideal brotherhood in the labor movement. It is not merely self interest that animates the fight against woman and child labor. The men who lead in these struggles are not the men who feel the hardest pressure in their own homes. They are working for others; and they have, too, some vision of the danger to the commonwealth in the maintenance of these inhumanities.

But, someone says, "In its attitude toward the nonunion man the labor movement violates the spirit of its own ideal of brotherhood." The trouble is that this judgment of the attitude of labor is formed from some newspaper account of an act of violence, and a single shock of our sensibilities by a particular instance of brutality confuses both our intellectual and moral judgment. Let us be fair. We read in the paper that a picket has slugged a "scab" and "put him out of business." In our super-refinement we are shocked, and we say, "How brutal!" But the employer, individual or corporation, with deliberate intent slugs his competitor with his heavier capital and effectually "puts him out of business" forever. It is done every day, it does not get into the papers, and if we happen to hear of it, some of us say, "How clever!" and the rest sigh, and complacently remark about the "law of progress." Let us at least be fair in our judgments, and recognize that the use of financial force by the employer to put his competitor out of business is morally of the same nature as the use of physical violence by the union man in putting the "scab" out of business. Let us give to each the same righteous indignation. Then it ought to be remembered that in the background of the act of the laboring man there looms his ideal of brotherhood, which to him the scab is violating; while behind the act of the employer there is nothing but the grim spirit of conscienceless success or the grimmer spirit of greedy gain.

It is one of the moral paradoxes that behind the passions aroused by the local issue of having one's job taken, arises also the larger feeling that one is acting for the cause of the brotherhood of the workers. To the union man it is the "scab" who is violating the ideal of brotherhood. He says, "This man is a traitor to the cause of his people. We are working for the improvement of the conditions of all workers, and he, because of his weakness or his selfishness, would destroy our work and sacrifice the welfare of his fellows to his own wants." Thus even the apparent denial of brotherhood in the sentiment and action toward the "scab," when judged fairly, is in reality an expression of devotion to the ideal. The strength of this ideal and its ethical results are undreamed of outside the labor movement. Mr. Hapgood tells of a man, not a union man, who had committed every crime in the decalogue, and some that are not there, and who was asked if he had ever been a "scab." He said: "Oh, no. I may be bad, but I'm not as bad as that. That is against my principles."

I am not attempting to excuse hatred and evil passion, I would be the last man to paliate or condone acts of violence. But I am pleading for a fair judgment of the ethical nature of the attitude of the labor movement toward the "scab." And this can never be secured by allowing individual cases of violence to determine the judgment. The labor leaders know just as well as we do that violence alienates sympathy from their cause, and that an unfair attitude toward the nonunion man retracts against the movement. The best of them say openly that their whole policy shall be to train their men into fairness toward nonunion men. I quote: "When strikes are declared the men should go home and stay there. If any men can be secured to take their places, let them take them. In the past there has been too much coercion and too little instruction and education along these lines." "If the benefits of the union cannot be made apparent to the non-member and if the influence which they can exert collectively is insufficient to induce them to join, then their cause has little strength." "You may say without qualification that this is our aim that we shall work steadily toward such an education of our men as finally to bring it about." But we must remember that a labor union is not a kindergarten.

Considering fully the attitude of the labor movement toward the man outside its ranks, it is yet evident that it shows us a truer realization of the spirit and ideal of brotherhood than can be found anywhere else in modern society.—H. F. W. in "The Messenger."

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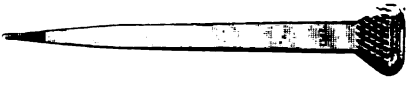
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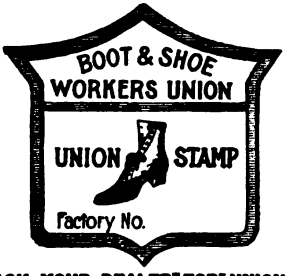
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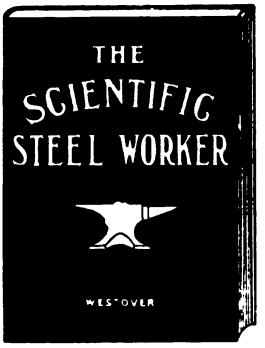
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The Grim Reaper Invades the Homes of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

ENOCH NELSON.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and he saw fit in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow craftsman Enoch Nelson, a worthy and highly respected member of Energy Local No. 122, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother's family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of trouble and sorrow and we commend them to him who doeth all things well and hope that he comforts them and gives them strength to bear their great loss, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, that these resolutions be placed upon the records of this local, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the bereaved brother's family.

E. TEGTMEYER,
H. SCHWOELMAN,
J. H. BUNTING,
Committee.

HUGH DURAN.

At a regular meeting of Junction City Union No. 209, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman, Hugh Duran, a worthy and highly respected member of our local; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved mother, sister and friends in this dark hour of affliction our heartfelt sympathy and hope that the Most Merciful Father of all will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, As a token of our esteem to our deceased brother that our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of the bereaved, a copy of the same to the Blacksmiths Journal for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

SAM DRYSDALE,
J. P. STONE,
EDWIN PEAKE,
Committee.

E. L. EADY.

At our regular meeting Friday, Oct. 18, Local No. 2 adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman, E. L. Eady, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our late brother's family our sorrow and hope that the most Merciful Father of all will give them strength to bear the loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, that these resolutions be inscribed upon our minutes and a copy sent the family, also be published in the Journal.

IRA LANDRUM,
S. H. FITZPATRICK,
CHAS. SNYDER,
Committee.

MRS. J. M. BENNETT.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 97 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst by death the beloved wife of our esteemed brother and fellow workman, J. M. Bennett, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and distress and hope that the Most Merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning and that these resolutions be inserted in the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to our sorrowing brother, and a copy be also sent to the Journal for publication.

W. L. SCOTT,
WM. McDERMOTT,
E. D. COLEMAN,
Committee.

C. P. RUSSEL.

At the last regular meeting of Local Union No. 66 a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of the father of our brother, F. L. Russel.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from us the father of our brother, F. L. Russel,

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in their sad grief and sorrowful affliction and hope the Most Merciful Father of all will give them strength to bear their sorrow and loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, and these resolutions be inscribed in our minutes and a copy be sent to the Blacksmiths Journal for publication.

JOHN REID,
P. J. KEHOE,
WM. McLOUD,
Committee.

MRS. FRANCIS CREEGAN.

At the last regular meeting of Local Union No. 66 a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of the mother of our brother, Edward Creegan.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the mother of our brother, Mrs. Creegan,

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow, and hope the most merciful of all will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN REID,
P. J. KEHOE,
WM. McLOUD,
Committee.

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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers, Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. N. GLOVER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

W. J. DOUGHERTY, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. J. MOCKLER, Second Vice President, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Mo.

J. J. GOLDMAN, Third Vice President, 4217 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.

T. FLANAGAN, Fourth Vice President, 1630 St. Marys st., New Orleans, La.

W. G. POWLESLAND, Fifth Vice President, 585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

T. J. HANLEY, Sixth Vice President, 858 Stillman st., Philadelphia, Pa. (Reserve).

J. W. DUFF, Seventh Vice President (Reserve), 128 First st., Chickasha, I. T.

Executive Board.

D. C. TUCKER, 386 Madison ave., Memphis, Tenn.

EDWARD J. RYAN, 14 Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.

WM. F. KRAEMER, 1365 Missouri st., Pittsburg, Pa.

J. W. NICHOLS, 2919 St. Paul ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

G. SANDEMAN, 2715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

General Board of Trustees.

THOS. YATES, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. BRETO, 1765 St. Catherine st. east, Montreal, Canada.

W. I. McMURRY, 1921 Albion st., Los Angeles, Cal.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 22d of the month.

District Councils

1 CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Meets on the third Sunday of each month at Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison sts. at 2 P. M. President, J. D. Jones, 622 Graceland Avenue, Chicago, secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4943 5th ave. Business Agents, W. J. Walsh and Patrick Hughes, Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. at Horan's hall, Chicago, Ill.

2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL President, John Reid, No. 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo.

6 ERIE SYSTEM—President, Frank Shadley, Kerrtown, Pa.; secretary, Daniel F. Betts, 120 Pine st. Meadville, Pa.

7 FRISCO SYSTEM. — Pres., P. J. Kehoe, 18 S. 6th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, John F. Turley, South Side Frisco Shops, Springfield, Mo.

8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—Pres., Thos. Hodge, 338 Linden st., Centralia, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM—President, —— Secretary, H. M. Remington 711 Maple ave., Conneaut, Ohio.

11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM — President, Chas. Hender, 1724 Davenport st., Omaha, Neb.; secretary, W. A. Baskett, 318 W. Fremont st., Pocatello, Idaho.

12 PACIFIC SYSTEM—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; sec., R. R. Robinson, 517 K. st., Kern Station, Bakersfield, Cal.

14 NORTHWESTERN — President, Philip J Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn; secretary, Henry Coelln, 137 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—President, John W. Duff, 128 1st st., Chickasha, I. T.; sec., Leonard Fox, 212 Lincoln ave., Shawnee. Okla.

16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. President, D. F. Donavan, Howard Grove, Richmond; secretary, W. T. Sampson, Selma, Va.

17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM—President, George E. Saywell, box 143, Sheffield, Ala.; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres.. H. Seim, 322 N. Walnut st., Mt. Carmel, Ill.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President, J. R. Campbell, 603 Salem ave.; secretary, W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, J. H. Robinson, 9 Morton st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres., J. B. Joyce, 2018 Habershain st.; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. East, Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—Pres., L. W. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec., J. B. Nightingale, 1804-5 Harrison street, Sedalia, Mo.

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District Councils.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec., W. W. Barnis, 10 Watkins ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres. W. D. Taylor, Denver; sec., E. Berquist, 933 W. 6th st. S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

25 GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC President, Frank C. Graham, Okanogan, Wash.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

26 SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY—Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Camphell st., Oakland, Cal.; sec., Charles Butler, 3184 25th st., San Francisco, Cal. Business agent's office, 306 14th st., San Francisco, Cal.

27 MOBILE & OHIO—Pres., John R. Robertson, Whistler, Ala.; sec., H. R. Cheeseman Jackson, Tenn.

28 WABASH SYSTEM—Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st., Springfield, Ill.; sec., Chas. W. Koeing, 215 E. William st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

29 MONTREAL & VICINITY—Pres., J. Breto, 1765 St. Catherine st. east, Montreal, Que.; sec., Chas. McLaren, Montreal, Quebec. Business agent, Mr. Jake Segal, room 10, 242 St. James st., Montreal, Quebec.

30 ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—Pres., H. D. Walsh, 552 Gordon st., E. Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

31 ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 1460 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo.

32 QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

33 BOSTON—President, Earnest Germain, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., Chas. M. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.

34 BURLINGTON SYSTEM—President, J. J. Roth, box 264, W. Burlington, Ia.; sec., Wm. Grieb, box 1325. Alliance, Neb.

35 DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS. Pres., Adam Weimer, 997 Central av.; sec., Chas. Kaufman, 417 Park ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

36 BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT—Pres., Abraham Blue, Grafton, West Virginia; sec., Chas. E. Burrough, Frank st., near Hazelwood ave., Pittsburg, Penn.

37 SEABOARD AIR LINE—President, J. W. Wood, 320 Berien st., Savannah, Ga.; secretary, L. P. Clark, 8 Venable st., Atlanta, Ga.

Locals

1 ATLANTA—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis R. Golden, 421 Fulton st; sec., C. M. Kister, 150 Glenwood ave., Atlanta. Ga.

2 BLUFF CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres.. Ira Landrun, 198 St. Paul ave.; sec., Chas. Snyder, 781 6th st., Memphis, Tenn.

4 ANNISTON LOCAL—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Royal Oak hall, corner of 11th and Noble sts. Pres., Geo. Summers, 727 W. 15th st.; sec., Bruce Gardner, 115 E. 14th st., Anniston, Ala.

5 PINE BLUFF—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Barraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, 610 Tennessee st., Pine Bluff, Ark.

6 LAKESIDE—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Fohlmers hall, 100 State street. Pres., E. M. Lewis; 330 Indiana ave.; sec., John A. Shepherd 625 May st., Hammond Ind.

8 CHESAPEAKE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Eagle's hall, bank building, Main st. Pres., R. T. Dillon, Clifton Forge, Virginia; sec., Chas. Shaefers, Selma P. O., Virginia.

9 IRON CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights at Fox hall, 4th and 19th street. President, Joseph Braun, 801 S. 35th st.; sec., Joseph Hofer, 2621 21st ave., Birmingham., Ala.

11 CHATHAM—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Broughton and Whitacker sts. Pres. B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. E., Savannah, Ga.

12 ST. LOUIS—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. President, William Jackson, 1308 N. 12th street, St. Louis, Mo.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

13 MACON—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellows' hall. Pres., R. E. Casson, 557 First st., Vineville; sec., J. O. Ellis, 432 Corling ave., Macon, Ga.

14 VULCAN—Meets first and third Saturdays at Horan's hall, hall 3, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts., President, Joseph H. Smith, 725 West Huron st.: secretary, Ben Werner, 760 Cortland st., Chicago, Ill.

16 CLINTON—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerian, 639 Fourth ave., Clinton, Iowa.

22 FREEFORT—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Stephenson st. President, Frank Duke, 23 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.

26 MOBERLY—Meets first and third Saturday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Cart st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 ROSE CITY—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, cor. 2d and Scott sts. Pres., J. B. Fair, 100 Booker st.; sec., Louis Bosshardt, 408 Pulaski st., Little Rock, Ark.

32 HOUSTON — Meets on second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, President, C. E. Border, 303 James st.; sec., John T. Gibson, 2106 Providence st., Houston, Tex.

33 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Carpenters' hall, Center ave. near Water st. Pres., Thomas Hennessey, 211 11th st.; sec., Chas. Zanley, 909 Fitzhugh st., Bay City, Mich.

35 PUEBLO—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Chas. H. McClellan, 515½ W. 4th st.; secretary, H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.

36 SOO—Meets third Mondays in month at Wales hall, 4th st. Pres., T. Winklepleck, 1712 7th ave.: secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Caledonian hall, 2d and Yamhill sts.; Pres., Wm. H. Woodruff, East 48th st. and Hawthorne ave.; sec., H. Woodham, 862½ Allbina av., Portland, Ore.

38 PASS CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Thomas Hunter, 810 Murtel av.; secretary, J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

39 ELKHORN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. President, Jens. P. Hansen, P. O. box 439; sec., Luther W. Lutes, box 470 Missouri Valley, Ia.

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43 ST. PAUL—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabasha sts. President, Geo. Cartwright, 275 Charles st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul Minn.

45 LAFAYETTE—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, R. F. Robertson; secretary, Eugene O'Rourke, DeSoto, Mo.

48 STOCKTON—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Arcade hall, Main and San Joaquin sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.

49 HUGHES TRIPLE — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Mosses hall, Olcot ave. Pres., Thos. Marsden, box 193; sec., Raymond Gregg, 78 Plummer st., Hammond, Indiana.

50 OMAHA—Meets second and fourth Thurs days at O'Neill's hall, cor. 16th and Cunning sts. President, James White, 2026 California st.; sec., Alfred Westerburg, 2551 Ames ave., Omaha, Neb.

51 SONS OF VULCAN. — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall 1301 Norwood st., S. E. Pres., Geo. Halladay, 410 2d ave. N. E.; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.

53 FT. MADISON—Meets second Tuesday at Trades and Labor hall, cor. second and Market sts. President, John Oppenheimer 2705 Madison st.; sec., Wm. R. Sturgeon, 439 Front st., Ft. Madison, Ia.

54 PROGRESSIVE—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, C. M. Bohn, 1913 S. Harrison st.; sec. C. H. Pieper, 1103 E. 5th st., Sedalia, Mo.

55 SELMA—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 173 Selma st. Pres., W. S Eaves, 130 Ala st.; secretary, L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.

57 JOLIET—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall. Pres., J. J. Leffler, 120 Park ave.; sec., Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, 312 Abe st., Joliet, Ill.

60 FLINT HILL—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor hall, Main and Jefferson sts. Pres., J. J. Roth, Box 264, W. Burlington; sec., J. P. Hein, 255 S. 10th st., Burlington, Ia.

61 WHISTLER—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. W. Gosson; sec., T. E. Lucy, Whistler, Ala.

62 SHREVESPORT — Meets first and third Thursdays at McAdams hall, 1729 Texas ave. Pres., Jas. W. Langston, 707 Allen ave.; sec., R. L. Parker, 1504 Park ave., Shrevesport, La.

63 MEADVILLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Labor Union hall, Water st. Pres., A. G. Snyder, Dicksit, E. Meadville, Pa.; sec., W. Whitworth, 704 N. Grant st., Meadville, Pa.

64 TAR HEEL — Meets second and fourth Mondays at 817 S. Washington st. President, James E. Humphries; sec., Alonzo Rowe, lock box 406, Rocky Mount, N. C.

65 BLACK HAWK—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Forester's Hall, East 4th st. Pres., Rudolph Shutzman, 129 Lincoln st.; sec., Geo. R. Wolverton, 502 Saxton st., Waterloo, Ia.

66 KANSAS CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lander's & Duff's hall, 654 Kansas ave., Armourdale, Kan. President, J. A. Cummens, 436 N. Prospect ave., Kansas City, Mo.; sec, Frank L. Russell, 1624 Stinson ave., Rosedale, Kan.

67 MONOA—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Council hall. Pres., Geo. Crosier; secretary, J. Renwick, General delivery, Honolulu, H. I.

69 BIG SPRINGS—Meets first and third Saturdays at Helfridtsh's residence. President, A. R. Wylie; secretary, S. E. Scott, Big Springs, Tex.

70 BEAUMONT — Meets second and fourth Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., B. A. Teston; sec., Alex. Purkes, 893 Bufford st., Beaumont, Texas.

71 NO SURRENDER — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Assembly hall, 92d st. President, John Lewis, East Chicago, Ind; secretary, John Chorley, 9619 Exchange ave., South Chicago, Ill.

73 FLOUR CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Union Temple hall, 26-28 Washington ave. President, Wm. E. Moore, 718 26th ave. N. E.; secretary, C. J. Redlack, 2410 Fillmore st., Minneapolis, Minn.

74 MISSING LINK—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 102 Chestnut st. Pres., E. J. Ward, box 925; Sec., Geo. J. Rentz, box 773, Kent, Ohio.

75 EDISON—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Burwell's hall, Gratoit ave. and Elmwood st. President, J. H. Lunan, Grand Trunk House, North Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, John Newcomb, 510 Garfield st., Port Huron, Mich.

77 MILWAUKEE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st. and National ave. Pres., John Brosk, 601 Lincoln ave.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

78 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS — Meets first and third Thursdays at W. O. W. hall. President, A. B. Johnson, 5310 Oakes st.; secretary, J. W. Northover, 3713 S. L. st., South Tacoma, Wash.

79 EVERGREEN—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edw'd Christman, 810 W. Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 W. Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.

80 GARFIELD—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Rebman's hall, 2072 Lake st. President, George R. Whomes, 1564 Park ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 2339 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

82 VICTORIA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Barnett, Alderman Road; secretary, Frank W. Jeeves, 73 Sixth st., Victoria, B. C.

83 YOUNGSTOWN — Meets alternate Tuesdays at Ivorite's hall, 110 W. Federal st. Pres. E. T. Morriss, 525 Thomas st.; sec. M. H. Philabaum, 124 E. Front st., Youngstown, O.

84 VALLEY—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

85 HUNTINGTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., Henry Chapman, 2015 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.

86 MARSHALLTOWN — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. S. Davis; sec., H. R. Head, 711 West Nevada st., Marshalltown, Ia.

87 SHERMAN—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts. Pres. pro tem., S. N. Smith; sec., C. Hagarty, 810 N. Willow st., Sherman, Tex.

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89 ENTERPRISE.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Forester's hall, 1819 Broadway. President, John McFee, 817 Wabash ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.

90 MARSHALL.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at K. of P. hall. President, Richard Ellis, % T. P. car shops; secretary, C. E. Fisher, 602 Jefferson ave., Marshall, Tex.

91 ONWARD—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Fireman's hall, 209 Bryan st. Pres., J. W. Woodruff, 126 St. Louis ave.; secretary, G. O. Gorman, 1314 Calhoun st., N., Fort Worth, Texas.

93 COLONY CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 308 S. Grant st. Pres., J. A. Reed, 311 Altamaha st.; sec., Owen Singletary, 307 Oconee ave., W., Fitzgerald, Ga.

94 EXCELSIOR.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. Pres., Ed. Dolton, 15744 Wilard ave.; sec., Wm. Greenwell, 15806 Halsted st., Harvey, Ill.

95 DUBUQUE.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomberg and Conler avenues. Pres., Joseph Hedley, 614 Rhonsberg ave.; secretary, Frank Schaefer, 1473 Elm st., Dubuque, Iowa.

96 FERNANDINA.—Meets every 4th Saturday at Ash and 7th sts. President, L. M. Miller; secretary, J. J. Pope, Fernandina, Fla.

97 ROANOKE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home hall, corner Salem ave. and Commerce st. President, E. D. Coleman, 910 10th ave., S. E.; sec., W. H. Noell, 530 Nelson st., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

98 TOLEDO.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Switzer hall, 410 Monroe st. Pres., J. J. Jasinski, 1216 Tecumseh st.; sec., Thomas Simmons, 1233 Page st., Toledo, Ohio.

100 OAKLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. Pres., R. E. Glenn, 869 Campbell st.; sec., William Charlesworth, 869 Campbell st., Oakland, Cal.

101 TRI-CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Industrial Home, corner 20th st. and 3rd avenue, Rock Island, Ill. President, C. S. Miller, 536 College ave., Davenport, Iowa; secretary, C. L. Williams, 912 Fourth ave., Rock Island, Ill.

103 RICHMOND.—Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 17th and Main sts. Pres., John H. Banks, 218 S. Jefferson st.; sec., T. D. Gilman, 2012 W. Main st., Richmond, Va.

107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Elmer Corbon, North P. st.; sec., Frank Duncan, 737 N. P. st., Bedford, Ind.

108 WINONA—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st. President, Geo. C. Streit, 211 N. Baker st.; secretary, Henry L. Engels, 365 W. King st., Winona, Minn.

111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Assembly hall, 506 Madison ave. President, M. Matter, 605 West 19th street, Covington, Ky., sec., John Keene, 182 W. Robbin st., Covington, Ky.

113 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Ryan's hall, 202 W. Main st. Pres. Frank Peters, 1007 Fairchild st; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.

114 LONE STAR. — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S. A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard street. Denison, Texas.

115 SAN JOSE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., L. Cripps, Rural No. 6, Box 66; sec., E. G. Sampson, 609 Locust st., San Jose, Cal.

117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Fisher, 302 Rother ave.; sec., Stanley Stortz, 130 Sears st., Baffalo, N. Y.

118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 317 Franklin avc; sec., E. E. Apple, 72 Columbia st., Salem, Ohio.

119 INDUSTRIAL LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Pres., H. E. Kline, 251 Jos Campaw ave; sec., W. Happell, 241 Mt. Elliot ave., Detroit, Mich.

120 GATE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., J. Spracher, 636 N. Arthur ave.: sec.. W. F. Stone, 340 North Arthur st., Pocatello, Idaho.

121 WELDING.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Somenberg's hall, cor. Balto and Green sts. Pres., Chas. C. Hanson, 236 S. Gilmore street; sec., S. C. Wherly, 1107 Bayard st., Baltimore Md.

122 ENERGY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Corcoran's Hall, 402 W. 47th st. Pres., J. Paul, 3530 Union ave,; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton ave., Chicago.

123 DUNKIRK—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Adam Weiner, 995 Central ave.; secretary, Wm. L. Phillips, 68 W. 2d st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

124 SPRINGFIELD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, Murice E. Walsh, 1524 S. 7th st.; secretary, Albert A. Owen, 1111 E. Division st., Springfield, Ill.

125 PISCATAQUA—Meets 2d Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st. Pres., Chas. F. Baker; sec., Percy Durgin, Kittery, Me.

126 HEAD OF THE LAKE.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, cor. Winter st. and Tower ave. Pres., N. O. Erickson, 1118 Belknap st.; sec., G. W. Latham, 2609 21st street, Superior Wis.

127 CHEYENNE—Meets every fourth Thursdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., E. Grace; secretary, Archie Adamson, 315 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.

128 BUFFALO—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Frank Huber, 158 Mulberry st.; sec., Fred Herman, 1214 Lovejoy st., Buffalo, N. Y.

135 TUBAL CAIN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at K. of C. hall, 147 Barrett st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex. Irwin, 822 Stanley st., Schenectady, N. Y.

139 PRIDE OF ST. JOE—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Juocken's hall, cor. 11th and Sacramento aves. Pres N. Wilhelm, 2201 S. 11th st.; sec., Daniel Dunn, 2302 S. 19th st., St. Joseph, Mo.

142 STREATOR—Meets first and third Tuesdays at S. R. Algier's office, Main st. President, F. D. Hubbard; secretary, Thomas Lewis, 807 Monroe st., Streator, Ill.

144 PORTSMOUTH—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. U. hall, High st. Pres., James N. Jean, B st, Park View; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.

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147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS—Meets every Thursdays at Pacific avenue. President, William Marshall, 663 Henry avenue; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.

148 SPARTA.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I.O.O. F. hall, Broadway. Pres. W. H. Fair; sec., George E. Stamm, Sparta, Ill.

149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Peoples hall. President, James Alton, 1607 N. Elm st.; sec., F. A. Irwin, 303 E. 15th st., Pittsburg, Kan.

151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, Robt. Gray; sec., Chas. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.

154 BRISTOL—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Painters' hall, — Sixth st. Pres., J. C. Friend, U. S. W. Ry. shops; sec., W. L. Bryan, U. S. W. Ry. shops, Bristol, Tenn.

155 ALGIERS—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. J. Davis, 264 Vallette st.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 E. Elmira ave., Algiers, La.

156 IRON MOUNTAIN—Pres., J. R. Miller, 2215 Beale ave.; sec., Geo. Callan 2607 Oak ave,, Altoona, Pa.

157 DETROIT SPRING SMITHS & HELPERS Pres., Louis Labute, 29 Tillman ave.; sec., James Burke, 619 McKinston st. Detroit, Mich.

158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Beatty's hall, 317 Mission ave. Pres., Wm. H. Myers, 992 E. College ave.; sec., Phillip Braner, 796 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.

159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Sat'days at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Chas. Tonner, 424 S. Sixth st.; sec., R. L. Hamman, 1037 Division ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

160 OKLAHOMA—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 308½ N. Broadway. Pres., J. M. Nash, 520 E. 6th st.; sec., J. L. Booker, 520 E. 6th st., Oklahoma City, Okla.

161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Socialist's hall, 111 Market st. Pres., L. Davis, 424 Heyhman st.; sec., R. Hamilton, 608 Lowman st., Fort Scott, Kansas.

162 OTTUMWA—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Ia.

163 HAVELOCK—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Campbell hall, N. W. cor. Jackson and Manderson st. Pres., S. A. Smith; sec., E. B. Bilson, box 66, Havelock, Neb.

165 KNIFE FORGERS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Vogal hall, Bay State, Mass. Pres., John Brick, 70 Vernon st.; secretary, Patrick Powers, 146 Federal st., Northhampton, Mass.

166 SALT LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall on Market st. State and S. Fourth sts. Pres., Chas. Baldwin, 139 Vine st., Murray, Utah; sec., Chas. G. Rehpenning, 859 S. 7th West st., Salt Lake City, Utah.

167 MUSKOGEE—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., Garret White, box 761, Muskogee, I. T.

168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., R. W. Jones, 1218 11th ave.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2715 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.

170 MONTGOMERY—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at City Hall, Monroe st. Pres., G. L. Brown, 316 N. Lawrence st.; sec., H. K. Cheesemen, 231 Martha st., Montgomery, Ala.

172 TORONTO JUNCTION—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at James' hall. Pres., John H. Keech, 74 Dundas st.; sec., Archie McKinnon, 189 Keele st. W., Toronto Junction, Ontario, Can.

174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., Wm. Lovell, 615 19th st.; secretary, I. M. Hind 1420 Eye st., Sacramento, Cal.

175 MAPLE CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Henry Ernst, 4 Jackson st.; sec., Alf. Geiger, 20 Chatham st., Norwalk, Ohio.

176 CHILLICOTHE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at North Paint st. Pres., H. E. Ward, 536 E. McKellar st.; sec., J. L. Cunningham, 353 Clay st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

177 BRAZOS VALLEY—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays in East Missouri. Pres., C. W. Bentley; sec., F. C. McCorkle, Teague, Tex.

178 BELLEFONTAINE.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., W. M. Smith, 905 N. Main st.; sec., B. Weimer, 814 N. Main st., Bellefontaine, O.

179 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. at Nathan hall W. 2nd st. President, Edward Bowman; sec., N. C. Schmidt, 601 Forest ave., Alton, Ill.

180 NEW HAVEN—Meets first Saturday in month at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.

181 BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS'—Meets 1st Monday of each month at Russellville. Sec., J. L. Geerfry, Trenton Todd, Ky.

182 PARLOR CITY.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Federation hall. Pres., Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. R. Robison, 517 K st.; sec., Louis Bosley, 2521 L st., Bakersfield, Cal.

184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jerry Fouby, 101 J. st.; sec., J. Y. McGrath, Valley Junction, Iowa.

185 PERTH AMBOY.—Meets 2d Fridays at Adalade Building, 136 Smith st. Pres., Wm. Coleman; sec., Joseph Arsenault, 241 Front st., Perth Amboy, N. J.

186 BRUCE—Meets first and alternate Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. hall, Franklin street. President, Geo. D. Ireland, 7 Coon street, secretary, James Deering, 128 E. Gensee st., Auburn, N. Y.

187 OLEAN—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 223 N. Union st. Pres., Lawrence Whalen, 708 W. State st.; sec., David Burley, 217 N. 11th st., Olean, N. Y.

188 BENTON—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 3200 S. Jefferson ave. President, Adolph Beiser, 3018 Salena st.; sec., Clarence Sturm, 2917 Salena st., St. Louis, Mo.

190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., T. L. Bentley, 334 Brookside ave., Sousdale; sec., J. B. Roop, 603 Washington street, Knoxville, Tenn.

193 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Nelson's hall, South Race st. President, Joseph Atholf, 101 S. Grove st.; sec., Wm. Stonebraker, 1003 E. Water st., Urbana, Ill.

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194 NIAGARA FALLS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Brewery Hall, Third st. Pres., John Brown; secretary, Wm. Gray, 488 20th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., Ernest Thrum; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.

200 SCIOTO—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 424 Chillothie st. Pres., W.W.Weidenhiller, 531 Robertson ave.; secretary, Peter A. Justice, 1314 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.

201 GATE CITY—President, C. C. Henderson, 126 White ave.; Fred Merebith, 241 Askew ave., Kansas City, Mo.

202 ELMIRA—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Trades and Labor hall, 322 Carroll street. President, Chas. Dean, 726 Lake street; sec., Edgar Campbell, 509 Penna. ave., Elmira, N. Y.

203 PADUCAH—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. T. Hutchens, 1228 Jackson st.; secretary, A. P. Kelly, 430 N. 16th st., Paducah, Ky.

204 GRAFTON—Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at Eagles Hall on Main st. Pres. Abraham Blue, Rural Route 2; sec., J. T. Berkley, 215 W. Washington st., Grafton, W. Va.

205 BOLT MAKERS AND HELPERS— Pres., Malon Michael, 608 Vine st.; sec., James Sherman, 126 E. 4th st., Berwick, Pa.

206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. Pres., Chas. Kopp, 409 W. 16th st.; sec., J. R. Burns, 1411 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.

207 CLINTON—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at K. C. hall. Pres., J. E. Matthews, 401 S. E. st.; sec., G. W. Bales, 210 E. Juliast., Clinton, Ill.

208 PRINCETON — Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary st. President, Elias Lambert, 210 E. Spruce st.; sec., Geo. W. Shaeffer, 903 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.

209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Eliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Edward J. Ryan, 14a Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at 412 39th ave. Pres., J. J. Ray, R. F. D. No. 3; sec., H. A. Schrock, 3912 South st., Meridian, Miss.

212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA — Meets first and third Fridays at Druid's hall, 128 N. Main st. Pres., James Mahaffey, 947 S. Soto st.; sec., W. J. LaMotte, 740 Kohler st., Los Angeles, Cal.

213 SPOKANE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., D. E. Mackenzie, Sec., W. J. Williams, Hillyard, Wash.

214 KENEBEC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Hayden hall on Temple st. Pres., C. C. Bridges, 6 Bontelle ave.; sec., Vecid Volier, 8 Birch st., Waterville, Me.

215 SEATTLE—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 6th and University. Pres., F. A. McDonald; sec., James Ross, 1822 Seventh ave., N. Seattle, Wash.

216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Harry Clark, High st.; sec., Charles M. Hall, 9 Turner st., Brockton, Mass.

217 RENO—Pres., F. G. Folsom; sec., F. B. Nash, Reno, Nev.

218 WORCESTER—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Labour hall, 64 S. Bridge st. Pres., John Morrisey, 5 Beacon st.; sec., Pat. Blessington, 180 Canterbury st., Worcester, Mass.

219 WOODWARD—Meets every 2d Thursday at Machinists' hall, corner King and Coun sts. Pres., Daniel Woodward; sec., A. D. Ober, Garrett, Ind.

220 OELWEIN—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor hall, 1st st., W. President, Chas. Keiser, 226 4th ave, South; secretary, Otto Bensch, 111 7th ave. N., Olewein, Iowa.

221 TWENTIETH CENTURY—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Fuller hall, cor. Russell and Kerr sts. Pres., John A. Spencer, Linden Heights, O.; sec., O. W. Evans, 2541 N. High st. Columbus, O.

222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at K. of L. Hall Pres. Jacob Hausbach, 1131 Scott ave.; sec., Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

223 WASHINGTON—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall, Third and Main sts. Pres., J. H. Mahoney, 109 W. Main st.; sec., L. H. Nimnicht, 104 S. W. 17th st., Washington, Ind.

224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Chas. Famheim, 1134 Rock and 8th st., Peru, Ill.

225 COLUMBIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. Jean Baptiste hall. Pres., Joseph Delorey, 34 Canal st.; sec., Ralph A. Holbrook, 3 Kent block, Chestnut st., Nashua, New Hampshire.

226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., F. L. Bedard; sec., H. H. Buterfield, Lyndonville, Vermont.

227 STALWART—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Mechanics' hall, cor. George and Swan sts. Pres., F. A. Smith, 1508 15th st., Troy, N. Y.; sec., John H. Callahan, 62 James st., Green Island, N. Y.

228 GALION. — Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Eisele, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Galion, O.

229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Wyler's hall. President, Thomas Flanagan, 1630 St. Mary's st.; sec., P. Aiena, 814 Camp st., New Orleans, La.

230 LINE CITY.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at G. A. R. hall, West Grand av. Pres., C. J. Diehl, 1412 Yates ave.; sec., J. R. Currie, 1053 Park ave., Beloit, Wis.

231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Engineer's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Roy Powell; sec., J. T. Brennan, Sparks, Nev.

232 DECATUR — Pres., Hector Vahe, 820 N. Calhoun st.; secretary, P. F. Boyer, 1314 N. Edward st., Decatur, Ill.

233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., H. L. Broxson, 712 9th st, S.; sec., Fred Sewell, 2nd ave. and 27th st., Great Falls, Mont.

234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong av.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 150 Bath st., Providence, R. I.

235 NEWARK—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Druids hall, 32 So. Third st. Pres., Chas. M. Hinger, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., Roswell Rugg, 196 S. Fifth st., Newark, O.

236 NELSONVILLE—Pres., W. P. Haybran; sec., F. E. Deeds, Nelsonville, O.

237 COPPER CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Matties' hall, cor. Oak and Commercial aves. Pres., Patrick Lodge; sec. A. Auberton, 530 E. Commercial ave., Anaconda, Mont.

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238 RUTLAND—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. F. L. C. hall, Center st. Presi- A. S. Anderson, 43 Lincoln ave.; secretary, M. W. Sheehan, 220 Mussey st., Rutland, Vt.

239 BLOOM—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Peater Casazza hall. Pres., A. G. Richardson, 1521 Union st.; sec., W. H. Conway, 1505 Wallace st., Chicago Heights, Ill.

240 CUAUHTEMOC—Meets every Thursday at Steffian Bldg., 1014 Hidalgo st. Pres., Martin Buitron, 8 St. Zaragosa st.; sec., Elias Ramirez, 1316 San Agustin street, Laredo, Texas.

241 QUEEN CITY —Meets second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., J. F. Smith, 1098 Howard st.; sec. I. N. Fritz, 1908 Glenarm st., Springfield, Mo.

242 GOOD WILL—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Corneal and Elm sts. Pres., Arthur Lambert, 89 Linden st.; sec., J. W. Lyons, 60 Elm st., Ludlow, Ky.

243 CAPITOL—President, P. Cairing, Clare st., Edmonton, Alta, Canada: secretary, C. W. Springford, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

244 OGDEN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, 360 24th st. President, Geo. Huss, 338 24th st.; sec., Benj. Jansen, 423 22d st., Ogden, Utah.

245 CONNEAUT — Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 52, Conneaut, Ohio.

246 CHICO—Meets every Monday. Pres., Geo. S. Jeffery; sec., Henry F. Ackzian, Chico, Cal.

247 ARDMORE—Meets once a month at Labor hall. Pres., A. B. White; sec., C E. Craig. 418 2d ave. N. W., Ardmore, I. T.

248 ROWAN — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Main st. President, J. M. Cox, box 248, Spencer, N. C.; sec., W. A. Smith, 511 E. Henderson st., Salisbury, N. C.

249 KEOKUK—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Pres., Roscoe Lowe; secretary, Geo. A. Frank, 208 S 14th st., Keokuk, Ia.

250 STEEL—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Richmond hall, cor. Richmond and Notre Dame. Pres., E. D. Diotte, 22-A Emery st.; sec., Chas. Munoy, 38 Mullin st., Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

251 McCOMB CITY —Meets second and fourth Mondays at F. C. Harrington's residence. President, Ewell Doggett, P. O. Box 270; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.

252 GULF PORT—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2206 25th ave. Pres., L. A. Nevile; sec., W. L. Poyner, Gulf Port, Miss.

253 ROCK CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., J. P. Bozman, 113 Neill ave.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.

254 RHODE ISLAND BOLT AND NUT MAKERS — Pres., Joseph Middleton 124 Ivy st. E.; secretary, John Donahue, 88 Dunnell ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

255 FLINT ROCK —Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. President, J. Q. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary, W. A. Ruff, 1808 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.

256 PIKES PEAK—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., D. J. Thomas, box 290; sec., T. J. Meece, Colorado City, Colo.

257 FLORENCE Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, Box 493; sec., J. W. Yopp (A. C. L. shops), Florence, S. C.

258 MUSCOGEE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1146½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 106 20th st., Columbus, Ga.

259 WHAT CHEER—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.

261 VICTOR—Meets every Tuesday at Morrison's hall, Monumental place. Pres., C. A. Brockway, 1627 Mass ave.; sec., H. J. Saddler, 110 N. Belmont av., Indianapolis, Ind.

262 IRON CITY—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Morehead's hall, cor. Second ave. and Grant st. Pres., Wm. F. Kraemer. 1365 Missouri st.; sec., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

263 SOO RAPIES—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Fire Hall. Pres., Alfred Miller, 230 Ridge st.; secretary, Gus. Kirvan, 807 Augusta st., Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

265 UNION—Meets 3d Saturdays of month at 109 N. Pine st. Pres., H. A. Showers, 605 Prairie st.; sec., A. P. Anderson, 510 N. Cedar st., Creston, Iowa,

266 SEDALIA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. Pres., W. B. Morgan; sec., F. W. Fisher, 316 W. 3d st., Sedalia, Mo.

267 EAST HARTFORD—Meets 2d Tuesdays at 7 Central Row. Pres., Geo. F. McDonnald, 9 East st.; sec. M. Harney, 292 Garden st., Hartford, Conn.

268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.—Pres., Wm. Moore, 1729 Carson st.; sec., Henry Kalkhof, 61 Eureka st., Pittsburg, Pa.

269 SUSQUEHANNA—Meets second ond last Thursdays at C. M. B. A. Lyceum, Main st. Pres., Frank VanAntwerp; sec., W. W. Barnes, box 967, Susquehanna, Pa.

270 QUEEN CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas., Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 412 McClelland ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.

271 HATTIESBURG—Meets first and third Mondays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., F. M. Uter, 602 Second st.; sec., Thomas J. Harvey, 603 Second st., Hattiesburg, Miss.

272 CAPE GIRARDEAU — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., J. H. Reed, corner Indiana and Sprigg sts.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

273 HOLY CITY—Meets first and third Monday nights. Pres. C. Huckens, Spring st.; sec. W. H. Conaway, 105 Austin ave., Palestine, Texas.

274 LIBERTY—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. President, James Burke, 418 Delorimier ave.; secretary, Alex Bowie, 122 Delorimier ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.

275 MARION—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., A. G. Kimball, Marion, Ill.

276 CHARLEROI—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Monser's hall, McKean st. Pres., J. W. Jacobs; sec., C. O. Sterner, Bellevernon, Pa.

277 LIVINGSTON — Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Patrick Gaul; sec., Frank Millett, box 1166, Livingston, Mont.

278 LOVERS LEAP—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., J. R. Christian, 418 Madison st.; sec., Earnest Hardy, 404 Spruce st., Hannibal, Mo.

279 CHENANGO—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. H. Morrell, 28 Grove ave.; sec., W. Schraft, 15 Davi st., Norwich, N. Y.

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280 OSWEGO SPRING FITTERS HELPERS—Pres., John Kelly, 1 W. 8th st.; secretary, Maurice Whalon, 142 W. Schuyler st., Oswego, N. Y.

281 VULCAN—Pres., James Heaton, general delivery; sec., Sidney T. Mitchell, 633 14th ave. E., Calgary Alberta, Canada.

283 MUSKINGUM—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Shirnick block, Main st. Pres. Frank J. Long, cor. Roe and Hugh sts. 33; sec., Lawrence O. Dowell, 108 West End ave., Zanesville, Ohio.

284 PACKERTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays ar Reber's hall. Pres., James W. Hawk, Weissport; sec., George N. Smith, Lehighton, Pa.

285 FITCHBURG—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.

286 WALNUT—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Dearman hall. Pres., E. M. Wilson, Box 30; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.

287 GALETON—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Baldwin's hall, Main st. Pres., H. W. Loughridge, box 177; sec., B. R. Loughridge, box 177, Galeton, Pa.

288 ANCIENT CITY—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. E. Bell, New Augustine, Fla.

289 MIDDLETOWN—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Foresters' hall, cor. North st. and Wickham ave. Pres., Henry Arnoy, 17 Horton ave.; sec., Wm. H. Funnell, box 523, Middletown, N. Y.

290 SPRINGFIELD—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Johnson's building, Main street. Pres., William Quinn; sec., H. B. Capen, 1317 Kenton st., Springfield, Ohio.

291 RATON—Meets second and fourth Mondays at President's residence. Pres., Robt. Wilburn, 225 N. 3d st.; sec., Walter Taylor, 237 Vermejo ave., Raton, New Mex.

292 BUCKHORN—Meets first and second Saturday nights in each month. Pres., G. W. Angelly; sec., Harry Flickinger, Herrin, Ill.

293 HILL CITY—Meets fourth Monday at 107 Veto st. Pres., Chas. A Irvine, 107 Veto st.; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 736 South Mulberry st. Vicksburg, Miss.

294 KAUKAUNA.—Meets every 4th Tuesdays, at Catholic O. F. Hall. President, John Ralph, S. Kaukauna, Wis.; sec., W. C. Bussard, box 299, North Kaukauna, Wis.

295 HORTON.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Redman's hall. High st.; Pres., E. C. Chambers, 455 Academy st.; sec., Chas. Fryman, box 297, Horton, Kansas.

296 COLLEGE CITY—Meets first and third Mondays at J. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academey st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.

297 ROCK CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Redman's hall, Pres., Thornton Newberry, 66 S. East st.; sec., David Allen, 171 Elm st., Wabash, Ind.

298 GRAND TRUNK—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at White's hall, cor. Richmond and Wellington sts. Pres., B. Hoyland, 46 Coloraine st.; sec., Alex Maclean, 156 Congregation st., Montreal, Can.

299 JUNCTION CITY.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Edward Finkey, Box 333, Ogden City, Utah; sec'y, Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.

300 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Ed. C. Doherty, 530 Thomas st.; sec., Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.

301 UNITY—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 29th and Clybourn. President, John Clark, 3414 Clifton ave.; sec., Geo. Malone, 359 6th ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

302 PROVIDENCE B. S. & H.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Labor Temple, Washington st. Pres., Wm. Dorkin, 635 Harris ave.; sec., Hugh Welshman, 60 Davis st., Providence, R. I.

303 MONUMENTAL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Progress Hall, 205 W. Fayette st. President, W. H. Brown, 25 Jinkins Lane; secretary, Fred. Smith, 908 Lemon st., Baltimore, Md.

304 FRONTERIZA—Meets every Wednesday at Obreros hall, 1013 Santa Ursula ave. Pres., Emilo Leal, 119 Hidelgo st.; sec., Julian Buitron, 8 Zaragosa st., Laredo, Texas.

307 VICTOR—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Forrester's hall. Pres., T. J. Lewis, 112 S. Chestnut st.; sec., John Harvey, 709 E. Atlantic st., Warren, O.

309 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.—Meets first and Third Thursdays at Royal League hall, 15432 Park ave. President, G. W. Miller, 287 149 st.; sec., W. L. Williams, 14628 Vincennes Road, Harvey, Ill.

316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, J. J. Furey, 1637 A Haight st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 262 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.

317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., C. C. Stopke, 6449 Wallsmer av., Wellston Mo.; sec. Peter McCabe, 1014 S. 12th st., St. Louis, Mo.

319 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.—Meets first Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall. President, E. Anderson; secretary, Geo. Middlemas, 743 Cambie st., Vancouver, B. C.

323 WALSH —Meets first and third Tnesdays at Callahan's Hall, 4430 Wentworth ave. Pres., Ed. Mahoney, 406 W. 43d st.; sec., Hugh McNally, 345 W. 45th place, Chicago,

324 CENTRAL—Meets first and third Saturdays at Schoenhofen's Hall, 2160 Lake st. Pres., Patrick Gorman 1901 Augusta st.; secretary, John Bradley, 2491 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

325 HOMESTEAD—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. H. Moryniham, 358 Loomis st.; sec., W. Coughlin, 1068 W. 12th st., Chicago, Ill.

326 BURNSIDE—Meets first and third Mondays at Chandler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. President, Chas. N. Glover, 7838 Union ave., Auburn Park, Ill.; Financial sec., George Clark, 3951 Dearborn street, recording secretary, Newton Belgum, 7505 Madison ave., Chicago, Ill.

328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th street. Pres., John G. Smith; sec., Thos. C. Goodman, 716 S. 9th st., Paducah, Ky.

330 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS—Meets every first Saturday at Sons of Herman hall, 129 George street. President, Peter Brown, 225 Franklin st.; sec., James J. Reilly, 94 Orchard st., New Haven, Conn.

333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartsmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

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334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Gibson's hall. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., G. D. Noble, McComb City, Miss.

335 BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Hall, James st. East. Pres., James Cromarthy, 650 Agnes st.; Sec., H. Kethro, 290 Reitta st., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

336 LAKE CITY—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall. 168 E. 2nd st. Pres., Chas. Kauffman, 623 Lion st.; secretary, A. Weiner, 995 Central ave., Dunkirk, N. Y.

339 LABOR HOME-Meets every fourth Thursdays at Labor Home, Salem avenue and Commerce st. President, J. C. Jamison, 906 Tazwell ave.; secretary, J. L. Richardson, 1007 Jamison ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

340 ROANOKE—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. O. F. hall, 6th ave., N. W. President, P. M. Standfield, 221 Fifth ave., W.; secretary, T. B. Faulkner, 265 Eighth ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va.

341 LAUREL LEAF—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall. President. W. E. Stamp, 241 4½ st. W.; sec., E. J. Scothorn, 423 1st ave. North, Oelwein, Ia.

342 CLIFTON FORGE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagle hall. Pres., T. E. Kern; sec., C. E. Harden, box 6, Selma, Va.

343 HUNTINGTON HELPERS—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Davis hall. Pres., J. G. Spears; sec., A. Rowsey, 6 28th st., Huntington, W. Va.

344 BOSTON HELPERS—Pres. Wm. Barry, 50 Willow st., Somerville, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill street, Charlestown, Mass.

400 ZONE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. Pres., James George; sec., Theodore Sundquist, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

401 GRAND ISLAND—Meets 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. hall, 2d st. President, Robt. Menzies, 422 1st st.; sec., Henry Seaman, 811 E. 4th st., Grand Island, Neb.

402 BUFFALO CARRIAGE & WAGON SMITH HELPERS — Pres., Emil J. Pietz, 317 Rilley st.; sec., Henry Kahler, 17 Wilmont place, Buffalo, N. Y.

403 CLINTON COUNTY—Pres., Thomas Baum, New Baden; sec., Theodore Schlarmam, Breese, Ill.

404 COLBERT—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Oddfellow's hall. Pres., E. W. Crossby; sec., Geo. E. Saywell, Sheffield, Ala.

405 WATER VALLEY— Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at I. O. O. F. hall, Main st. President, J. W. King; secretary, C. M. Parter, Box 341, Water Valley, Miss.

406 DEVINE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays over Tarties Cafe, N. E. corner Square. Pres., C. A. Bearden; sec., J. A. Yarbough, care C. B. shops, Tyler, Texas.

407 REVELSTOKE—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. H. G. Gough; sec., James M. Goble, Y. M. C. A. box, Revelstoke, B. C.

408 LOOKOUT—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Montgomery ave. Pres., C. S. Barton, 2205 William st.; sec., F. L. Dorsey, 1307 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

409 PARSONS—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., Dennis Ellege, 1622 Chess ave.; sec., Fred Dalby, 1607 Crawford ave., Sedalia, Mo.

410 ALLIANCE—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at City Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Grieb, box 1325; sec., P. O. Muntz, box 1342, Alliance, Neb.

411 LA FAYETTE—Meets 4th Saturdays at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Minniear, 1123 N. 15th st.; sec., Eugene Pechin, 514 Owen st., La Fayette, Ind.

412 LOCOMOTIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 1215 St. Catherine E. Pres., E Lecomte, 9 A-Robin st.; sec., R. J. Skelton P. O. box 34, Maisouneuve, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

413 CHOCTAW—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. P. hall, Pres., W. S. Neal, 521 S. Louisa st.; secretary, Oscar Ledbetter, 321 S. Park st., Shawnee, Okla.

414 INDEX—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Donze Hall, 219 S. Main st. Pres., A. C. Cunningham, 517 N. West st.; sec., W. G. Boseker, 332 Prospect ave., Lima, O.

415 FOND DU LAC—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., S. P. Morse; sec., L. D. McEnter, 111 E. Scott st., Fond du Lac, Wis.

416 HICKORY—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Abel's hall, 10 N. Broadway st. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 433 Liberty st., Aurora, Ill.

417 SALT CREEK—Meets on second and fourth Mondays. Pres., M. R. White; sec., Stephen Wangler, Jackson, Jackson Co., O.

420 ST. CLOUD—Meets every 4th Saturday at Schwartz Hall. Pres. Fred Stelzig, Waite Park, Minn.; sec., Peter A. Han, 419 Eighth ave., N. St. Cloud, Minn.

421 DUNDEE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at N. T. Nason's residence. Pres., N. T. Nason; sec.. T. Connolly, McAdams Junction, York Co., New Brunswick.

422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Turners' hall. Pres., Edward Konstanzer, Kling Foundry; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets second Friday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Robt. G. Curtis; sec., Albert E. Wilson, Frankton Road, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.

428 EVERETT—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple. Lombard ave. President, A. R. McDonald, box 209; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.

434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., C. B. Wieber, box 351; sec., J. Wood, box 370, Salida, Colo.

435 PANHANDLE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Y. M. C. A. hall President, John Best; secretary, J. M. Blakely, P. O. box 222, Childress, Texas.

436 HUDSON—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., E. L. Crogan; sec., W. A. Berridge, Box 659, Hudson, Wis.

441 NORWOOD — Meets second Sunday each month at Conger hall, R. R. ave. Pres., John J. Tobin, 22 Clark st., Norwood; sec., John P. Cavanaugh 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.

442 MERIMACK—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 5 Odd Fellows ave. President, A. G. Venne, 1 Allison st.; sec.. G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.

443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., Caleb Wright, box 241; sec., P. F. McGee, box 1049, Berlin, N. H.

444 PACIFIC—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 1310 Franklin ave. Pres., W. Langehenning, 2117 Ann ave.; sec., John Kelly, 1526 Arco ave., St. Louis, Mo.

445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall. Congress st. Pres., M. A. Harding, 45 Grosetta ave.; sec., L. A. Woods, 45 Grosetta ave., Tucson, Ariz.

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447 OSAWATOMIE—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Fireman s Hall, Main st. Pres., Alex Cooper; sec., John Reynolds, Osawatomie, Kans.

448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., Jos. W. Pitts; sec., Theo. Buckley, 247 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.

449 BEARDSTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at K. O. T. M. hall, 413 First st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., John E. Sent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.

450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labour Temple, Main st., Pawtucket. President, Earnest Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave.; sec., William H. Smith, 659 Broad st., Central Falls, R. I.

451 STAR—Pres., Earle Hyle; sec.. M. J. Furlong, 1002 Lulu st., Trenton, Mo.

452 PORTLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bricklayer's hall, 546½ Congress st. Pres., James J. Connors, 33 Veranda st.; sec., A. W. Grant, 1091 Congress st., Portland, Me.

453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Thomas Hodge, 538 Linden st.; secretary, A. T. Oetzel, 129 N. Hickory st., Centralia, Ill.

454 PALMETTO —Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., M. A. McLaughlin, 16 Wentworth st.; sec., J. D. Quinn, 147 St. Phillip st., Charleston, S. C.

455 EVANSVILLE —Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Edward Headlee, 1503 E. Virginia st., Sec., Carl Althoff, 1502 Columbia st., Evansville, Ind.

456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday at Engineer's hall, 3 W. Broadway. President, Henry Delonais; sec., J. W. Chancellor, box 838, Butte, Mont.

457 COLUMBINE—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Room 356, Club Bldg., Araphoe st., between 17th and 18th. Pres., Chas. N. DeTilla, —— Inca st.; sec., Chas E. Hopkins, 105 W. Almeda st., Denver, Colo.

458 GATE CITY — Meets first and third Fridays at City Hall, 1st st and Magnolia ave. Pres., J. P. Odom; sec., W. M. Miller, Sanford, Fla.

459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays Iron Range hall, cor. 2d and Cedar sts. at Pres., G. F. Quanstrom; sec., Andrew Wiedl, Two Harbors, Minn.

460 MONCTON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Alfred M. Taylor; sec.,Chas. E. Cormier, Moncton, N. B., Can

461 MOLINE.—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, A. E. Suiter, 2819 5½ ave.; sec., Chas. Fahlstrom, 1706 16th ave., Moline, Ill.

463 CHESHIRE.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Irving E. Allen, 12 Vernon st.; secretary, Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.

465 DELAWARE—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall. President, E. F. Keener, 300 Lake st.; secretary, J. D. Dall, 216 Park ave., Delaware, O.

466 CHICKASHA — Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 128 First st. and Kansas ave. Chickasha, I. T.

467 GRAND RAPIDS-Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Canal st. Pres., Richard Bobekowski, 183 Second st.; sec., Henry Witt, 219 Ninth ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

468 LA CROSSE — Meets 3d Wednesdays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae. 120 S. 7th st.; sec., R. R. Brabant, 611 St. Paul st., La Crosse, Wis.

469 WILLIAM PENN—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 24th st. and Penna. ave.; Pres., T. P. Farmer, 147 43d st., Pittsburg, Pa.; sec., Walter U. Schofield, 1518 Swissvale st., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. President, Wm. H. Bohan. 5301 Princeton ave.; secretary, Wm. H. Evans, 519 Melrose st., Chicago, Ill.

471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2nd. and 4th. Mondays at 400 Fourth st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.

472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Prather hall. Pres., T. M. Keeney; sec., C. W. Coy, Station A, Somerset, Ky.

473 BOLT MAKERS—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., G. L. Mills, 610 Stewart ave. S. E.; sec., D. J. Moynihan, 512 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

476 RICHMOND — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Fraternal hall, 211 Richmond ave. President, P. Barry, cor. 3d and Richmond ave.; sec., T. J. Shea, box 72, Richmond, Cal.

477 ALEXANDRIA—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.

479 WAYCROSS— Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Red Mens hall Pres. Arthur Strom, Deanwood, Ga.; sec., G. O. Buie, 12 C st., Waycross, Ga.

480 CUMBERLAND—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays. Pres., J. R. Lemon, 178 Grand ave.; Sec., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.

481 MT. CARMEL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. Pres., Wm. Baumeyer, 302 3rd and Walnut sts. sec., O. M. Miller, 927 N. Mulberry st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.

482 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. No. 7, box 36; sec., J. M. Hoffelt, 743 New st., Springfield, Mo.

483 SACO & BIDDEFORD.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 20 Alfred st. President, Chas. B. Michel, 65 Main st.; sec., Fortunal Paquin, 335 Main st., Biddeford, Me.

485 Cutlery Forgers— Meets first and third Monday at 87 Elm st. Pres., Arthur Castonguay, 14 School st.; sec., Albert D. Birts, 87 Elm st., Southbridge, Mass.

487 BERWICK LOCAL—Meets every Friday at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Aaron Oliver, 222 E. 3d st.; sec., Wm. Graham, 216 W. Front st., Berwick, Pa.

488 MAGNOLIA—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall, Pres., J. F. Muckhalls, Short st.; sec., J. E. Sanders, 330 Hunt st., Jackson, Tenn.

489 PEORIA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 123 S. Adams st., Pres., O. F. Westphal, R. F. D. No. 2, Peoria, Ill.; sec., Wm. Akeman, 115 117 N. Washington st. Peoria, Ill.

491 SPRING FITTERS and HELPERS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Lyceum hall, 6th and Brown sts. Pres., Thos. J. Hanly, 858 Stillman st.; sec., J. Vanderslice 1140 Crease st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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492 HAVRE—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Trade and Labor hall. President, C. J. Mathieus; sec., Chas. L. McDaniel, box 680 Havre, Mont.

493 Pres., C. A. Henning, 1836 N. 9th st., East St. Louis, Ill.; sec., Warren Past, French Village, Ill.

494 BLACK DIAMOND—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. Pres., Seward Talbert, Athens, Pa.; sec., Jas. J. Hart, 107 Hospital Place, Sayre, N. Y.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krieck's hall. Pres., Harry C. Hoagland, P. O. Box 28; sec., M. Lewis Jr, Alamosa, Colo.

496 JEROME—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Bruce Butler; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Long's hall. Pres., E. Chitney, 434 E. State st.; secretary, C. Pornier, 57 Oakley ave., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., Robert Cummons, Proctor Knott; sec., Louis D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave. W., West Duluth, Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Union hall. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 35 Washington st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, W. Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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The jury in the Steve Adams trial at Rathdrum reported that it was unable to reach an agreement. Judge Woods dismissed the jury, which had considered the case for twenty-four hours. The jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction at all stages. Adams will not be tried again for the Tyler murder, but will at once be charged with the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride. Colo., and requisition papers have been prepared. His attorneys will file the requisition. Governor Gooding said that the result of the trial at Rathdrum would have no effect on the Pettibone trial.

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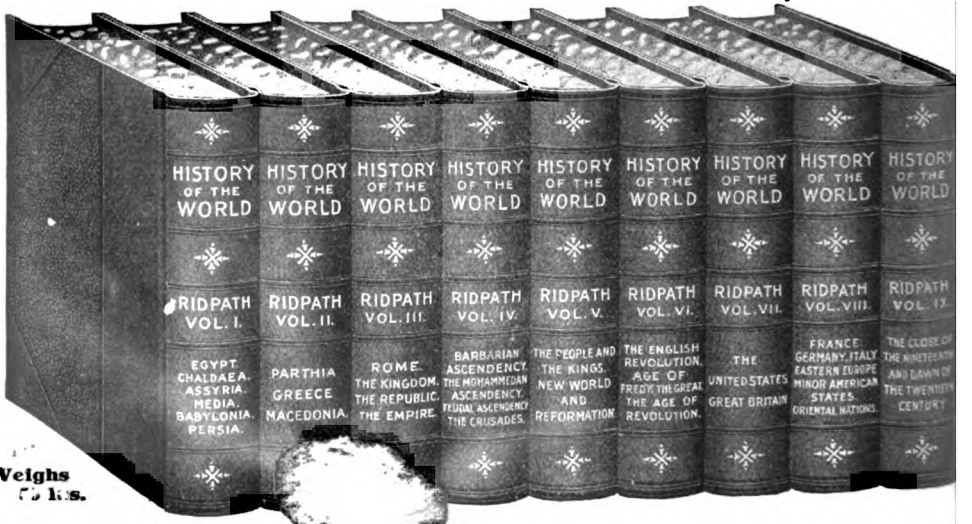
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